FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE FORTIFICATIONS. According to the Reforme, the number of officers of According to the National Guard who had signed the petition against the armament of the fortifications of Paris amounted to 233. A chief of battalion of the Sth amounted to 200. A child of battanion of the Stin Legion, M. Huraux, who had affixed his signature to the petition, had addressed a letter to the Prefect of the petition, had addressed a letter to the Prefect of the Seine, complaining of not having been included among the officers summoned before the Council of among the onter and sentenced to suspension for that Presecture, and accordingly called on that functionary offence. He accordingly called on that functionary to repair an omission, which he regarded as a personal slight.

SWITZERLAND.

THE PRISONERS AT LUCERNE.—A letter from Lucerne, April 13, in the New Zurich Gazette, says: Lucerne, President of the Grand Council of St. Gall, has addressed a petition to the Grand Council Gail, has and his brother-in-law, Schnyder, who is m larver the prisoners. The committee yesterday amongs yesterday made a report to the Grand Council to the following The Executive Council shall take care that the foreigners who were concerned in the exedition of the free corps shall be banished by a ment from the confederation. 2. The young men der twenty years shall be set at liberty after having reinbursed the expenses they have caused. Several members remarked that last week the liberation of the young men had been decreed without any condi tion Othersreplied that they ought to be made to pay the expenses they had occasioned. M. Wendelerwen said that it would be well to shoot all these young nothout distinction. 3. In what regards the liberation of persons not belonging to the canton (except the chiefs, commanders of companies &c), negociations will be opened with the respective governments, and guarantees will be required from them for the future, and for the repayment of the The executive council may at once set at liberty a certain number of prisoners, but it will keep sufficient to assure the success of the negociations The citizens of the canton who have taken part in the expedition of the free corps (with the exceptio of the chiefs, commanders of companies, &c.), and who shall be judged according to the laws relating to the free corps, shall be sent before the ordinary tri-bunals; and the grand council declares at present that it has the intention to pardon a great number. on their application. M. Casimer Plyffer had proposed an amnesty, but his motion was set aside The Grand Council afterwards decided that each of the cantons which had sent troops to Lucerne should receive one of the cannons taken from the enemy.

THE SWISS DIET.—The following is an analysis of the proceedings of the Diet upon the 14th :- "At the sitting of the Swiss Dict on the 14th, the President announced that he had received from the Lucerne deputies osition that all the officers of the federal staff who had joined in the expedition of the free corps, should he strack out of the army list. The proposition was put on the order of the day for the next sitting. M. hern, reporter of the committee of the Diet, read a report on the reduction of the federal troops, stating that the committee having that morning been in jorned that by a decree of the Grand Council of Luceine the dishanding of the troops of the lesser canions had not only been decided upon, but begun to be carried into execution, it proposed to the Diet to order the divisions of Gmur and Zimmerli to be discharged irom service, unless any unforeseen events should happen. M. Siegwart, one of the Lucerne deputies, moved for the suppression of the last words, as he could otn foresee any such events, and the clause would leave a door open for the exercise of bad passions. He also moved another amendment, to the effect that the military charges upon the canton of Argau should be ightened as much as possible, inasmuch as it had not farnished the insurrectional army with any free corps. These amendments, however, were supported, on Greek Consul at Belgrade an individual heretofore proceding to the vote, only by the deputies for Un- notorious as a Russian spy; 200 Greek transport ships Valais, Fribourg, Schwytz, and Lucerne, and the proposition of the committee was adopted. M. Siegwart having entered a protest against the derree for recommending Lucerne to grant an amnesty. M. Neuhaus and M. Luvini, deputies for Berne and Tesino, demanded a copy of the protest, in order that they might—if on consideration they thought it necessary—make a counter protest. The Diet adjourned till the 16th." ZURICH, APRIL 15.—The Minister of Sardinia

Count Crotti de Castiglione, has just transmitted to the Directory a note in which the independence of Switzerland is rather rudely treated. A repetition of diplomatic representations is announced on the part of the Grand Cabinets. It is stated that the new President of the Diet is about to submit all these documents to the Federal Assembly, in order that it may point out the line to be followed in the interest of the national dignity. A prolongation of the session of the Extraordinary Diet may be the result. The Government of Lucerne appears disposed not to pay attention to the invitations to clemency which the Diet has addressed to it. It has not even suffered the federal representatives to examine the position of the Not one of these has been released. akhough the Government of Lucerne had declared at first that it was willing to liberate without delay all persons under twenty years of age. At present it eludes this engagement, pretending that it ought first efall to be indemnified at the rate of about 5 france per day for the keep of each of the prisoners of this class. It is well to make it known that they have been fed exclusively on soup and bread.

We learn from Lucerne, April 15, that Dr. Muller, one of the leaders of the insurgents, and who was taken prisoner, has effected his escape.

LETTERS FROM ZURICH of the 17th inst. state, that all the prisoners under 20 years of age had been iiberated by the Government of Lucerne and sent tack to their respective cantons. The Presse announces, that on the 15th the Federal Commissioner notified the decree of the Diet relative to the amnesty to the Government of Lucerne. The latter contended itself with communicating to them the decision adopted by the Grand Council three days before. The Commissioners intended to prolong their stay at Lucerne in order to preside at the negotiations pending between that canton, Argau, and Basle (country), for the release of the prisoners. The chiefs of the exredition were alone to be tried agreeably to the law against free corps, but there was every reason to hope that no capital sentence would be carried into execution. The Government of Basle (country) had issued arrest warrants against the individuals who had addressed a new appeal to the free corps. The armed meeting convoked at Sissach on the 13th did not take place.

At the Sitting of the Diet on the 16th the mem ber for Lucerne demanded that the cantons which had afforded assistance to the free corps should be compelled to indemnify the sufferers by the invasion Six states only supported the application, but it gave rise to a long and animated debate, at which all the members of the corps diplomatique were present. M. Neuhaus, who had returned to Zurich since the 12th, had somewhat reanimated the courage of the Liberals. It resulted from the discussion that the conduct of the Directory had pleased no party. The resignation of M. Hossli, the second Federal Commissioner had been accepted by the Diet, by a majority of twelve votes to 8. The house afterwards adjourned

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 9 .- An act of the most bartarous character was perpetrated on a native Coptic Christian some days ago, at Damietta. This person as accused of having spoken slightingly of the Mahomedan religion, and on the fact having been made known to the populace, they collected round him, gave him 500 lashes, paraded him naked through the streets mounted on a buffalo, with two dead dogs and a pig attached to his legs and shoulders, and afterwards beat him until he expired under the effects of the punishment. The European consuls have taken it up strongly, but the punishment inflicted on the principals has been limited to a five years' incarceration in the Castle of

# INDIA AND CHINA.

OVERLAND MAIL. CALCUTES, MARCH 7 .- Since the date of the last despatches hence, nothing had occurred likely to cause much excitement when related at your side of the world. I have not yet to tell you of "the big wars" is that yet lour in the north-west portend,—of the little wars in the west more anon. I have not even to tell you of another great self-slaughter of the suicidal Sikh army, though the next dawk may bring tidings of a great action in the Punjaub, the Khalsa Army versus Gohlab Singh. By the last accounts from the country of the Rivers, the army, which does or leaves undone as it likes, had apparently the strategy that the strategy the apparently almost made up its mind to attack the Bear of Jumboo in his den. In separate and independent bodies, some forty thousand men had gradu ally assembled within a short distance of the Rajah's Position, and as their numbers nearly doubled those of his iroops, they will probably soon muster courage to attack him. Gohlab's position being a very strong one, and his hill men mettlesome fellows, the struggle, when it does come, will be a bloody one, but will, in all probability, end in his destruction. When Gohlab Singh has been disposed of, to what will the Khalsa next turn its hand? This is a question which it is thought greatly concerns us. Meantime the concentration of the paighbourhood the concentration of our forces in the neighbourhood of the Sutlej goes quietly but rapidly forward. The lower provinces are being deserted by every soldier that can be spared, and if we have not already, we very soon shall be soon that the second of very soon shall have an army of observation on the threatened frontier that will render us comparatively indifferent to the intentions and motions of our restless neighbours. Whether this army is to do any thing more than keeping the Sikhs within their own bounds or driving them back if they break out; or when the result of the the when the fighting time of year arrives to take the initiation. initiative and the Punjaub, does not yet appear. No inkling of the design of the head of the Government has yet been allowed to escape, and the quid nuncs, are consequently left to guess at what will be aided only by observations of what is and has been.

# Milliam Hewith, S. THE SHAPWICK MURDERS.—EXECUTION OF SARAH REPORTED This cultivit explated with her life, at Docthern Star,

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questioning the rights of the occupiers of the soil

whence he had written to the Governor of Peshawur

How the matter has ended appears not as yet.

intimating his intention to reclaim that place.

to be coined into rupees, and returned to China.

TURKEY.

ganisation are simultaneously at work. Rebellion,

raised its head in Albania. A force, consisting of upwards of 2,000 men, have attacked the town of

district in the neighbourhood of Monastir is said to be

insurgents. It is generally believed that the Turkish

troops will, ere long, suffer some signal reverses in

been considerably weakened by the detachments,

from them and sent into Thessaly to assist in forming

evidently prepared to profit by any insurrectionary

are now in the bagnio of Constantinople, one of them,

to these sources of danger and commotion the general

discontent of the people, produced by misgovernment,

we can scarcely shut our eyes to the critical position

of the European provinces of the empire. It is known

that Coletti has long been desirous of establishing

assist in conveying troops and stores to the coast of

formidable levies which have been made for the ensu-

ng campaign in the Caucasus, it would appear that

Russia is meditating some decisive blow in that

quarter. In the meanwhile, the Turks cannot

witness the mustering of such mighty armaments in

Trades' Movements

CONFERENCE OF THE TAILORS.

(Continued from our last week's paper.)

FRIDAY MORNING'S SITTING.

The Conference assembled at nine o'clock, when M

Mr. Leach moved, and Mr. Hannington seconded-

gitation is required: that an address, descriptive of

The Conference then considered the 49th proposition

illowed eight shillings per week; and if he had worked a

veek, there was a subscription of threepence or sixpence

per man in the shop, over and above the eight shillings

There was a levy of tenpence per month for the trade

extra levy was made to meet the expense. He thought

that each section ought to provide for sick tramps when

Mr. Russell moved, and Mr. Hannington seconded

Mr. Antcliffe moved, and Mr. Kirby seconded, "That

the Conference present Mr. Connor, the Leamington dele-

Mr. Land moved, and Mr. Antcliffe seconded, "Tha

committee of three be appointed to audit the Executive

accounts." Carried unanimously. The following gentle

men were appointed auditors :-- Messrs. Antcliffe, Leach

Mr. Shaw moved "That the finance committee do nov

bring up their report." Agreed to. Mr. Dramgoole read

FRIDAY AFTERNOON'S SITTING.

threepence per member, in addition to cards, rules, dis-

pensation, &c.; and each and every member shall receive

The organisation committee brought up their report

which was read by Mr. Hannington, the chairman of the

Mr. Dramgoole moved, and Mr. Maunder seconder

The Conference then discussed the plan section by sec-

tion, and proceeded as far as the twelfth rule, and it

Mr. Hustler was appointed chairman, in consequence

of Mr. Eames being unavoidably absent. The secretary

Mr. Banney moved, and Mr. Maunder seconded, "That

the name of the publication of the society be the Tailor's

Mr. Jones moved, and Mr. Crawley seconded, "That

Mr. Maunder moved the following amendment:

secretary." Mr. Shaw seconded the amendment, which

The Conference then took into consideration the 7th

Mr. Crawley said, the instructions which he had

away any portion of the surplus labour. He was de

Mr. Dramgoole could not see the drift of Mr. Leach's

cidedly in favour of the land.

Advocate, and its price be three-halfpence." Carried.

all correspondence be sent to the society's office."

was carried by a majority of fourteen.

sion during the present year."

read the minutes of the previous day's sitting, which were

being six o'clock, adjourned until the following morning.

card of membership on entrance." Agreed to.

That the report now read be received."

paying all the expenses of the Conference.

gate, with fifteen shillings and one penny." Carried.

taken ill on the road. This proposition was agreed to.

That the report now read be received." Agreed to.

alarm and uneasiness.

nd confirmed.

ame." Agreed to.

and Allen.

their immediate neighbourhood without some secret

a corps of observation on the Greek frontier. Here

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845.

There was a great conflagration at Moulmein on ing into a compact with them, to this effect: that the the factory workers themselves would petition—nay he 9th of January, which swept away a large section United Tailors' Protection Society are prepared to pay demand the repeal of any such enactment before the

there. The former prohibited the natives from re- pledge themselves to cease becoming customers to those the other, by a threat of resignation on the part of occupying the ground which the fire had cleared, considering it necessary for the future security of the men Tailors of the United Kingdom. The sections to ten hours per day are sufficient for women and young cantonments that a vacant space should be preserved around them. A meeting was got up to protest previous to the 30th of June next." He was aware that alluded feelingly to the comfort of having an extra against this order, and after much strong language the Tailors were opposed to amalgamating with the other hour per day for the father or mother of a family, the authorities were formally accused of wantonly trades; but he was convinced it was the wisest step they and the profit to be derived from it by the young could take. He was decidedly in favour of the land. He people. He had himself known factory labour when was also aware of the difficulty which the Tailors it was spread over fifteen hours of the day, when it AFFGHANISTAN.—It was reported that Ackbar Khan was in the Khyber, and Dost Mahomed at Jellalabad. laboured under, which many other trades did not. The was clearly impossible for the operative to be other jump from the needle to the spade was a serious one; but the resolution pointed out a way in which they could in these last twelve months he had the time, and CHINA.—It is currently reported and believed in same time help their fellow men. By the means proposed China that Fow-chow-foo and Ningpo are to be given a great moral power would be brought to bear on the up as trading ports, and that Chusan is to be retained Hyams, &c.; and not only so, but a new market could be n their stead, and made a consular port. The provided for the garments which the Tailors could pro-Chinese are building extensively there, both for them-

selves and foreigners. Her Majesty's ship Vestal had unwilling idleness to become customers. received at Whampoa another instalment of the Mr. Maunder would give his most strenuous support to ndemnity money, amounting to three millions of the resolution; and in proof of the value of the land, dollars. It was paid in Sycee, which is at a premium he would appeal to the experience of Conference. When of five or six per cent. It is thought that half of this did they see a native Tailor of Jersey seeking work in the bour would take the hint offcred by Mr. Gardner, will be sent to England, and the other half to India. English market? He might say never. The reason to they would establish the same principle, and in doing be assigned for this was, they loved their homes, because so benefit alike themselves and their hands. those homes were endeared to them by having plots of as to the maintenance of tranquillity—a tranthe English market, and competing with the surplus quillity upon which the peace of Europe itself is in already there.

some measure dependent. This is now threatened Mr. Cotter could not give a silent vote on this question. from several quarters, and various causes of disor-He was opposed to the amalgamation. In fact, he thought each trade could best protect itself. He spoke from his which was never completely suppressed, has again conscientious conviction when he said that the Trades movement alluded to was a political movement. The other trades would never help them,

Yendgi, and burnt the church. The Caimakan of a Mr. Dramgoole said, how could they expect the other trades to help them if they refused to assist them in reat this moment surrounded and besieged by a band of turn. (Cheers.) Mr. Parker replied, and in doing so he said he believed

the reference to politics was intended for him as an indivi-Albania. Their numerical strength, also, has been dual. (Mr. Cotter, "No, no!") He would take the disclaimer. He was a Chartist, and never would deny it. amounting to 4,000 men, which have been draughted He was a Chartist because he believed that justice would never be done the labourer until the "collective wisdom" of the working classes had a voice in the legislation of the danger appears to be still more imminent, and the country. The Conference had disclaimed any intentroops of Pelichari are hovering on the borders, tion of introducing politics, and ought, therefore, to be attention of the whole mill-owning body to so evident believed. There was one thing which he wished to refer movement which may be instigated by the incendiaries to, and that was, that the West-end Tailors were represented in that Conference, but the Protection Society was have been seized in different parts of Bulgaria, and not. ("No, no!" from Mr. Cotter.) Mr. Parker called attention to the names of the delegates which represented as I have already informed you, was provided with nine branches of the West-end Tailors in that Conference. letters from the Greek Minister, Coletti. If we add Mr. Parker's statement was substantiated by Mr. Hannington and other London delegates.

The motion on being put from the chair was agreed to unanimously, no one voting against it. The Conference then adjourned for dinner. AFTERNOON SITTING.

The chairman, Mr. Eames, took his seat at two to audit the general secretary's books brought up their

Circassia. From this fact, as well as the unusually Mr. Leach, on the part of the auditors, said they had examined the general secretary's accounts, and found The report was received.

Mr. Dramgoole moved, and Mr. Connor seconded-That each delegate, on his return to his section, send the number of cards and rules they will want to the Executive; and the cash for the same to accompany the rder." Agreed to.

Mr. Leach moved, and Mr. Dramgoole seconded-"That the price of the rules be twopence each; the stiff cards one penny; and the fly-sheet one halfpenny each.

It was then decided that the fly-sheets should come into operation on the first day of June, 1845. On the motion of Mr. Hannington, which was seconded by Mr. Russell, the salary of the general secretary was

Cotter was called to the chair. The minutes were read fixed at 86s. per week for the present year. Mr. Russell moved, and Mr. Leach seconded-" That the gentlemen composing the Executive of last year be re-That this Conference is of opinion that a more extensive elected; and that Mr. Parker be general secretary, Mr. Eames president, and Mr. Hannington treasurer." the state of the trade, be drawn up and issued; and that ried by acclamation.

an address committee of three be appointed to prepare the It having been previously arranged in the plan of organisation, that in addition to the five Executive members residing in London, there should be four in the provinces That the establishment of sick, burial, and vacation in accordance with that provision the following gentlefunds be left to the option and management of each section men were elected :--Mr. Maunder, Island of Jersey; Mr. independent of the society in general." Mr. Antcliffe said Crawley, Leeds; Mr. Russell, Birmingham; and Mr. that in Leicester they paid fourpence per month to support Dramgoole. Warrington.

the Infirmary. If a tramp with a card fell ill, he was The Conference then went into a committee of ways and means for bringing out the Tailors' Advocate, which business being concluded, the Conference resumed its

Mr. Dramgoole moved, and Mr. Russell seconded fund; and when there were any sick in the trade, an That this Conference, being the representatives of the members of the United Tailors' Protection Society, do hereby give, on the part of those who sent us here, our unqualified thanks to the Executive for the able manner in which they have conducted the business of the society during the past year; and that we have implicit confidence in their honesty and ability to conduct it during the present year." Carried unanimously. It was then agreed, "that in cases of arbitration

where the masters refused to be bound by such decision after having assented to such arbitration, that the Executive be empowered to lay a levy on each member, and have the power of conducting the arrangement in all cases of asserting principle." It was also agreed, "That any section neglecting to adhere to the rules, and pay their subscriptions, shall be their report, and handed in the balance in hand, after

suspended until they conform." Mr. Maunder moved, "That the best thanks of this Conference are due, and hereby given, to the proprietor and editor of the Northern Star, for their straightforward and manly defence of the working classes, and more especially in giving, through the columns of that paper, publicity to the proceedings of this Conference; and likewise section joining after the first of June, 1845, shall pay to Mr. Dixon, for his attention and attendance during the sittings of the same." Carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dixon, on the part of the proprietor and editor, briefly acknowledged the compliment. Eames for his conduct in the chair.

The thanks of the Conference were then given to Mr. The sittings concluded at half-past six o'clock on Satur

SHORT-TIME FESTIVAL AT PRESTON.

On Tuesday evening the operatives employed in

first anniversary to celebrate the introduction of the Fustian Weavers at Messrs. Walker and Co.'s short-time system in that establishment; the hours of working having been only eleven hours, instead of twelve, during the last year. A private meeting of a few of the workpeople had been convened shortly before, to talk over the benefits accruing from the diminution of the time of labour, when the present public demonstration was determined upon. Immediately upon the announcement being made, upwards of a thousand tickets were sold, and, so great was the demand, that the billets d'entrée rose to a high premium. The mayor of the borough, Mr. J. Paley, also a large That all letters be sent to the residence of the general

rooms for the meeting, and the spacious apartments proposition—"That the delegates assembled adopt some were tastefully decorated. plan for the appropriation of the Protection fund, such At seven o'clock the doors were thrown open, and plan to be submitted to the different sections for discusimmediately the rooms were filled by a host of working people, in holiday attire. The Rev. Owen Parr, received from the section which he represented, were, that | wealthy inhabitants of the borough, joined the party

opinion that strikes had utterly failed. They considered cheering, by Mr. James Brown.

the land the most effectual remedy; but at the same time The Chairman requested attention to some letters their trade was not prepared for the adoption of the land question, nor had they the requisite funds to purchase The first was from Mr. W. A. Gardner, lamenting land. They thought that instead of strikes they could his inability to be present with them and preside over adopt some co-operative plan similar to the Hatters of Denton, in order to thin the labour market.

The first was from Mr. M. A. Garcher, landering land. They thought that instead of strikes they could his inability to be present with them and preside over their meeting; the other from Mr. Robert Gardner, benton, in order to thin the labour market. Mr. Leach said, he considered this question an important one. His own opinion was that there was at last no effectual remedy but the land; but at the same last no effectual remedy but the last no ef time he thought that they could open shops in opposition to duced at quite as low a cost in eleven as in twelve the Hyam's and Moses's, and by so doing do good, by hours per day; at any rate, such has proved itself to drawing the men from working for the slaughter-house keepers, and by this means get rid of the surplus labouram I on this point, that if it should please God to ers. Mr. Crawley had referred to the Hatters of Denton : spare my life to the season of the present year when a strike of that body had cost £4000, and the men were we light up again, it is my present intention to make defeated after all. Then they commenced a co-operative a further reduction of time to ten and a-half hours,

defeated after all. Then they commenced a co-operative concern, and they had now shops in Hyde, Dukinfield, and Ashton-under-Lyne. They employed sixty men all the year round, paid the best of wages, and realised good profits on the capital invested; and if the Hatters could do this, so could the Tailors.

Mr. Shaw could not see how opening shops would take away any portion of the surplus labour. He was designed to the followed in its two labour, and a half hours, without the slightest fear of suffering by it. I find the hands work with greater energy and spirit; they are cheerful, and apparently more happy."

This is a triumph of humanity. We are here assembled to celebrate the anniversary of an experiment in away any portion of the surplus labour. He was designed to the hours of factory labour—an experiment without the slightest fear of suffering by it. I find the hands work with greater energy and spirit; they are cheerful, and apparently more happy."

This is a triumph of humanity. We are here assembled to celebrate the anniversary of an experiment in the reduction of time to ten and a-half hours, without the slightest fear of suffering by it. I find the hands work with greater energy and spirit; they are cheerful, and apparently more happy."

This is a triumph of humanity. We are here assembled to celebrate the anniversary of an experiment in the reduction of them to ten and a-half hours, without the slightest fear of suffering by it. I find the hands work with greater energy and spirit; they are here assembled to celebrate the anniversary of an experiment in the reduction of the suffering by it. riment which is followed in its train by happiness, comfort, and perfect satisfaction to all who have the argument. We could not compete with Hyam and Moses, pleasure of participating in it. At various periods in unless we produced an article as cheap, or cheaper, than the agitation for a ten hours' bill, our opponents unless we produced an article as cheap, or cheaper, than those parties did; and consequently must pay as small an amount for labour. He was in favour of the land.

Mr. Parker, in a powerful speech, moved the following throughout the society, to take into consideration the propriety of these amalgamating with other Trades, as laid down by the late Conference of Delegates, held in London, for the purpose of providing the means of finding advantages of a reduction of the hours would be disappropriety of the surplus labour of all Trades by enter-

of the town and part of the cantonments. It has led their moiety towards placing the surplus labour of other; end of twelve months. These statements on the one to a quarrel betwixt the authorities and the people trades on the land, provided that the said trades hand, and the coercion of the House of Commons on master Tailors who grind down the wages of the journey- the Ministry, prevented the righteous decision that send their opinions and numbers to the Executive Council persons to work in factories. The chairman then than a brute worker. For himself he could say, that benefit themselves without taking that jump, and at the strength of body acting upon the mind, to improve himself more than in any three previous years. Mr. P. Eckersley, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Gardner, said, that he could testify that it had been of great benefit to his own family during the duce, by enabling those who were walking the streets in whole of the last twelve months; he had a large family, and they had all been better able to attend to secular education than before, and had conse quently much improved. Facts were stubborn things

Mr. J. Anyon, in seconding the motion, wished CRITICAL STATE OF TURKEY.—Intrigues of Russia. land attached to them. The great majority of them had that there were more masters like Mr. R. Gardner. -Constantinople, April 2.—The state of European their bit of land and kept their cow. This it was which (Great cheers.) The working classes had received Turkey is such as to excite serious misgivings prevented them in times of slack trade from coming into the benefit of his giving up the old system. Education had been promulgated, health restored, cleanliness promoted; and it was his firm conviction that it would produce a greater improvement in their condition than any measure adopted within the last twenty years. It was necessary as regarded work, that the strength of the body should be kept up, and twelve hours was too long a time for that to be possible. He then read a case stated by one of the workmen at some length, and concluded—"It was a question of humanity-nay, more, a carrying out of the principles of religion. Lord John Russell said, in a meeting in London, that the factory hands had no time either for this world or the next. It was too true: but the way to give them time was what they

> A great many other excellent speeches were made by parties connected with Mr. Gardner's works, and strangers from Manchester and Bolton. The whole affair went off very well, and must, we think, call the a case of the practicability, on economic grounds, of shortening the hours of labour. If a man can work 12 hours, why not 14, 16, or 24? We know well that lassitude must come at one hour or the next and if in 11 hours as much work, and more, can be done than in 12 (as is proved by the statements above, we may hope that Lord Ashley's measure may in a little time not be received sulkily, but as an actual boon, by the millowners themselves.

NOTTINGHAM. - FRAMEWORK KNITTERS' MOVEMENT.

were met together to show to others."

Friends,—I have to inform you that a three-counties meeting of delegates will be held at the King Georg on Horseback, Nottingham, on Monday, the 28th inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to which meeting we trust every branch, town, hamlet, and village will send their delegates, the business to be laid before this meeting being of the greatest importance to the future interest of the workmen in several points of view. Let not the journeymen of any branch think for one moment that any relief can be obtained for them from any source, if they themselves are apathetic in using their endeavours to remove those rievances so long and so justly complained of by a most cruel form, by putting upon the workmen an amount of extra labour without an equivalent for tive positions, and the latter gentleman expressed his such. Yes, fellow workmen, this is done at a time willingness to submit all documents in his possession to when every person conversant with the Framework Knitting trade admits that we are as bad, if not the worst paid trade in this kingdom. And strange to say, although this is admitted by the Government and by manufacturers themselves, one branch or other are continually being further imposed upon in one shape or other. Up, then, one and all, and organise yourselves, and be united to a man for the salvation of your families, yourselves, and your fellowworkmen. Let your attention be drawn to the General Trades Movement, at whose head stands as president one of the best and most honest of men, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., and a committee of men whose intelligence can scarcely be surpassed by the like number in the whole kingdom; who, in the course of a little time, will be prepared with a code of general laws for the guidance of the whole of the

Trades in this kingdom .- B. HUMPHRIES. AT A MEETING OF FRAMESMITHS, FRAMEWORK KNITTERS, AND OTHERS, held at the sign of the Cricket Players, Kimberly, on Monday, April 14th, 1845, it was proposed by Thomas Leivers, and seconded by Thomas Granger - "That whereas the Framesmiths. Framework-Knitters, and Sinker and Needlemakers are alike affected by good or bad trade, and as such good or bad trade is caused by supply or demand, and as the supply being produced to an over abundance by wide frames, we, the meeting, pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours to restrict the use of such wide frames by every legal means in our power." The following was appointed a committee, with power to add to their numbers, to carry the above resolution into effect: — Michael Leivers, Framesmith; Thomas Leivers, and Joshua Bostock, Framework-Knitters.

THE TURNOUTS AT BURY.—On Tuesday last a very numerous meeting of the turnouts in the iron trade was held in the large room at the Hare and Hounds Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, when thirty-six letters from thirty-five towns in the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, were read. They all spoke n high terms respecting the turnouts, and assured hose on strike they would meet with the utmost support from those who had joined the Free Trade Protective Associations. The subscriptions this week have surpassed anything that could be expected. It was also said, that many persons had lately been brought to Bury under false pretences, such as that there was no turnout there; and those who were now working as knobsticks were mostly persons who have not been accustomed to the iron trade. It was agreed that the Bury turnouts would take a "hut" at Kersall Moor, during the races in Whitsun-week, the sign to be "Flint and Steel," with a large flag— 'Rise and Shine." The benefits arising from '

hut" to be appropriated to the funds of the "General the extensive cotton mills of Mr. R. Gardner, justice Free Trade Protective Association of Lancashire, of the peace for the county of Lancaster, held their Cheshire, and Yorkshire." The turnout power-loom who have been on the strike eleven weeks for an advance of wages, have this week succeeded in obtaining their prices. There is every appearance of the turnouts in the iron trade also succeeding .-The above report has been written by me for the Star paper, at the request of the committee of the turnouts.-Joseph Fielding, reporter, Middleton, near Manchester.

PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF W. P. ROBERTS. Esq. -Monday last was a proud day for the Miners o Darcy Lever district. The brave fellows assembled in great numbers at their various lodges, and, accommill owner, granted the use of the Corn-exchange panied by a band of music, moved off in procession with a number of beautiful banners to Moses Gate station, where Mr. Roberts had promised to meet them. Before, however, they had reached the station, they were joined by about 800 of the turnout accompanied by his daughter, and several of the mechanics and Weavers of Bury. Mr. Roberts arrived about half-past four P.M., and as soon as he was the Conference should adopt some plan to protect their at a somewhat later hour. Tea was served at eight recognised, a loud burst of enthusiastic welcome labour instead of strikes, inasmuch as they were of o'clock, after which the chair was taken, amidst great made the welkin ring. As soon as he could make his way through the dense mass, he entered a carbeen provided for the nurnoge th bands playing "See the Conquering Hero comes."
The procession then moved on to near the Farmers' Arms, Darcy Lever, where Mr. Roberts and several other gentlemen addressed the people at length. With loud cheers for Mr. Roberts and the Miners' Union, the vast assembly quietly dispersed.

The NEXT GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LANCASHIRE MINERS WIll take place on Monday, May 5,

at the house of Mr. Rosbottom, Bowling Green Inn. Charnock Green, near Chorley. Chair to be taken be the case in my mills at Preston. So fully satisfied at cleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public meeting will also be held at the same place, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight, including general contribution, is 2s. 1d. per member. THE MINERS OF HALIFAX.—About seventy of the

hardy sons of the Miners' Association sat down to a good dinner, at the house of Mr. John Crowder, Lower George Inn, Halifax, on April 14th. After Messrs. Davis and Brown, lecturers to the Miners' Association. It was agreed that on Whit-Tuesday at four o'clock, the Colliers' wives of Halifax should have a tea-party. It is hoped that all lodges belong-ing to the Miners' Association will follow the ex-

employment for the surplus labour of all Trades by enter- advantageous to such a degree, and so evidently so, that | sion.

PRICE FIVEPENCE OF Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

(Continued from our sixth page.) FOURTH DAY—Thursday, April 24.

Mr. M'Grath resumed the chair at the usual hour. The Secretary read a letter from Sheffield, announcing that they were about to take ten or twelve acres of land: and that their esteemed friend and treasurer, Mr. Biggs, had announced his intention of advancing £100 for land purposes in connection with a land society, not connected with the Chartist organisation. The letter also expressed the regret of the Chartists of Sheffield at not being able

PLAN OF ORGANISATION.

Mr. T. Clark, in bringing up the report, read the whole of the old organisation; after which the plan was submitted clause by clause, and the following is the result :-PLAN OF ORGANISATION OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. OBJECTS AND RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Object .- To secure the enactment of the "People's Charter" by peaceful, legal, and constitutional means. PRINCIPLES.

if the promoters of the present system of factory laof these, have no security but in the purity offerislation, nor any means of self-defence but in the possession of their share of the elective power. The poor, then, have au equal right, but more need, to elect representatives than the rich; it is therefore right and just that every male inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland (infants, insane persons, and criminals only excepted), shall fully, fairly, and freely enjoy the elective franchise, that is to say, Universal Suffrage; that in order to protect the poor elector against tyranny, the voting shall be by Ballot; that the Parliaments shall be Annual; that the Property Qualification shall be abolished; that the whole empire shall be divided into Equal Electoral Districts; and that the Representatives of the People shall be paid.

> 1. By creating a public opinion in favour of those principles through the medium of public meetings, petitions to Parliament, discussions, lectures, cheap publications, and the newspaper press; as well as the formation of election committees to secure the election and return of members to Parliament, municipal officers, and other local functionaries. 2. By raising the requisite funds by subscriptions and voluntary donations, to defray the expenses of the Asso-

MEANS.

1.—All persons acquiescing in the objects of this Association shall be eligible to become members by taking out cards of membership, for which and a copy of the hand-

book they shall pay threepence; they also shall contribute one penny per week to the general fund of the Association, one-fourth of which shall be sent to the Executive Committee monthly. Cards of membership to be renewed 2.—The general government of this Association shall be vested in an Executive Cemmittee, consisting of a On Monday evening last a child, about seven years

third Monday of April in each year, such delegates to murdered by him, and then thrown into the river. be chosen at public meetings, of which legal notice shall | The mother of the child, a widow named Sanson, be given, and at which all persons resident in the locality have a right to speak and vote. Each annual Convention shall determine as to the place in which the succeeding

Mr. John Cleave having arrived, the discussion on the plan of organisation was adjourned, and the consideration of the Victim Fund Committee affairs resumed. The lie was employed in his business as a mason at the secretary read communications from Manchester, also new church now in the course of erection. It rethemselves, and at this time practised upon them in | from Mr. Jenkin Morgan. An explanation took place between Messrs. O'Connor and Cleave as to their respec-Mr. O'Connor thereupon moved-

"That a committee of persons residing in London should be appointed to investigate the matter," and said he would undertake two days after such investigation to submit a balance-sheet of the whole affair.

The resolution was agreed to nem, con, Mr. T. M. Wheeler moved-

"That the explanation given by Mr. Cleave is satisfactory to this Convention." The motion was seconded by Mr. Dorman, and carried

A vote of thanks to the Manchester Victim Committee vas carried unanimously. On the motion of Messrs. Bairstow and Munday it was

resolved :- "That this Convention proceed to elect a Victim Fund Committee from the London Chartists, and that the number be eleven." The following were unanimously elected : - Messrs. O'Connor, Cuffay, Shaw, Tucker, Davis, Law, Stallwood, Wilson, Wheeler, Milnes and Mills. Mr. O'Connor was appointed treasurer, and Mr. T. M. Wheeler secretary. The discussion on the rules was then resumed. Rule fourth was altered as follows :---4. The Executive Committee shall be elected by the

members of the National Charter Association, by ballot or otherwise, from a list of persons nominated by the The other rules determined on were as follow:-

5. A system of local agitation shall be established, to be carried out in the following manner, namely:—Local lecturers shall be appointed at district delegate meetings. Plans of appointment for such lectures shall be printed; or such other means resorted to as will ensure the fulfilment of such appointments. All the expenses incurred district or locality where such lecturers may be employed and in order to render the above plan effectual, it is essential that the districts discountenance all itinerant lecturers; and that no person be allowed to lecture in any locality unless recognised by the district, or appointed by the Executive Committee.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to watch over the general interests of the association, and to aid the promulgation of its principles by visiting those parts of the country where their labours are most required; by appointing lecturers, issuing tracts and addresses; they shall also issue uniform books for the use of the localities containing the rules of the association, in order to systematise its proceedings; they shall likewise issue prepared sheets for quarterly returns, to be forwarded to the general secretary. It shall also be their duty to take advantage of every circumstance and event which may appear to them calculated to achieve the objects of the Association; and especially to watch over all other movements, whether it or out of Parliament, which may be agitating the public mind, and to express to the country, through the medium of addresses, the opinions which they entertain as to what part the Chartists, individually or collectively, ought to APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY AND HIS DUTIES.

The Executive Committee shall appoint the secretary

mittee: he shall be responsible for all monies entrusted to him; he shall keep a correct account of all receipt a balance sheet, duly audited every three months, a copy to be transmitted to each sub-secretary. The Executive Committee shall likewise elect the president of the APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

Two auditors shall be appointed by the annual Convention, whose duty shall be to audit the books of the Association once per quarter.

GENERAL COUNCIL. Every town or village where members of this Association shall be resident may nominate five or more persons

to act as a portion of of the general council; such nominations to be sent to the Executive committee for appointments once in every three months; the members shall also nominate two persons, as Sub-Treasurer and Sub-Secretary, to assist the General Treasurer and Secretary in them anagement of the affairs of the Association. DUTIES OF GENERAL COUNCIL. The members of the General Council residing in each

locality, shall meet for the transaction of business once every week, and shall have the power of appropriating to the purposes of the association three-fourths of the sub scriptions of the members, and all other monies, received in the said locality. They shall also see that the recommendations and instructions of the Executive Council are carried into effect; and they shall have full power to adopt such means for the accomplishment of the general objects, as to them may seem meet, provided such means the cloth was removed, addresses were delivered by are in conformity with the fundamental rules of the Association.

On the motion of Messrs. Shaw and Dorman, it was resolved, "That the secretary write each month to all localities who may be behind in their payments, request ng them to forward the same."

not thirty years of age, to destroy herself.

tinct charges of murder-viz., for having administered arsenic to her husband, her illegitimate son her mother, and her brother (of whose murder she was convicted at the late Spring Assizes), which caused their death. On Sunday the condemned sermon was preached by the chaplain from the 1st and part of the 2d verse of the 14th chapter of Hosea. A most impressive discourse was delivered, and every one present except Sarah Freeman appeared to feel its power. The individual who, to all human knowledge, stood most in need of spiritual consolation, was the only one who evinced indifference. She rather courted than avoided allusion to the crimes with which she was charged, but invariably protested her innocence. Ever since her condemnation she slept soundly and ate heartily. On Monday, last she asked permission to dispose of her clothes to the prisoners with whom she had been classed previous to her trial; this being granted, she wrote the names of the articles and the persons to whom she wished them to be given. The last sentence of the law was carried into effect on the top of Wilton gool, near Taunton. The time appointed for the execution was eleven o'clock. but efore that hour thousands of people were congregated twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, up to which hour the chaplain was in attendance upon her. She slept soundly till six in the morning, when she got up and ate a hearty breakfast. She was visited early by the chaplain, the under-sheriff, and the governor, and again strongly protested her innocence, saying that she bought the poison for herself, and that her brother John took it from her bag and gave it to her mother and brother. When entreated by the undersheriff, about ten o'clock, to tell the truth, she very That the rich and the poor, being of the same species, are under the same laws of nature, and being alike capable of benefit or injury from their legislators, necessarily have, in the election of these legislators, the same that the conclusion of the service she was conducted to right; but the rich, in defence of their rights and property; have every advantage which wealth and the purchased powers of others afford them; while the poor, destinct on the seal look in the prayers, and again of these have no security but in the prayers. protested her innocence. In a few minutes the fatal noose was adjusted, and she was launched into eter-

FREEMAN. - This culprit expiated with her life, as Taunton, on Wedn asday, the diabolical crime of which

she was convicted. It will be in the recollection of

our readers that she was committed upon four dis-

On Monday a long inquiry was gone into before Mr. Carter, at the Queen Charlotte, Millpond bridge, Bermondsey, on the body of a fine male child, the illegitimate offspring of a young woman named Mary Smith, who is now in custody. It appeared by the evidence, that Mary Smith, who is 26 years of age, resided with her parents at 9, Millpond-row. On Phursday morning her brother was surprised at finding the backdoor open as soon as six o'clock, and he called to his mother, who came down. Mrs. Smith, udging from certain appearances, and being told by child that Mary Smith had been seen in the garden early in the morning, went up to her, and insisted on which she at first denied, but at last said she could not help it. She was taken ill in the night, and went to the water-closet, down which she forced the child with a stick. On the subsequent day it was found in the soil. Mr. Martin, the parish surgeon of Neckinger-house, made an examination of the body, and found no mark of violence upon it. Upon opening it he was satisfied respiration had never taken place. The jury returned a verdict that "The child was born dead, and that the mother, Mary Smith, had concealed its birth." The Coroner directed that as soon as she was sufficiently recovered she should be taken before the magistrates at South

nity. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down and buried in the precincts of the prison.

THE ALLEGED CHILD MURDER AT BERMONDSEY .-

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS FATHER. -To the Framework Knitters of the Three Counties .- president, treasurer, and secretary, and two others; and of age, was found in the river Greet, at Southwell also a General Council, to be appointed by the Executive in the county of Nottingham, and from some cir cumstances connected with the conduct of its puta-3.—A Convention of delegates shall assemble on the tive father, John Mellors, is supposed to have been died suddenly at Mansfield a short time ago, and the child was then left in the care of a person named Askern, of that place. Mellors for a time contributed towards its support, but latterly has neglected his payments, and last week the little creature was sent by a carrier to the father at Southwell, where mained and slept with him two nights, but being suddenly missed suspicion was excited against Mellors, and much increased by his peculiar manner when spoken to about it. On the child being found in the river, directions were given to the police, and Mellors was apprehended at the New Inn, Mansfield, on Tuesday morning, at two o'clock, by Inspector Caudwell, of the Nottingham county police, who conveyed him in a gig on Wednesday morning to Southwell, to await the result of a coroner's inquest. On leaving Mansfied the man was hissed and hooted at by large numbers of the populace.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

APRIL 19 .- JAMES v. BROOKE. - Mr. W. H. Watson moved for a rule to show cause why the verdict given for the plaintiff in this case should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered. This was an action for slander, the words complained of being said to be uttered by the defendant, who was a town-councillor of the borough of Leeds, of and concerning the plaintiff, a superintendent of police in that borough :—" I saw a letter two or three days since respecting an officer of the Leeds police who was superior in rank to Child" (another policeman whose conduct was under discussion in the town), "and who had been guilty of conduct unfit for publication." tion was, that assuming these words to be those which had been uttered, they did not amount to legal slander. They did not impute any offence at law, anything for which a man might be criminally punished, and therefore were not sufficient to maintain the act.

TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM AT HOLBECK, LEEDS.—Again

have the "good men and true" of this "working

The court granted the rule.

of the borough of Leeds done their duty Again have they placed men of their own rank in office, in a position where they can do much to serve the interests of the poor; and this too in spite of the odious Sturges Bourne's Act, which confers plurality of rates on the holders of property. The last contest has been for the "Select Vestry;" and though the Whig and Tory factions tried the chance of a poll, the "workies" carried the whole board of fourteen by a majority of almost three to one! Brave, Holbeck! It is the stronghold of Chartism. It has set an example to other places which it would be well to follow. In spite of every sor of opposition-fair, foul, and dastardly-the working men of this village returned Mr. Hobson to the Leeds Town Council. Last November they returned, against an influential magistrate, for whom both Whigs, Tories, and even sham Chartists voted, Mr. W. Brook; and now they have placed fourteen working men to dispense "relief" at the workhouse board to those of their brethren-made "paupers by the INFERNAL SYSTEM which "sucks the wealth out of the hands of the producers into the lap of the greediest and most inexorable of tyrants." bravo, Holbeck! By-the-bye we see that Mr. Brook has succeeded in his motion before the Queen's Bench for a rule to show cause why the verdict obtained against him at last York assizes should not be set aside on the ground that the words (falsely) imputed to him are not slanderous: and if we may judge of the result from the significant intimation of Lord Denman, that "there was something in the objection," it is pretty apparent that Superintendent James will have to commence de-novo, if he wishes his character to be purged from the imputations cast upon it. As it is the REAL QUESTION has not been touched: if Mr. Brook should succeed in his present effort, as in all likelihood he will, the whole matter will be in the

# Forthcoming Meetings.

exact position it was before Mr. James moved at

all! So he will have taken something by his motion.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday, April 27th, a discussion will take place in the room, 21, Fig Tree-lane. Subject, "Land and Co-operation." Chair to be taken at seven o'clock.

THE NEXT SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING THE NEXT SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE IMEETING will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), in the Chartist Association-room, Exchange-street, Bolton, when it is hoped each delegate will bring the Executive quota with him.

HALIFAX.-Mr. Murray will lecture on Sunday next, in the large room, Bullclose-lane, at half-past six o'clock.

DEWSBURY. - The next district meeting will be holden at Dewsbury, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. - The Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead will hold their monthly meeting in the house of Mr. Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Newcastle, on Sunday evening, May 3rd, at six o'clock pre-

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow) two lectures will be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge-street, by Mr. George White, of Bradford, at hal-fpast two o'clock in the afternoon, and six in

the evening.

Salford.-A members' meeting will take place in the National Charter Association-room, Bankstreet, George-street, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MOTTRAM.—The council and members are requested to meet on Sunday, at two o'clock, to arrange about the forthcoming public lecture.

EMIGRATION FOR 1845.

1100. 6th Jan. 6th May. 6th Sept. 1150. 6th Feb. 6th June. 6th Oct. QUEEN of the WEST, 1250. 6th Mar. 6th July. 6th Nov. 1000, 6th Apr. 6th Aug. 6th Dec. Together with other First-class American Packet-Ships sailing weekly throughout the year for New York, and oc- GREAT NOVELTY IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE. casionally for Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans; also to Quebec, Montreal, and St. John, N.B.

Emigrants may rest assured that the ships selected for their conveyance by this establishment are of the first and

In order that parties may have every accommodation during the passage, private state rooms are fitted up in each ship, and made suitable for families of any number, at a moderate charge.

Each adult passenger will be provided with one pound of good biscuit, or five pounds of potatoes, and three quarts of pure water, daily, during the voyage, and if detained in Liverpool more than forty-eight hours after the time appointed for sailing, will be paid subsistence money, according to law.

Emigrants and settlers can avail themselves of the excellent arrangements effected through our agents, W. and J. T. Tapscott, of New York, and which have given such Months' Parts, is now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, general satisfaction during the past season, for their safe, gilt. Price 11s. Sets may be perfected, and covers to expeditious, and cheap conveyance to any part of the bind vols. had at the Office; and of all Booksellers. Western States or Canadas, preventing the possibility of fraud and imposition, hitherto so often practised on their landing at New York. Mr. Wm. Tapscott, who has just returned from a tour through the United States, will be POPULAR WORKS NOW PUBLISHING BY bappy to furnish any information respecting purchase of land, localities, different routes and facilities for reaching every important point there.

For the safe conveyance of money, drafts for any amount sight, without discount.

Parties residing at a distance may have every informa tion by letter, post paid, and the best disengaged berths secured by sending deposits of £1 for each passenger to G. RIPPARD AND SON,

WM. TAPSCOTT,

96. Waterloo-road, Liv rpool. IMPORTANT .- The "American Emigrant's Guide" car be had gratis, on application by letter, or otherwice. The following is the present List of Ships, with days of

FOR NEW YORK,

The Magnificent Packet Ships ROCHESTER ...... Britton, ... 1000 tons, ... 6th April. United Kingdom ... Teulon, ... 1500 tons, ... 10th ,, OLIVE AND ELIZA... Parsons, ... 600 tons, ... 13th HERCULES..... Madigan,... 600 tons, ... 16th CLAIBORNE ...... Burges, ... 1000 tons, ... 19th RHODE ISLAND ..... Andros, ... 600 tons, ... 23rd AMERICAN SHIP ... - ... 1000 tons, ... 1st May. HOTTINGUER..... Bursley, ... 1100 tons, ... 6th ,, FOR BOSTON. The New American

gailing :---

MARENGO...... Halberton, . 800 tons, ... 10th April Tiberius ...... Howes,..... 500 tons, ... 20th ,, FOR NEW ORLEANS, The Fast-sailing Ships

GENERAL VEAZIE ... Coullart, ... 800 tons, ... 10th April. QETABIO ...... Jamieson, . 1000 tons, ... 15th ,, . Coulthard, . 1000 tons, ... 21st April.

FOR QUEBEC. Princess Charlotte Smith ... 700 tons, ... 15th For further information, apply as above.

> EXTRAORDINARY! NEW CASES!! Attesting that there is health for all. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

An astonishing cure of a confirmed Liver Complaint. RS. MARY SANDFORD, residing in Leather-lane Holborn, London, had been labouring under the effects of a diseased Liver, which produced Indigestion, Sick Head Ache, Dimness of Sight, Lowness of Spirits, Frritability of Temper, Drowsiness, Occasional Swellings of the Body and Legs, with General Weakness and Debility. She attended the Hospitals, at different periods, for about three years, but she only got worse instead of better, and her recovery at last appeared quite hopeless; but notwithstanding the very bad state of her health, she was, in about two months, restored to perfect health by the means alone of this all-powerful and efficacious Medi-

Cure of a Case of great debility of the system, occasione by the baneful influence of Mercury, and the injurious effects of a long residence in Tropical Climates, by Hol-

James Richards, Esq., a Gentleman in the East India Company's Service, and who had resided for the last Seventeen Years in different parts of India, where his constitution had become much impaired from the influence of the climate, and the injurious effects of powerful and frequent doses of that dangerous mineral, Calomel, which, together, made such inroads on his constitution as to oblige him to return home to England, and on his arrival he placed himself for some time under the care of a Medical Practitioner, but received no benefit from that gentleman's treatment. He was then advised by a friend (who had tried this medicine) to go through a proper course of Holloway's Pills, which he did, and in about Four Months his formerly shattered frame was so completely invigorated as to enable him to prepare himself again for his immediate return to India, whither he will embark early in the coming Spring of next year, 1845. he is well known in consequence of his opulence and

Immense Demand for Holloway's Pills in the East Indies. Extract of a letter dated 20th of September, 1842, from Messrs. S. Ferdinands and Son (Agents for the sale of "Holloway's Medicine," in the Island of Ceylon. These gentlemen state-" All classes of people here are desirous to purchase your wonderful Medicines, and we regret that we have now scarcely any left to meet the immense demands that are daily made upon us for them. We enclose you a testimonial from J. Davison, Esq., the superintendant of Lord Elphinston's Sugar Estate, at Caltura, Ceyton; and we can, if necessary, send you abundant other proofs, not only from the middling classes, but also from the opulent and influential here, many of whom have derived immense benefit from the use of your invaluable

Copy of the letter from J. Davison, Esq., which is the same alluded to in the extract of the letter above :—

Caltura, 7th August, 1844. My Dear Sir,-Mrs. Davison has received so much benefit from Holloway's Pills, that I aminduced to trouble you for another supply, viz., an eleven shilling box. Yours truly, J. DAVISON.

To Messrs. Ferdinands and Son, Holloway's Agent for the Island of Geylon, Colombo. Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:-

Female Irregulari-Retention of the Ague Asthma Urine Bilious Complaints Fevers Blotches on Skin Fits Scrofula Bowel Complaints Cout Stone and Gravel Colics Headache Sore Throats Indigestion Constipation Tic Doloreux Consumption Inflammation Tumours Debility Jaundice

Liver Complaints Weakness from

whatever cause

Worms, all kinds

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, where advice may be had gratis, and of most respectable Venfollowing prices.-ls. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Lumbago

Dropsy

Dysentery

Erysipelas

JEAN LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE.

THIS extraordinary preparation cures, in most cases by one application, those formidable and tormenting maladies, tic-doloreux, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and Marcus, price 1s. all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief in the most severe paroxysms. Patients who for years had drawn on a miserable existence by being deprived of sleep from acute pain, and many that had lost the free use of their limbs from weakness caused by paralysis and rheumatism, to the astonishment of their medical attendants and acquaintance, have, by a few rubbings, been restored to health, strength, and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual remedies in been tried and found worse than useless. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its rapid cure of nervous affections of the heart, palpitation, difficulty of breathing, pains of the loins, sciatica, glandular swellings, and weakness of the ligaments and joints. It may be used at any time by the most delicate person ness or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption on the rility; remedies. From the French of Jean Dubois, 2s. 6d.

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Sir,-I am glad I have taken your advice in try-Dream : Babebec, or the Fakirs; The Two Comforters, ing Mr. Keating's Cough Lozenges, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a penny numbers, are now ready. The remainder will bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but derived very little benefit from them: but since I have made trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have

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Valentia, toilenet, and quilting vests, 5s. 6d., and up-Very rich plain and fancy satin and silk velvet vests, 0s., and unwards. Mechanics' Working Clothes equally Cheap.

2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box; or, post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s. COPAIBA AND CUBEBS ENTIRELY WRAY'S BALSAMIC PILLS, 2 certain, safe, and the SUPERSEDED.

most speedy remedy ever discovered for the permanent and effectual cure of strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, rheumatism, lumbago, gonorrhœa, gleets, local debility, irritation of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensive than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, &c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalled in 75d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these pills were employed in private practice in upwards of 1,800 cases, many of them most inveterate—in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually resorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pledges himself that not one particle of copaiba, either resin or balsam, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their composition. Copaiba and cubebs have long been the most commonly employed medicines in the above complaints; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together with their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms invariably produced from taking copaiba, especially in the early stage of the complaint, many of the most able modern practitioners condemn it as dangerous, and a memodern practitioners condemn it as dangerous and a memodern practitioners conde produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced early stage of the complaint, many of the most acte modern practitioners condemn it as dangerous, and a medicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but painful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish its use, the whole system having become more or less affected, and the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the command the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the command the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the command the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the commission-merchants — May 16, T. Higginson, Liverpool, commission-merchants — May 16, T. Higginson, violent effects are not experienced as while taking copaiba, but they seldom effect a cure, unless more active medicines are administéred.

The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above objections; they act specifically on the urinary passages: Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, to need comment), or any other medicine in present use, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; and may be justly considered the only safe and efficacious H remedy in all stages of those disorders. In addition to these advantages, the very convenient form in which this invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also

> Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed, and

> carefully protected from observation. MESSRS. BRODIE AND CO., Consulting Surgeons, have removed their Establishment from 4, Great Charlesstreet, Birmingham, to No. 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London.

BRODIE ON DEBILITY IN MAN. Life is only life when blessed with health: without it all men are poor, let their estates be what they may. MESSES. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London.

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and nervous debility, in existence, where the mere routine practitioner would never dream of finding them. Published and sold by the Authors, Messrs. Brodie and Co., 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London; and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row: Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Purkiss, Compton-street, Soho; Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Barth, 4, Brydgesstreet, Covent-garden; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, ton, Church-street, Liverpool; Gardiner, Gloucester;

THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS "Brodie on Debility in Man." London : Sherwood, Gil. man who is suffering from past tony and included the contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain also for considering in what manner such alterationa to benefit him in many ways. Brodie and Co. have also may be best effected." to benefit him in many ways. Brodie and Co. have also published "The Secret Companion," a work of a very valuable character, which is enclosed and sent free with all their medicines.—The London Mercantile Journal.
"Brodie on Debility in Man." London: Brodie and Co.; 27, Montague-street, Russell-square. The authors of this valuable work evidently well understand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we of petitions to both Houses of Parliment against the

pooksellers and druggists in town and country.

mong the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected .- Kentish Mercury, Gravesend Journal, and Green-Grand Restorative. As nothing can be better adapted to press history, and besides, it was uttered in the help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing presence of a deputation from the Church of Scotland, more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious | who visited London in reference to Church extension in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, de- in 1838, and also before several members of Parliapression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or | ment. He wrote the memorandum of it half an hour limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumplafter hearing the statement, and while it was fresh tive habits. It is exclusively directed to the cure of upon his memory; and in looking back at the views nervous and sexual debility, irregularity, weakness, im- therein expressed, and contrasting them with the potency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, con- proposal which was now issued from the same eminent sumptive habits, and debilities, arising from excesses, &c. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity "Trust not in princes, nor in the sons of men." He Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. then proceeded to read from his note book:—" Indebottle is saved. With each is enclosed "The Secret pendent," said Sir R. Peel, on Saturday, the 24th of COMPANION." The five pound cases (the purchasing of March, 1838, "independent of thus rousing the which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings) may English members, and England generally, to the be had as usual at their residence. Sold by all medicine importance of the Church extension question, he 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. None are ge- venders in town and country, of whom may be had thought it was of the highest moment that the English Brodie's Medical Work on the causes of debility in Man. Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zeylanica; or, on the common ground of the Protestant faith in

CONSULT "THE SECRET COMPANION." Embellished with engravings, and enclosed with each box of BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS, putting forth, without anxiety and alarm. The price Is. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to and Belgium, the increase of Popish chapels and each bottle and box, as none clse are genuine. These seminaries in our country, show us too clearly what we Pills are mild and effectual in their operation, without have to dread; and I am persuaded (he continued) mercury or mineral, and require no restraint of diet, loss that we shall ere long, see a struggle arise, in which of time, or hinderance from business; possessing the we shall have again to determine the question whether power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its Popery or Protestantism is to have the ascendancy. worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient. Scottish Guardian. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world, pro tected from observation. Country patients are requested Rouen is completed, and will be brought into use in a to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. | few days. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on. Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine

venders, can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, are in daily attendance for consultation at their residence, 27, Montaguestreet, Russell-square, London, from eleven in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven. till two. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Brodie and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with animal within twenty-four hours after the time of N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine venders, &c.; can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's from the blood. Soldiers and sailors find these medicine with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

In a was nearly eaten up with animal within twenty-four nours after the final vender, as one eradicated its being first affected. Mr. Bone, of Leigh Grange, has lost twelve cattle, old and young, and Mr. with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

In some butic humour and impurity from the blood. No solvents of Galloway, we learn from an eve-witness, that butic humour and impurity from the blood. No sol- parts of Galloway, we learn from an eye-witness, that Sold by Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate, Leeds, of whom may dier or sailor should ever be without these wonderful matters are even in a more alarming state.—Ayr medicines.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, April 22.)
Thomas Holyland Williams and William Clachar Stanes, Chelinsford, auctioneers—Joseph Phillips and Thomas Pearson, South-place, Finsbury, silk-dressers—Thomas Homewood, Hillingdon, Middlesex, licensed victualler—Henry Thomas Prebble, Thanet-street, Burton-cressent, wine merchant—Thomas Morris and William Woodward Henry Thomas Prebble, Thanet-street, Durvon-crescent, wine-merchant—Thomas Morris and William Woodward, Burslem, Staffordshire, drapers—Thomas Arnold, Shrews, bury, veterinary surgeon—John and Thomas Lamb, kidderminster, Worcestershire, engineers—Sarah Wilcock, Warrington, Lancashire, innkeeper—George Shaw, Old, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

ham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. J. S. Christopher, Leadenhall-street, City, merchant-first dividend, of 2s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman.

street.
Rev. R. F. Croughton, Melton Mowbray, vicar-first dividand, of 6s in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham.
T. B. Hall, Coggeshall, Essex, grocer-first dividend, of 2s 8d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Graham, Coleman-street, City.
J. P. Davies, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, apothecary—first dividend, of 20s in the pound, Saturday, April 28, and three following Saturdays, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abehurchlane. City.

Abchurch-lane, City.

L. Williams, Oxford, woollen-draper—first dividend, of 5s 6d in the pound, Saturday, April 26, and three following Saturdays, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

S. Peach, Nottingham, grocer—first and final dividend of 1s 9d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Christie, Birmingham.

T. Daniell, Boulogne, copper smelter—further dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, any day after April 21, at the office of Mr. Hernaman, Exeter. J. Watson, Carlisle, grocer—first dividend, of 7s in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Wakley, New, castle-upon-Tyne.
J. H., J. S., J. K., and A. Heron, Manchester, cotton, spinners—final dividend of 1d in the pound, any Wedney,

Pott, Manchester.

M. Atkinson, Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, banker

—third and final dividend, of 7d and 24-100th parts of a penny in the pound, any Saturday after April 26, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

on-merchants - May 16, T. Higginson, Liverpool,

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the

pawnbroker.

contrary on the day of meeting.

May 13, W. Perkins, Portsea, Hampshire, upholsterer—
May 14, J. and C. Green, Borough-road, Southwark, cornand J. Hogg, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders—May 14, W. Coward, Hartlepool, Durham, bread baker—May 15, H. Green, Liverpool, woollen-draper—May 19, S. Marshall, Kingston-upon-Hull, builder—May 13, W. Hardisty, Wakefield, Yorkshire, whitesmith—May 13, J. and D. Hepworth, Raistrick, Yorkshire, cotton warp dyers—May kingdom.

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each part of the Genuine Medicine.

Invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also lieved to the public, and J. Darby, Birmingham, drysalters—May 13, J. and J. Darby, Birmingham, drysalters—May 13, J. Walker, Jewry-street, Aldgate, City, builder—May 13, J. Walker, Jewry linendraper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

C. H. Deane and H. D'Usayer, Regent-street, professors of languages—L. A. Clifford and G. Shorthouse, Liverpool, commission-merchants—J. Davie and J. Pitcher, Ipswich, surgeons—C. W. Nicolay and J. Brown, Fenchurch-street, surgeons—C. W. Nicolay and J. Brown, Fenchurch-street, commission-agents—T. and J. Carpenter, Tasburgh, Nor. folk, farmers—R. Whichello and F. Freshwater, Castle-street, Leicester-square, grocers—W. Wise and R. Marter, North-court, Cowper-street, City-road, umbrella-stick turners—J. Crowther and T. Walker, Leeds, scribbling millers—J. Stubbs, E. Absolom, and W. A. Stubbs; as far as received w. A. Stubbs—H. Foster and H. Heritage Read. regards W. A. Stubbs-H. Foster and H. Heritage, Bread. street, Cheapside, warehousemen—G. Cookes and E. S. Darvell, Great Tower-street, colonial-brokers—F. and T. Medhurst, Denmark - street, Colomai-Drokers—r. and 1. Medhurst, Denmark - street, Soho, weighing machine. makers—C. Noyes and J. S. Whittern, Coventry, ironmon. gers—J. and W. D. Pickworth, Wainfleet, Lincolushire, ironmongers—R. Shaw and E. N. B. Kimberley, Birming ironmongers—R. Shaw and E. N. B. Kimberley, Birming Just published, Fifteenth Edition, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, enclosed in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a post-office for 3s. 6d.

RODIE'S MEDICAL WORK on DEBILITY IN MAN. Long experience in the treatment of a class of diseases hitherto neglected and imperfectly understood by the great bulk of the medical profession, has enabled the author to prove that there are concealed causes of indigestion, consumption, insanity, and nervous debility, in existence, where the mere routine ders—J. Cort and T. D. Paul, Leicester, ironfounders—G. Simmons, jun., F. Passingham, and G. N. Sim. ders-G. Simmons, jun., F. Passingham, and G. N. Sim. mons, Truro, attorneys; as far as regards G. Simmons

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES .- On Tuesday was printed copy of the commission for inquiring into the expediency of altering the circuits of the judges in England and Wales. The commission is dated on London; Sutton, Review-office, Nottingham; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhampton; D'Egville, Worcester; Jeyes, Northampton; Ousley, Shrewsbury; Parker, Hereford; Gibson, Dudley; Turner, Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Coventry; T. New-Hereford; Greenwood; Greenwo Denison, T. Grimston, and B. Estcourt, Esqrs. Fryer, Bath; Harper, Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Wood, The object of the commission, which may be pursued High-street, Birmingham; Roberts, Derby; Ferriss and by any five of the commissioners, is "for inquiring Score, Union-street, Bristol; Slatter, Oxford; W. H. and considering whether it would be expedient, with Robinson, 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh. And by all a view to the more convenient and better administration of jusice, that any and what alterations should be made in the division of England and Wales into circuits for judicial business, and in the periods for bert, and Piper, Paternoster-row. This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S OPINION OF POPERY IN 1838.

-At the orderly half-yearly meeting of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, which took place on the 8th of this of petitions to both Houses of Parliment against the can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can, and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him he heard made seven years ago by the head of the present Government, and he did not consider that he violated any principles of propriety by reading it to THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA; or, Natures | the Synod. It was of so old a date as to be like exand Scotch establishments should unite in these days Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Vegetable resisting the encroachments of the Church of Rome. It is impossible, I think, (he said with great earnestness of tone and manner) to look at the progress Popery is now making, and the efforts it is establishment of the order of the Jesuits in most of the countries of Europe, the movements in Prussia

> THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH between Paris and DISEASE AMONGST CATTLE. - We heard some whis pers last week that the disease amongst cattle called

plouro-pneumonia, which has created such ravages in Prussia, and was reported to have lately been prevalent in some districts in England and Ircland, had also made its appearance in Scotland; but in our last number we refrained from creating alarm throughout the rural districts by giving currency to rumours which we hoped were at least exaggerated. We deeply regret to state, however, that the apprehensions alluded to have proved but too well ground and we find it our duty now to state facts which cannot fail to cause much uneasiness amongst the owners of herds, and to excite the sympathy of the class for those individuals of their number who have had their stocks thinned by an epidemic, which, in A Wonderful Cure of an Old Sea Captain's Bad Lee, by Hollowar's Other and Pills.—Captain James, of the brig Amity, lying at Limehouse, was lately cured of a bad leg of fifteen years' standing, in which there were twenty ulcers. He had previously been laid up at home on crutches for two years. To make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with

Advertiser.

#### The Feast of the Poets.

"A feast of nectar'd sweets, Where no crude surfeit reigns!"

It is a rule with us, that whenever an opportunity offers of making known to our readers any new production of the children of genius, we embrace that opportunity to impart that knowledge; and whenever opportunity of the conscientiously award praise to an author, we haste to pay our unpurchased homage. It is not naste to public journalists lend the sanction of often users to publications of which they have not their papers of their received a copy for review; and from what we know of the press, we strongly suspect that too often a book is rather judged by the advertisements which precede or accompany it, than by its own merits. This is certainly not the case with the Northern Star; and though we should decline to give our unqualified approval to a book, portions of which only we had seen, still, when the comments of our contemporaries, and the extracts they may favour the public with, warrant us in drawing certain conclusions as to the probable merits of a book, we shall not hesitate to make

that book known to our readers, leaving it to them to take other means of ascertaining fully the worth of the work, and decide for themselves on its merits. The Hon. Mrs. Norton, by some deemed (according to the Athenceum) the Byron of British poetesses, has just given to the world a poem entitled "The Child of the Islands." In relation to this poem we are exactly in the position above supposed. We have not seen it fully and completely. Our knowledge of its contents is confined to the extracts which have appeared in the Literary Gazette and Athenaum. We therefore necessarily feel ourselves "cribb'd, cabin'd and confined" in forming an opinion as to its merits. But the extracts we have seen have filled us with a warm admiration for the authoress-admiration for her poetical genius and womanly sensibilities. The "Child" of the poem is the Prince of Wales; but we have good reason for believing that no fulsome flattery, no courtly drivelling, such as might be ex-pected from the selection of such a subject, is to be Islands was chosen, not as the theme of a birthday ode, or address of congratulation, but as the most complete existing type of a peculiar class—a class born into a world of very various destinies, with all the certainty human prospects can give of enjoying the blessings of this life without incurring any of its privations. I desired to contrast that brightness with the shadow that lies beyond and around." This shadow is filled up with portraits taken from the labouring classes of society; the weaver toiling at his loom, the ill-paid sempstress, the trapper in the mines, the mariner, the laborious rustic, the toilworn soldier, and other peculiar conditions of laborious life. For the reasons already stated, not being in a position ourselves to criticise the poem, we here give the critique of the Times, the tone of which is

Under cover of addressing the young Prince of Wales, Mrs. Norton has written a very beautiful poem upon the great domestic question of the day—the condition of the people. Now the subject has pressed itself upon general attention. It over-shadows everything, and disturbs men's minds with deep anxiety for the final issue. And well it may, Heaven knows! Strange, that among a people, beyond all doubt the wealthiest and the most powerful on the face of the earth, and considered by themselves the most civilised, there should be found, not individuals, but ahole classes, oppressed by the utmost misery, and steeped in brutish ignorance. We repeat it, for it cannot be repeated too often, this is a marvellous and a terrible fact. Things may be mending, but the progress is slow; and the degrading question is perpetually recurring-how were they over permitted to arrive at such a state in a country possessing so many boasted advantages? To Mrs. Norton. however, the condition of the poor of England is no new theme. She virtuously and courageously attempted to grapple with the numerous difficulties which surround the subject years ago, and before the tide had turned in its favour. To this we ourselves are able to bear our willing testimony. Her letters, which appeared in this journal in 1841, were only among a series of efforts upon her part in behalf of the wretched and oppressed. The bruised and tender portions of society ever commanded her delicate and able advocacy. It is but justice thus to speak, and to assign to the fair authoress that share of merit which she would be the last to claim for herself,

too significant not to suggest to the minds of our

readers most serious reflections.

The present poem is divided into four parts-Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, with an opening and a conclusion. No connected story binds them together. but a succession of remarkably pleasing pictures from Nature are presented to the mind. These are frequently made the means of conveying, or are intermixed with, the moral lessons intended to be inculcated—free and openhanded charity towards the poor, the most active sympathy for their privations and distresses, a more intimate union between all classes of society, and the most im- for:partial justice to the low as well as to the high. These 0! exile on a sunless shore! where has thy spirit been Emoothness, though perhaps strength is sometimes sacrificed to polish—and are freed from all repulsiveness or How paintest thou the georgeous hues that ne'er have carshuess by the force of a most sweet imagination.

In conclusion, this publication will increase Mrs. Nor-10n's already established reputation, and conveys many high and useful lessons to the minds of its readers in very charming manner.

This is high praise, but, so far as we have means We give the following extracts from the Literary

A feeble girl sits working all alone! A ruined farmer's orphan, pale and weak; Her early home to wealthier strangers gone; No rural beauty lingers on her cheek; Her wee-worn looks a woful heart bespeak; Though in her dull and rarely lifted eye (Whose glances nothing hope, and nothing seek),

Those who have time for pity might descry A thousand shattered gleams of merriment gone by ! Her window-sill some sickly plants adorn, (Poor links to memories sweet of nature's green !) There to the city's smoke-polluted morn The primrose lifts its leaves, with buds between, 'Minished and faint, as though their life had been Nipped by long pining and obscure regret; Torn from the sunny bank where erst were seen Lovely and meek companions, thickly set-

The cowslip, rich in scent, and humble violet! Too fanciful! the plant but pines like her For purer air, for sunbeams warm and kind; Th' enlivening joy of nature's busy stir, The rural freedom, long since left behind! For the fresh woodlands-for the summer wind-The open fields with perfumed clover spread-

The hazel-copse, whose branches intertwined Made natural bowers and arches overhead, With many a narrow path, where only two could tread. Never, 0! never more, shall these afford Her stifled heart their innocent delight! Never, 0! never more, the rich accord Of feathered songsters make her morning bright! Earning scant bread, that finds no appetite,

The sapless life she toils for lingers on; And when at length it sinks in dreary night, A shallow, careless grave is dug, where none Come round to bless her rest, whose ceaseless tasks are done! This, to our taste, is sweetly touching and unexagge.

rated; but a more piteous portrait follows:-There the man hides, whose better days are dropped Round his starvation, like a veil of shame; Who, till the fluttering pulse of life hath stopped, Suffers in silence, and conceals his name;— There the lost victim, on whose tarnished fame A double taint of death and sin must rest. Dreams of her village-home and parents' blame, And in her sleep, by pain and cold opprest, Draws close her tattered shawl athwart her shivering

Her history is written in her face: The bloom bath left her cheek, but not from age; Youth, without innocence, or love, or grace, Blotted with tears, still lingers on that page! Smooth brow, soft hair, dark eyelash, seem to wage With furrowed lines a contradiction strong; Till the wild witchcraft stories, which engage Our childish thoughts, of magic change and wrong, Seem realised in her—so old, and yet so young!

breast.

And many a wretch forlorn, and huddled group Of strangers met in brotherhood of woe; Heads that beneath their burden weakly stoop-Youth's langled curls, and age's locks of snow-Rest on those wooden pillows, till the glow <sup>rning</sup> o'er the brightening earth shall pass, And these depart, none asking where they go; Lost in the world's confused and gathering mass-

While a new slide fills up life's magic-lantern glass. A more comprehensive glance draws an admirable and affecting moral from the well-trodden ground of Hyde Park—"My lady" enjoying her luxurious drive in that fashionable resort:—

Tet even with her we well might moralise; (No place too gay, if so the heart incline!)
For dark the seal of death and judgment lies Upon thy rippling waters—Serpentine!
Day after day, drawn up in linked line, Your lounging beauties smile on idle men, Where suicides have braved the will divine,

Watched the calm flood that lay beneath their ken, Dashed into seeming peace, and never rose again. There, on the pathway where the well-groomed steed Restlessly laws the earth, alarmed and shy; While his enamoured rider nought can heed Save the soft glance of some love-lighted eye;

There they dragged out the wretch who came to die! There was he laid—stiff, stark, and motionless, And searched for written signs to notify What pang had driven him to such sore excess, And who should weep his loss, and pity his distress?

Cross from that death-pond to the farther side, Where fewer loiterers wander to and fro, There,—buried under London's modern pride, And ranges of white buildings,—long ago

Stood Tyburn Gate and gallows! Scenes of woe, Bitter, heart-rending, have been acted here; While, as he swung in stifling horrid throe, Hoarse echoes smote the dying felon's ear, Of yells from fellow-men, triumphant in his fear!

Betwixt the deathly stream and Tyburn Gate Stand withered trees, whose sapless boughs have seen Beauties whose memory now is out of date, And lovers on whose graves the moss is green! While Spring, for ever fresh, with smile serene, Woke up grey Time, and drest his scythe with flowers, And flashed sweet light the tender leaves between, And bid the wild-bird carol in the bowers, Year after year the same, with glad returning hours. O, those old trees! what see they when the beam Falls on blue waters from the bluer sk ; ? When young Hope whispers low, with smiles that seem Too joyous to be answered with a sigh? The scene is then of prosperous gaiety; Thick-swarming crowds on summer pleasure bent, And equipages formed for luxury; While rosy children, young and innocent,

Dance in the onward path, and frolic with content. But when the scattered leaves on those wan boughs Quiver beneath the night wind's rustling breath; When jocund merriment, and whispered vows, And children's shouts, are hushed; and still as death Lies all in heaven abovea earth beneath; When clear and distant shine the stedfast stars O'er lake and river, mountain, brake, and heath,-And smile, unconscious of the woe that mars The beauty of earth's face, deformed by misery's scars.

What see the old trees then? Gaunt, pallid forms Come, creeping sadly to their hollow hearts, Seeking frail shelter from the winds and storms, In broken rest, disturbed by fitful starts! There, when the chill rain falls, or lightning darts, Or balmy summer nights are stealing on, Houseless they slumber, close to wealthy marts And gilded homes :-- there, where the morning sun

That tide of wasteful joy and splendour looked upon!" For further extracts it is impossible for us now to afford room; but we hope to make further acquaintfound degrading the poem of Mrs. Norrow. The ance with Mrs. Norrow's poem. In the meantime poetess says of her own work, that "The Child of the we hope that many, very many, of our readers may be enabled to make that acquaintance for themselves. From several beautiful effusions of the blind poetess, FRANCES BROWN, we select the following:-WE ARE GROWING OLD.

We are growing old-how the thought will rise When a glance is backward cast On some long-remembered spot that lies In the silence of the past: It may be the shrine of our early vows, Or the tomb of early tears: But it seems like a far-off isle to us, In the stormy sea of years. O, wide and wild are the waves that part Our steps from its greenness now, And we miss the joy of many a heart, And the light of many a brow; For deep o'er many a stately bark Have the 'whelming billows rolled, That steered with us from that early mark-O! friends, we are growing old. Old in the dimness and the dust Of our daily toils and cares, Old in the wrecks of love and trust Which our burdened memory bears. Each form may wear to the passing gaze The bloom of life's freshness yet, And beams may brighten our latter days, Which the morning never met. But, oh! the changes we have seen, In the far and winding way; The graves in our path that have grown green, And the locks that have grown gray! The winters still on our own may spare The sable or the gold; But we saw their snows upon brighter hair-And, friends, we are growing old. We have gained the world's cold wisdom now, We have learned to pause and fear : But where are the living founts whose flow Was a joy of heart to hear ? ive in the mean and mon system of the And the lore of many a page; But where is the hope that saw in time But its boundless heritage? Will it come again when the violet wakes, And the woods their youth renew? We have stood in the light of sunny brakes, Where the bloom was deep and blue; And our souls might joy in the spring-time then, But the joy was faint and cold, For it ne'er could give us the youth again

Of hearts that are growing old. In the Athenœum of February 1st, appeared some complimentary lines to Frances Brown, from which we give the following extracts—all we can find room

subjects are dilated upon in verses of great beauty and To learn the beauties of a world which thou hast never seen ?

bless'd thy sight, O, daughter of the gifted heart! but daughter of the night?

In vain for thee Spring's first pale flower breaks trom its icy tomb.-Is vain for thee the Summer rose puts forth its richest bloom.

of judging, is not more so than justice will approve. In sain the tints of Autumn fall on blossom, leaf, and tree,-In vain-in vain these glorious things !-- 0, all in vain

for thee; Is it the sun's reviving rays that speak to thee of light Is it the rose's fragrance that tells thee it is bright?

Is it the wood-dove's gentle voice, and its fond mate's replies. That give thee gleams of bright-winged things, with loving human eyes? O: chained in dark captivity upon a sunless shore,

Sweet child of genius, tell me, where hast thou learn'd Here is a gem from the pen of our favourite, the

ever-enchanting Eliza Cook:-SUMMER IS NIGH. The richest of perfumes and jewels are mine, While the dog-roses blow and the dew-spangles shine; And the softest of music is wakened for me, By the stream o'er the pebble—the wind in the tree. Nature, kind Mother, my heart is content With the beauty and mirth thou hast lavishly sent:

Sweet Summer is nigh, and my spirit leaps high, As the sun travels further along the blue sky. If I murmur, it is that my home is not made 'Mid the flowers and drops in the green coppice shade; If I sigh, 'tis to think that my steps cannot stray With the breeze and the brook on their wandering way. Nature, kind Mother, I long to behold

All the glories thy blossom-ringed fingers unfold. None like thee can I meet, for all others will cheat, With a portion of bitter disguised in the sweet. The earth, the wide earth, will be beautiful soon, With the cherry-bloom wreath and the nightingale's tune; And the dreams without sleep with strange magic will

come. While the wood-pigeons coo, and the heavy bees hum. O, Nature, kind Mother, 'tis only thy breast That can nurse my deep feeling and lull it to rest; For my soul is too proud to be telling aloud What to thee it can utter all weeping and bowed.

I see the rife buds on the wide-spreading bough, Soon, soon they will shadow my thought-laden brow: I see the bright primroses burst where I stand, And I laugh like a child as they droop in my hand. Nature, kind Mother, thou hearest me breathe My devotion at altars where wild flowers wreathe; None other e'er knows how my warm bosom glows,

As I watch the young daisy-fringe open and close. I see the blue violets peep from the bank; I praise their Creator-I bless and I thank-And the gossamer insect at play in the beam, Is an atom that bids me adore the Supreme. Nature, kind Mother, my heart is content With the beauty and mirth thou hast lavishly sent: Sweet Summer is nigh, and my spirit leaps high, As the sun travels further along the blue sky.

"What has become of the Irish Girl?" we think we hear some of our readers ask. That is a question we cannot answer, though she has our best wishes for her prosperity. That she does not now correspond with the Northern Star we dare say is the fault of others: her we blame not. We shall always remember with satisfaction that our notice of her was not in vain. In the Brighton Herald we have observed several brief but "touching, sweet, and unaffected" poems, bearing the signature of F. M. S. We presume the in the vindication of the equal rights of all must writer to belong to the fair sex, and we have much command the admiration of the friends of liberty pleasure in introducing to our readers the following throughout the world. Messrs. Clarke and Co., of lines from her pen :--

WOMAN'S PRAYER. "Let me be loved!" 'tis her first prayer, Her breathings warm and mild, Ere woman's passions claim to share The feelings of the child: The loving smile, the tears which rise Whene'er by fondness moved. Trace her one hope in her bright eyes-"Let me be loved!"

What seeks true woman? riches, fame, The toys of pride and power? Seeks she to raise her gentle name By bubbles of an hour? 0, no! she sees them all pass by Still careless and unmoved. Her one, sole, deep anxiety. Ts—to be loved!

All strange and chequered is the way Spread out before her feet. And many a trial day by day, She feels that she must meet. But does the young heart ever shrink, Or wish each cloud removed? Nay, she's content life's cup to drink,

So she is loved!

O! man, proud man, despise it not, That heart so kind and pure, Once gain it, and whate'er thy lot Her love is ever sure. She, timorous, in life's day of calm, Stands in the storm unmoved, 'Mid every grief, her heart's best balm Is-she is loved!

O! the deep, ceaseless, sacred springs Of sweet affection's tide, Which render all life's meaner things Hallowed and sanctified. Enshrined in woman's soul ye lie, From outward gaze removed, And bid her breathe that earnest sigh-Let me be loved! 'Tis her one aim, her hope through life,

The dream of every hour. In smiles or tears, in joy or strife, She knows no other power. Nay, she can breathe that prayer to heav'n, By conscience unreproved. Pray-that the boon to her be given To be beloved!

But 'tis time we changed the subject. Pathos and sentiment, however true, however beautifully expressed, will nevertheless tire. Laughter is good for man—and while wit abounds, despite the ills of life, men must and will enjoy the creamy richness of burlesque and fun. There has lately been published by Orr and Co., London, a work entitled "The Book of Ballads," edited by "Bon GAULTIER." The writings of this author our readers are already acquainted with through the medium of Tait's Magazine. We agree with the Great Gun, that he is "one of the best parodists we ever had. He has infinite power of versification, and a vein of the richest humour. Fun, frolic, and satire, career most joyously and harmoniously through his easy strains."
The "Book of Ballads" it seems—for we have not received a copy—"consists altogether of sportive effusions, most of which are parodies upon certain poems, or upon the peculiar style of the popular poets and verse-spinners of the day-Wordsworth, LOCKHART, BULWER, TENNYSON, MILNES, MACAULEY, SMYTHE, MONTGOMERY, and the rest." There are English ballads, American ballads, Spanish ballads, and miscellaneous ballads. The specimen we give below, and for which we are indebted to the Great Gun, is one of the American.

THE AMERICANS' APOSTROPHE TO "BOZ," Rapidly as oblivion does its work now-a-days, the burst of amiable indignation with which enlightened America received the issue of Boz's "Notes" can scarcely yet be forgotten. Not content with waging a universal rivalry in the piracy of the work, Columbia showered upon its author the riches of its own choice vocabulary of abuse; while some of her more flery spirits threw out playful hints as to the propriety of gouging the "stranger," and furnishing him with a lasting suit of tar and feathers, in the event of his paying them a second visit. The perusal of these delightful expressions of free opinion suggested the following lines, which those who remember Boz's book, and the festivities with which he was all but hunted to death, will at once understand. We hope we have done justice to the bitterness and "immortal hate" of these thin-skinned sons of freedom.]

Sneak across the wide Atlantic, worthless London's puling child, Better that its waves should bear thee than the land thou

Better in the stifling cabin, on the sofa should'st thou Sickening as the fætid niggar bears the greens and bacon

by. Better, when the midnight horrors haunt the strained and creaking ship, Thou should'st yell in vain for brandy with a fever-sodden

When, amid the deepening darkness and the lamp's ex-From the bagman's berth above thee comes the bountiful Better than upon the Broadway thou should'st be at noonday seen

With a rivulet of satin falling o'er thy puny chest, Vorse than even N. P. Willis for an evening party dressed. We received thee warmly-kindly-though we knew thou wert a quiz, Partly for thyself it may be, chiefly for the sake of Phiz!

Smirking like a Tracy Tupman with a Mantalini mien,

Much we bore and much we suffered, listening to remorse-Of that Smike's unceasing drivellings, and these everlasting Nells.

When you talked of babes and sunshine, fields and all that sort of thing, Each Columbian inly chuckled as he slowly sucked his sling; And, though all our sleeves were bursting, from the many

hundreds near, Not one single scornful titter rose on thy complacent Then to show thee to the ladies, with our usual want of

sense We engaged the place in Park-street at a ruinous expense; Ev'n our own three-volumed Cooper waived his old prescriptive right,

And deluded Dickens figured first on that eventful night Clusters of uncoated Yorkers, vainly striving to be cool, Saw thee desperately plunging through the perils of La Poule:

And their muttered exclamation drowned the tenor of the tune.-Don't he beat all natur hollow? Don't he foot it like a

Did we spare our brandy-cocktails, stint thee of our whiskey grogs ? Half the juleps that we gave thee would have floored a Newman Noggs; And thou took'st them in so kindly, little was there then to blame,

To thy parched and panting palate, sweet as mother's milk they came. Did the hams of old Virginny find no favour in thine eyes ? Came no soft compunction o'er thee at the thought of

pumpkin pies? Could not all our care and coddling teach thee how to draw it mild? But, no matter, we deserve it-serves us right! We spoilt the child!

You, forsooth, must come crusading, boring us with broadest hints Of your own peculiar losses by American reprints. Such an impudent remonstrance never in our face was

Lever stands it, so does Ainsworth; you, I guess, may hold

your tongue. Down our throats you'd cram your projects, thick and hard as pickled salmon; That I s'pose you call free-trading-I pronounce it utter gammon.

seen That a true Columbian ogle carries little that is green. Quite enough we pay, I reckon, when we stump a cent

No, my lad, a cuter vision than your own might soon have

For the voyages and the travels of a fresh man such as you. I have been at Niagara, I have stood beneath the Falls, I have marked the water twisting over its rampagious But a "holy calm sensation," one, in fact, of "perfect

peace," Was as much my first idea as the thought of Christmas As for "old familiar faces," looking through the misty air, Surely you were strongly liquored when you saw your

Chuckster there. One familiar face, however, you will very likely see, If vou'll only treat the natives to a call in Tennessee, Of a certain individual, true Columbian every inch, In a high judicial station, called by 'mancipators Lynch. Half-an-hour of conversation with his worship in a wood Would, I strongly notion, do you an infernal deal of good.

Then you'd understand more clearly than you ever did Why an independent Patriot freely spits upon the floor, Why he gouges when he pleases, why he whittles at the chairs. Why for swift and deadly combat still the bowie-knife he

bears :-Why he sneers at the Old Country with republican dis-And unheedful of the negro's cry still tighter draws his chain.

All these things the judge shall teach thee of the land thou hast reviled: Get thee o'er the wide Atlantic, worthless London's puling

Let us, however, do justice to America. Amongst her poets, she possesses some whose glorious strains London, have lately published an edition of the Ballads and other Poems" of JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, one of the anti-slavery poets, and one of the earliest American advocates of "immediate emancipation." In 1844, one John L. Brown, of South Carolina, was sentenced to be hung for "the crime of assisting a female slave to escape from bondage." In the midst of the excitement consequent on this sentence, the clergy of "all denominations" in Cincinnati, Charleston, and other places, came forward unblushingly to vindicate slavery. The poet's indignation at such conduct is expressed in the following poem :-

> STANZAS FOR THE TIMES. Ho! thou who seekest late and long A license from the Holy Book For brutal lust and Hell's red wrong, Man of the Pulpit, look !---Lift up those cold and atheist eyes, This ripe fruit of thy teaching see; And tell us how to Heaven will rise The incense of this sacrifice-This blossom of the Gallows Tree! earch out for SLAVERY's hour of need

Some fitting text of Sacred Writ;

Which shames the nether pit.

iveHeaven the credit of a deed

Was this the promise of the free, The great hope of our early time,-That Slavery's poison vine should be Upborne by Freedom's prayer-nursed tree, O'erclustered with such fruits of crime ? Send out the summons East and West, And South and North, let all be there, Where he who pitied the oppressed Swings out in sun and air. Let not a democratic hand The grisly hangman's task refuse, There let each loyal patriot stand, Awaiting Slavery's command

To twist the rope and draw the noose!

Its cold rebuke for deeds which start

But vain is irony—unmeet

In fiery and indignant beat

Kneel, smooth blasphemer, unto Him,

Whose truth is on thy lips a lie,

Ask that His bright-winged cherubim

Ho! champion of the people's cause-

Suspend thy loud and vain rebuke

Of foreign wrong and Old World laws,

Man of the Senate, look!

May bend around that scaffold grim

To guard and bless and sanctify!-

The pulses of the heart. \* \* By Liberty's dishonoured name, By man's lost hope and failing trust, By words and deeds which bow with shame Our foreheads to the dust, By the exulting tyrant's sneer Borne to us from the Old World's thrones, And, by whose victims' grief who hear

In sunless mines and dungeons drear How Freedom's land her faith disowns !-Speak out in acts: the time for words Has passed, and deeds alone suffice; In the loud clang of meeting swords The softer music dies! Act—act in God's name, while ye may, Smite from the Church her leprous limb.

Throw open to the light of day The bondman's cell, and break away The chains the State has bound on him, Ho!-every true and living soul, To Freedom's perilled altar bear The Freeman's and the Christian's whole Tongue, pen, and vote, and prayer! One last great battle for the Right-One short sharp struggle to be free !-To do is to succeed—our fight . Is waged in Heaven's approving sight-

ntended, give our promised review of Freiligrath's We promise our readers, however, that it shall not be lost sight of. In a future number our promise shall be fulfilled. In the meantime we give he following translation from the German of G. SONG OF LIBERTY.

The smile of God is Victory!

Hast thou not heard that noble sound Rang out-before the Rhine Had leap'd to life with one wild bound? Say! Is it not divine? Let those who dare uplift the lance Against a people free, At our immortal banner glance-'Tis Liberty!

Remember all the noble yows You've sworn to Fatherland! The tree to ev'ry wind that bows Can never hope to stand-In pleasure brightest swords will rust-Remember! to be free All rally round our homes we must, For Liberty!

Say not "the dawning comes not yet-The night of woe still lowers!" The nightingale each fond regret Deep in the darkness pours-The night of sorrow is the time, Masters of Song! for ye! To raise your heav'n-taught hymns sublime On Liberty!

Brave leaders of the gallant host, Uplift the shield once more !-Young eaglets, rise! our nation's boast! And chase from shore to shore The swarming crew of ravens dun, With wing of ebony-Who seek to hide the glorious sun Of Liberty!

We must not close our "Feast" without giving something from the immortal stores of liberty's glorious bard-Beranger. Here is THE WANDERING OUTCAST.

Dans ce fosse cessons de vivre, &c. Here, in this ditch, let me expire to-day-Tired, old, decrepid, let me end my course. "The man is drunk," the passengers will say: 'Tis well : their pity will not make me worse. Some, as they pass me, turn aside the head; Others fling down an alms as they go by. Run to your happy homes; without your aid, The wandering outcast can lie down, and die. Yes, in this place I perish of old age,

Because not killed by hunger long ago. I hoped that, in my last declining stage, The Almshouse would have soothed an old man's But still, filled up, each Almshouse is beset: So hard the fate the indigent must mourn! My nursing mother was the street, and let

The wandering outcast die where he was born. Once, of our artisans I craved a trade, When I was young; my asking was denied. "We scarce have work sufficient for our bread. Go, be a beggar," they have coldly cried. Rich men, who bid me work, full oft I fed On bones, the relics of your goodly cheer, Oft, on your straw, my limbs have found a bed: The wandering outcast will not curse ye here,

Outcast and poor, I could have robbed; but no-It still were less disgrace to beg than steal; At most, I've plucked an apple, hanging low From the road hedge, to be a scanty meal. But yet full oft in dungeons cold and chill, By our king's warrant I have lain alone. They took from me my only good; for still The wandering outcast can enjoy the sun.

Has the poor man a country? What to me Your corn, and wine, and oil; your mighty wars; Your arts; your industry by land and sea; The voice of your assembled orators? When, in the open cities of our land, The haughty stranger held his armed control, I wept some foolish tears; yet from his hand

. The wandering outcast hath received a dole. Men, wherefore not destroy me, as ye kill The noxious reptile, with a crushing heel? Ah! had ye rather taught me to fulfil Some honest part amid the commonweal. Had it been sheltered from the adverse blast, The poisonous worm had been an ant, and so As brothers I had loved ye to the last.

The wandering outcast dies your deadly foe. We have been constrained to widely depart from our original intention in giving this second part of our "Feast of the Poets." Bendes Fremigrath's poems, several small works received for review, would have been noticed in this article but for the fact that the writer is confined to his bed under an attack of sudden and severe illness. He writes these words propped up between pillows, with the heart throbbing with nausea, and his brain feverfired; under such circumstances, when to hold the pen at all is a misery, he is sure the readers will extend their charitable pardon for all sins of omission and commission contained in this article. In accordance with the first announcement, the next "Feast of the Poets" will be holden in the latter part of the month of June, when we hope to meet our friends under happier auspices than we now take leave of them.

THE USE OF POETS. [From " Poetical Remains of the late Mrs. James Gray."] "I don't see the use of poetry."—Observations of a very

Ask why the flower is beautiful, Ask why the fields are green, Why sunset casts a lovelier glow Upon a common scene-Why the glad birds have pleasant songs To charm the listener's ear-Then say they have no use, no power

The flowers might be but scentless things, Without one radiant hue; The sun might set without the glow That glorifies the view ; Then wherefore are they beautiful? 0! beauty is a gift,

The sons of earth to cheer.

From the dull things of earth, to heaven The gazer's thoughts to lift. And most the poet's throbbing heart Its influence must find. As the Æolian lyre gives back Each whisper to the wind.

If the free wood-bird's song hath power

To glad the weary heart,

May not the poet's soul-poured strains A loftier joy impart? What, though his days be passed in dreams. His nights in vigils lone: He hath a mighty recompense, To worldly minds unknown.

He knows that manly soul shall glow, That gentle eyes shall fill. And throbbing hearts his influence feel, Even when his own is still, As sunshine penetrates the depths Of some dim forest dell; As winds from some still mountain lake,

A murmur may compel. So may his song with hope pervade Some darkly-shadowed mind-So even amidst the dull and cold, An echo may it find!

And many a noble thought, that else In silence might have died, Shall, on the wings of his wild song, Be wafted far and wide. And many a deed of olden days, That makes the young heart thrill, Shall, in the poet's lays, be shrined

For our example still. If fragrant flowers, unblamed be clothed In such surpassing dyes; If sunshine be a lovely thing, Allowed to common skies, If birds and fountains have a voice, Man's passions to subdue;

May not the mind's wide regions have

Its flowers and music too?

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION. The weekly meeting of this body was held on Mon day in the Conciliation Hall, which was crowded in every part, and a degree of enthusiasm prevailed which fully equalled any witnessed there since the opening of the building.

Mr. Edmund Burke Roche, M.P., was called to the chair. Upon taking which he said he could not

commence his observations better than by calling on the meeting to give three cheers for the British Ministers, and the majority who carried the second reading of the Maynooth Bill (the meeting unanimously rose, and cheered loudly for some minutes, Mr. O'Connell taking the lead). The chairman de-clared his warm approval of that excellent measure, for which the people of Ireland would feel grateful (hear). After some further remarks, he concluded by expressing his approbation of the conciliatory speech made by Sir James Graham, and the spirit of frankness which characterised his amende to Ireland (applause).

Mr. O'CONNELL rose, and commenced a review of the recent debate on the Maynooth bill. The speech of Sir James Graham, he declared, was highly honourable to him as a gentleman and a statesman. (Cheers.) He applauded him for that speech. O, it would place him upon hold out their hands to him and their hearts should be in them. In the first place (continued Mr. O'Connell) he but expressed his sorrow for having used that expression. No Christian or gentleman would hesitate to forgive a man who said so much. (Hear, hear.) He says further that there must be more measures of justice to Ireland-For the reason given below, we cannot, as we had others of an equally just character. (Cheers.) Now, he

that the Maynooth bill is in fact but the precursor to knows we have dissolved the Precursor Association, otherwise he might be liable to be asked for his subscription to that body. (Laughter.) Well, as we cannot do that, all we ask is his support. What did he tell Frederick Shaw? (Hisses.) That Ireland had been hitherto governed by a | Ibid. Protestant ascendancy, and that there was an end to ascendancy—they were to hear no more of it. (Applause.) The greatest evil of Ireland is religious ascendancy; the evil would be just as great were it a Catholic ascendancy, and I will tell Sir James Graham from this spot, and in your name I declare we will help him to keep down Catholic ascendancy. (Cheers.) All we want is fair play-a clear stage and no favour. I declare I would rather go to the stake and perish than consent to a Catholic ascendancy in Ireland. We will have no ascendancy. Then hurrah for Sir James Graham, who is to assist us in asserting this principle. (Great cheers.) Recorder Shaw is angry with Sir James Graham. I will tell him this he is the greatest enemy the union ever had. It was to him and Lyndhurst the task of spoiling the Irish Municipal Reform Bill was confided, and well they performed it. They struck out no less than thirty-six clauses of that bill: but Shaw left enough in it to serve himself (groans) he provided for his own salary, which he raised, and settled on the Consolidated Fund-he retained all the patronage of the office of Recorder, and, after a four years struggle, during which he and his party spoiled the bill they consented to give the present imperfect measure to the people. I repeat again I am greatly pleased with the speech of Sir James Graham-it was a manly, kind, and truly repentant speech, and I think we will send him absolution from the Conciliation Hall. (Laughter and cheers,) The next speech I like is that of Sir Robert Peel, (Cheers.) Now I feel for him-he is placed in very awkward predicament. There are some slips in his speech, but, under all the circumstances, I excuse him (Hear, hear.) He talks of our being convicted-he for gets the way the prosecution ended. Why he could convict the angels out of heaven with an orange jury of the city of Dublin; and then, I ask him, was not the conviction reversed? Sir Robert was mistaken; but we forgive him, as it was a small mistake (hear, hear); and I forgive Sir James Graham for calling me "a convicted conspirator." For the rest of my life I don't think I will ever reproach him with it again. Sir Robert Peel talked of the Bequests Bill, and boasted that it divided the clergy from the laity-that bespoke a foregone conclusion, which I beg to question; and I think I may say he will not sepa rate the people of Ireland from their clergy. (Cheers.) Sir Robert said the agitation was not to be put down by force. He was right. How could force be used when there was no violence, or nothing that force could be brought against? I tell Peel that, so far from using force to carry our objects, he may take away every soldier out of Ireland, and, if he wants a volunteer corps, we will give it to him. (Cheers.) After this declaration, surely the soldiers ought not to be pent up as they are in their

barracks. There is no army in the world so brave as the national army of our beloved Queen; but why shut them up behind barrack walls? They would not like it even in the face of an enemy; and when they see the eyelet holes with which the walls are bored, they call them 'coward holes." (Hear, hear.) No, we would not take anything by force, if there was not a single soldier in Our cause is to be gained by persuasion. Peel says we are not to be put down by force. I don't look for a higher authority, and therefore I beg to make my bow to him. (Laughter and cheers.) But he says we are to be put down by kindness, generosity, and justice. I am and a Protestant church are weighed in the same bamuch obliged to him for making the trial; and if he only lance by his lordship. If Gibbs, as some think, was goes on he will succeed. Now, Peel has been cruelly treated by the bigotry and fanaticism of the English. (Hear.) How often have I said the English people hated us? They hate us because of the crimes they have peression that he was acting in opposition to the will of his constituents; and I here give them credit and honour for their conduct; while we should the more vehemently denounce the turpitude of the English people. Before

who inflict injustice. Not a single English member who emancipation passed, I should be alarmed at the feeling which is exhibited in England, but now I do not care a twopenny ticket for it. (Hear, hear.) The English Presbyterians and Dissenters have led the van objected to the bill on "principle." What a paltry excuse was that! Every year since I went to Parliament, £30,000, as regium donum, was granted to them! That sum involves the very same principle; but when did any of the Dissenters come forward to object on principle? They exercise the principle against Irish Catholics alone; while even the Irish dissenters are allowed to escape, tell Mr. Duncombe that instead of applauding the conduct of the dissenters, he is only putting their conduct in a darker light, and I tell them they are guilty of base ingratitude to us. They were emancipated in 1828, but not by their own exertions—they were torpid, and it was we who led the van and relieved them. (Cheers.) This is the arm that drew the petition which led to their emancipation. (Cheers.) I drew up the petition which was emancipation was passed. (Hear, hear.) Oh, their conduct is base—they are guilty of the blackest ingratitude—they have exhibited the grossest bigotry and intolerance. (Hear, hear.) We are told that their head is a kind of Mothodist Pope, called Jabez Bunting-(laughter), and that he has at his disposal nearly £200,000 a year. I don't envy them all this money, but I don't think it ought to be expended in opposing the Maynooth bill. It is from them that the great bulk of the petitions which are covering the table of the house are coming. I am told the reason they hate the Irish is, in America. The editor of the Cincinnati Mechanic that they are a demure people, and wish to look sedate, while we are prone to be merry. Well, who cares about them. We will laugh at them still. (Laughter.) I repeat my charge against the people of England, and Scotland too. In the discussions between the Kirk and the Free the whole city. Mr. Weekes's plan was first pub-Church in Scotland, the Catholics in the House of Commons always supported the friends of the Free Church; yet they now attack us. Shame upon them-shame upon the men who can exhibit such bigotry and injustice; but trunk that it was adapted to unroot oaks or pick up a I have done with them, I want nothing but their abuse.

(Hear.) Let it be recollected Lord John Russell took the part of the Protestant dissenters—he said they are Institution of Civil Engineers, a new patent machine the friends of civil and religious liberty. Where did he for the manufacture of teeth, gums, and palates, was get that fact? I look back to history, and I cannot find exhibited alongside of railroad and locomotive models, any such thing; and their conduct reminds me of the and (deservedly) much admired. It is pretty gene-Established Church; and I am truly grateful to that rally known that the loss of the organs just enu-Church, for they have offered us no opposition. (Cheers.) merated is not unfrequently supplied by artificial imi-Now, I put Lord John Russell to the proof of his state- tations; but the description of the process by which ment. At one time the dissenters rose in rebellion the imitations are formed and inserted goes further

the admission of our enemies, we are irresistible. (Continued cheers.) O, indeed, the man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy. The man is a miscreant who does not obey us now; and from this spot, in the name of the sacred cause of Repeal, I implore, I command the people of Igeland to desist from grime. (Protracted cheers.) Let there be no more agrarian disturbances: the time is not far distant when there will be a good system between landlord and tenant, and disturbances will only have the effect of postponing it. Let you all hunt out ribbon lodges, and expose them to the magistrates and the police, and I call upon the people of Ireland to be peaceable, but vigilant, and they must succeed. (Cheers.) The Maynooth grant was graciously and well done-I accept it, and I am thankful for it; but I do not give more thanks than it deserves. I will begrateful for every such measure, but I will not rest content till the last penny in the pound is paid in our own Parliament in College green. (Cheers.) I repeat again I am grateful to the Ministry—considering their position -seeing there is a manliness and boldness about them that no other Ministry had—they deserve our warmest approbation for the course they are pursuing. (Cheers.) After some further observations, the hon, and learned centleman resumed his seat amid applause. Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., and some other gentlemen addressed the chair.

The rent was announced to be £356 9s. 10d., and the meeting separated.

#### Tit Bits.

An "Agreeable Surprise."—We were rather startled the other evening by the following announcement, which appeared in the Cork Examiner:-"The Liberator, with his usual generosity, and high appreciation of Irish talent, has volunteered to double his subscription for the Crucifixion of Mr. Barter."-Knowing the reputation of the Liberator as a man of peace, we were "positively shocked" at the revelation of this blood-thirsty trait in his character. What the deuce, asked we, in our simplicity, had plauded him for that speech. O, it would place him upon a pedestal on the base of which should be "Justice to Ireland." (Continued cheers.) Yes, they would now scription to have him crucified? We read further a load was taken from our heart—we were "agreeably surprised" to find that the paragraph of our admits the charge against him, that he declared "conciliation had reached its utmost limits." He says he committed a serious offence, and he has not only retracted it, Crucifixion."—Dublin World.

O! now Shocking!—In the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," Ugliness is described as a consequence of Misery. What frights we shall all be through the operation of the income-tax!—Punch. The Land of Liberty.—It has long been an Englishman's boast, that as soon as a refugee sets foot in England, that moment he becomes free. Now, wo think this boast hardly goes far enough. It should particularly state that the letters of the foreigner are treated with even greater freedom than himself .-

Sam Slick's Geology.—The clockmaker says, "I never heard of secondary formations without pleasure—that's a fact. The ladics, you know, are the secondary formation, for they were formed arter man."

Tongue Warriors.—"I cannot imagine," said Lord Aberdeen, "why the war party in France are always putting out their tongues at us." "It is very easily explained," replied Lord Brougham; "it is because they want to lick us." OF NO USE TO ANY ONE BUT THE OWNER.-When a certain worthy laird had his head taken off in the Scotch troubles, his housekeeper feelingly remarked,

It was na great thing of a head to be sure, but it

was a sair loss to him. SUGGESTIONS BY STEAM, When woman is in rags, and poor, And sorrow, cold, and hunger tease her ; If man would only listen more To that small voice that crieth-" Ease her!" Without the guidance of a friend,

Though legal sharks and screws attack her; If man would only more attend To that small voice that crieth-" Back her!" So oft it would not be his fate To witness some despairing dropper In Thames's tide, and run too late,

To that small voice that crieth-" Stop her!" Hood's Magazine, St. Stephen's Theatricals Extraordinary.-Peel's company of Ministerial minstrels having during the week produced such full houses, will shortly, in a new entertainment, repeat their extraordinary performances. The novelty of their introduction in the popular air of "Jim Crow," viz., in swallowing the hustings' stanza without any percepible effort, was absolutely electrifying. A domestic tragedy of intense interest, called "Endowment" is in rehearsal,

and will be shortly produced at the above establish. ment."-Satirist. GOING THE WHOLE HOGG AT COURT.-The Court Circular of last week, in its account of the presentations at the drawing-room, had the following:—
"Miss Hogg, by her mother, Mrs. Hogg. Miss
Mary Hogg, by her mother, Mrs. Hogg." The two
Misses Hogg must not be mistaken for a portion of
the "swinish multitude" once referred to by the late lamented Castlereagh; very few of that multitude

are included in the drove who go to Court. "There was a lady loved a swine," but it is not stated to what branch of the Hogg family she belonged.—Ibid. A COMPLIMENT TO PEEL .- A clerical correspondent in the Times, who complains of "the clergy for not speaking out as one man touching the Maynooth

grant," heaves a groan, and says it is all because Peel carries the bag. This is truly a clincher to Fer-rand's compliment that the Premier was "the greatest traitor since Judas Iscariot."—Ibid. GIBBS AND MAYNOOTH .- The papers state that the Lord Mayor is decidedly against the Maynooth grant. The Irish people need not be surprised at this, for Lord Mayor Gibbs does not seem friendly to making a grant of money to anybody. A Catholic college

born with a silver spoon in his mouth, never was anybody more reluctant to "fork out."—Ibid. A Prospect for Graham.—Sir James Graham recently declared that England was "the common sink petrated in Ireland; and it is natural for those to hate for political outcasts," There is every probability,

we are happy to state, that he will shortly be in a spoke in favour of the bill who had not to make the con- position to fraternise with the denomination of people he describes.—*Ibid*. MARGARET LAMBRUN.—The husband of Margaret

Lambrun having died of grief occasioned by the death of his mistress, Mary Queen of Scots, Margaret formed the resolution to avenge the deaths of her husband and mistress upon Elizabeth. To accomplish her purpose, she assumed a man's habit, and repaired to the English court; but, as she was pushing through against the people of Ireland; and Sheil very properly a crowd, to get near the queen, she dropped one of taunted them with the gross ingratitude of their conduct. her pistols. This being observed, she was seized Mr. Duncombe checked him, and said the Presbyterians and brought before Elizabeth, who examined her strictly; when Margaret replied, "Madam, though I appear in this habit, I am a woman; I was several years in the service of Queen Mary, whom you have unjustly put to death. You have also caused that of my husband, who died of grief to see that innocent queen perish so iniquitously. Now, as I had the greatest affection for both, I resolved to revenge their leaths by killing you. I have made many efforts to divert my resolution from this design, but in vain." The queen heard this avowal with calmness, and answered: "You are then persuaded that in this action you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and your husband required from you; but what, think you, is my duty to you?" Margaret asked if this question was put as adopted by the Catholic Association—in a short time it received 28,000 signatures, and in a fortnight after it was presented to the House of Commons the bill for their ought to grant me a pardon." "But what assurance can you give me," returned the queen, "that you will not repeat the attempt?" "Madam," replied Margaret, "a fayour which is granted under

restraint is no more a favour; and in so doing your

queen was so struck with her behaviour, that she

gave her a pardon and safe conduct out of the king-

GAS SUPERSEDED .- Mr. Weekes's plan for lighting

Majesty would act against me as a judge."

towns by electricity is about to be carried into effect states that an experiment he lately witnessed was perfectly successful; that the apparatus is by no means costly; and that for lighting Cincinnati, two towers, it is considered, will be sufficient to illuminate lished in this country as far back as 1831.—Builder.
FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY MADE. — Wombwell's exhibitor used to remark of the elephant's and cut off the King's head. Was that a proof of their regard for civil and religious liberty? They set up Cromwell, who became a military dictator with their support. And was that another proof of their love of civil tain an exact counterpart of the inequalities of the port. And was that another proof of their love of civil and religious liberty? About the time to which Lord inside; the space intervening between two vermeil John Russell alludes, what was their conduct in Ireland? Ips may be clogged up with plaster of Paris as a pre-property of the proof of Paris as a pre-parative to restored beauty. Art does not stop here regarded by the army of dissenters, who butchered every in its power to replace mutilated or decayed members.

soldier found in the garrison, and two whole days were Legs and arms of exquisite proportion and finish-to spent in slaughtering the inhabitants. At Wexford they murdered 300 helpless women at the foot of the cross, whither they fled, in the hope of that holy emblem having some effect on the soldiery: but, no, they were all bayonome effect on the soldiery is all the sold some effect on the soldiery: but, no, they were an payonetted in cold blood. (Sensation.) Why, there are some of them would do the same thing to-day; but they won't, for a reason they have. (Cheers.) They never decorative artists tempts people at times to question won't, for a reason they have. (Cheers.) They never decorative artists tempts people at times to question shall massacre Irishwomen again: if they do we will not be the survivors. (Repeated cheering.) I have been in the best possible humoursince yesterday. When I awoke this morning I found myself laughing, and I still continue this morning I found myself laughing, and I still continue in the same pleasing state of mind. (Hear.) The lady or gentleman knocked down by an over-driven that they must feel mixed a lady or gentleman knocked down by an over-driven in the same pleasing state or initial. (Hear,) The lady of generating knowled down by an over-univeral labours of my life may now draw to a close. I do not cab, they must feel puzzled whether to carry the think the Repeal cause or its humble advocate ever stood body for repair to the surgeon, the mechanist, or the upon so high a pinnacle as at the present moment. By civil engineer.—Spectator.

THE CHARTER AND THE LAND. Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road, on Wednesday evening, April 23rd. Mr. Gatherd was unanimously called to the chair, and announced Mr. T. Clark to

he believed a large portion of the working classes now thoroughly understood those principles. He had no right to tell the audience that the meeting thought stock-jobbing moneymongers had been long was his, inasmuch as there were no names upon the bil enough represented, and that it was now time that callins the meeting; consequently Mr. Walker had he interests of the working classes should be represented. (Cheers.) Parsons and lawyers had their present. Still Walker was immoveable. Ultimately sented. (Oncers.) I they helped to make Mr. Colquboun said that he was determined to stand the laws; and labour never would be protected until by his motion. Mr. Walkermight retire if he thought the masses also helped to make the laws. Sir lt. proper; but he hoped the meeting would act so as to Peel was a clever man, as his mode of picking the guard against injustice being done to any one. Mr. pockets of the people fully showed. Retail pick- Cameron was then unanimously appointed to the pockets were taken up and sent to Newgate, while chair—Walker threatening to prosecute, and Cameron the wholesale pickpocket (Sir R. Peel) was called a telling him that he was quite ready to pay the "great financier," a "clever statesman." (Loud penalty. Walker then spoke for upwards of an hour, cheers.) All classes appeared to be now seeking for going over the matters in dispute between Mr. O'Conprotection; and it was but right that the working nor and Mr. O'Brien, reading Mr. O'Brien's thou classes should seek protection with the rest. (Hear, sand-and-one complaints against O'Connor, but sel resolution, as follows:-

That in the opinion of this meeting, the appointment

hands." (Hear, hear.) This was the only means of obtaining the Charter, and preventing national robbery. He thought, if London set the example, there would be no doubt of the provinces following. Let the resolution but be carried into practice, and they could not fail to have men in the Commons House of Parliament who really represented the

people. (Cheers.) Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham, thought it was quite time that the people turned their attention to some practical measure. They had had enough of theory. (Hear, hear.) He was pleased to see so strong a desire exist for real representation. (Hear, hear.) It did not reflect any credit on the country to see Mr. Duncombe battling in "that house," almost alone, for their rights. He was much pleased to think that Nottingham, amidst all her poverty, had not over-looked Mr. Duncombe's great services, but had testified her gratitude by remitting nearly £40 to the liely to declare that they have heard nothing to in-Testimonial. (Cheers.) There was but one course open to the people with any chance of success, that hitherto reposed in Mr. O'Connor." The motion was of appointing Registration and Election Committees, seconded by Mr. Duncan Sherrington. Joseph Kerr which he believed, if attended to, would be crowned with the most triumphant success. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Doyle said there was no question of half so much importance, at the present period, as the question of the Land; and which had been very much neglected until within this last few years. The land, in its natural state, was the property of all mankind cheers): but they had been deprived of it; and the great question now was, how should they recover it?

The man who stole the merest trifle, risked his liberty in doing so—but members of Parliament stole.

Mr. Hobson to injure the character of Mosely. He how could it be otherwise? Can any one be so silly (cheers): but they had been deprived of it; and the liberty in doing so-but members of Parliament stole the land—the peoples' means of subsistence—without any risk whatever. (Cheers.) In reply to the question as to how they should regain the land? he would say, let the present possessors have a life interest, and their successors be paid a fair value for their possessions, then to be no more individual, but national property; let out at a rental to all who desired. He had much pleasure in proposing the second reso-

That this meeting is of opinion that the land should be national property, rented out for the benefit of the whole people, and not monopolised as at present by an aristocratic few, who are thereby enabled to possess themselves that was base, for having taken advantage of what of political power, and who use it for the purpose of they had said, and refusing them the opportunity to enslaving and degrading the toiling millions. And they pledge themselves to aid in any legal rational design, calculated to restore it to its original and rightful owners, the people; and thereby enable them to obtain the means to place themselves in happiness and comfort, and ease the labour market of its present surplus population.

Mr. M'Grath said, he felt very great pleasure in seconding the resolution, containing as it did the assertion of the primordial right of the people to the soil. (Cheers.) The "Young America" party were quite awake to the question; but witness the conduct of our press in relation to the land movement of America, from the daily Times down to Lloyd's Threepenny Trash. (Loud cheers.) When the Duke of Argyle was asked how he became possessed of his estate, he drew his sword and threw it down. (Loud cheers.) Some of our wise "feelosophers" contended that the land could not furnish sustentation for the people; but he would fearlessly leave those "feelosophers" in the hands of Sheriff Alison and Lord Lauderdale, who contended it would support one hundred million of people. So long as they were governed by class made laws, so long would they be kept out of our right to the soil. (Loud cheers.) At the present time only one in eight possessed the elective franchise: consequently there were seven at the mercy of one. He recommmended that the slaves should band themselves together for the obtainment of their just rights. He appealed to them, by the respect they bore themselves, by their love to their families, to come and unite for the Land and the Charter.

Mr. MUNDAY, Northampton, also ably supported

Mr. Bairstow, Leicester, said the resolution asserted a great right—a right equal to all, without distinction of creed, caste, or colour. Those who robbed the people of this great right committed one of the most atrocious of crimes. (Cheers.) Yet the aristocracy treated the claim to the land with the most sovereign contempt. Why? because the people were crouching slaves. (Hear, hear.) It was not surprising the aristocracy treated them thus. They had slept while the pilferers had been busy with their hands in their pockets. Was it to be wondered at, that amid the midnight gloom that prevailed, burglaries should be committed? (Hear, hear.) Sheil had described Sir R. Peel as the "fascinating finan-Well, it remained to be seen if even he could long keep the wants, wishes, and desires of the people in abeyance. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Remember Peel's station in society. He is the representative of two millions of wealth, wrung from the sweat and blood of the industrious classes; and his recent measures only granted "small concessions" for the purpose of preventing the working classes rom claiming their whole rights. Then prepare for the coming crisis, not physically—though they might do as they pleased about that (laughter)—but morally. The working classes must work out their own redemption. The resolution was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

MANCHESTER. A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held in the Carpenters' Hall on the afternoon of Sunday last, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Chartist Convention. The meeting was called by placard, and the time announced for the business to commence was two o'clock, at which time Mr. Renshaw was unanimously called on to preside. Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Shawcross seconded -"That Mr. Philip M'Grath is a fit and proper person, and he is hereby appointed to represent Manchester in the forthcoming Convention about to be held in London." On the motion being put from the chair, it was agreed to nem. con. Mr. Edward Clark moved the following—" That in the opinion of this meeting all monies granted by Government from it to be the best and only honest way for all sects to be supported by voluntary contributions by their own votaries; and that our delegate be requested to support these our views in the Convention." Mr. D. Donovan, in an able speech, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS. — The friends of J. B. O'Brien in this city, and they are very few, seem -no sense of any former meritorious acts, could justify silence upon such conduct as the publishing of such an atrocious placard as the following:—
"TREACHERY UNMASKED! O'Brien on the Currency: O'Connor's villainy and treachery; his betrayal of Frost and others. A lecture will be delivered on the above subject, in the Chartist Church, Blackfriars-street, on Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst., at eight o'clock P.M.—W. C. Pattison, Printer." Beyond the printer's name there were no means afforded of tracing out the authors of the above malicious effusion. It was whispered by some parties, in the confidence of a certain individual, that O'Brien was to be there himself. The result of all this mystery was a tolerably good muster on Tuesday evening. At the hour of meeting there was no appearance in the person of James Walker, whose tender regard for O'Brien appears to have clouded

chairman. He had called the meeting-he A public meeting was held at the South London had a lecture to deliver—and he would have no chairman. As might easily be expected, this declaration created a scene which few could have braved. Mr. George Ross, amidst deafening and repeated move the first resolution.

Mr. Clark said, for the last seven years they had been actively engaged in propagating Chartism, and been actively engaged in propagating classes. hear.) Mr. Clark concluded by moving the first dom, except when forced, condescending to read resolution, as follows:—

As to the currency, he

never touched on its merits. He closed one of the of a Chartist Registration and Election Committee, to most extraordinary harangues we ever had the misforensure the return of Chartist members of Parlia- tune of having inflicted on us, by reading Ashton's letment at the next General Election, will tend greatly to promote the political and social emancipation of the Mr. Walker descended from the pulpit, and was in the act of making his way to the door, when a regu-Mr. Webb, of Stockport, said, he thought the lar row took place between him and some parties in Mr. Webb, of Stockport, said, he thought the principle of the resolution of the first importance, as it implied a manner in which they could carry into practice the recommendation of Sir R. Peel, viz., the taking of their own affairs into their own the taking of their own affairs into their own the taking of their own the colly means. This was the only means the colly means the c being partly restored, Mr. Sherrington briefly addressed the meeting, commenting in severe terms on the atrocious nature of the placard calling the meeting, as well as on the conduct of Walker, Ashton, and Mr. O'Brien, in publishing what, if true, must militate against Frost and his compatriots; and what, whether true or false, was certain to have that tendency. He (Mr. Sherrington) denied that there was any proof to establish what had been preferred criminate Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Walker had promised to give them a lecture on the currency; but in his eagerness to slaughter O'Connor, he had forgotten that part of his subject. Mr. Colquhoun moved the following resolution:—Resolved, "That this meeting, having heard Mr. Walker's charges against

Mr. O'Connor, deem it their duty thus pubduce them to withdraw that confidence they have moved as an amendment, "That the debate be adjourned," but finding no seconder, it fell to the dantly testifies. ground. Mr. Adams said he did not believe Mr. O'Connor to be guilty of what Walker had charged him with, but contended that a desire existed to destroy O'Brien. He was followed by a person who did not seem desirous to give his name, but the chairman insisted on knowing it, when he gave his contended that Mr. Fraser, in his attack upon Messrs. O'Connor and Hobson, had completely overturned his own arguments. He then read an extract from the Star. showing that O'Brien does not now advocate the same views he did in the Poor Man's Guar dian. Messrs. Adams, Walker, and Fraser insisted upon speaking again, but Mr. Colquboun told them that if they were allowed to do so, he would claim his right to reply to every word they might advance. The chairman then put the motion, which was carried unanimously, on which Walker, Adams, and "Mr. Fraser" abused Mr. Colquhoun as everything reply to his "reply." Mr. Colquhoun moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by ac-

#### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845.

THE APPROACHING "PANIC." word is so painfully expressive, is as surely approaching as that we are now committing words to paper. "prosperity" is manifest: and "high and noble on its guard, and prepare it against surprise when

the cloud of "depression,"-now a little off in the

distance,—shall cover the land. For the last two years commerce, as it is called, has been in a most "prosperous" state. The two good harvests; the opening up of the China market; the and from the temporary depressing effects of the measures taken by General Andrew Jackson, MARTIN VAN BUREN, and JOHN TYLER to annihilate the infernal "PAPER MONEY MONSTER;" the "difficulties" in Spain, which permitted our merchants to smuggle immense quantities of their goods into a country where they are all but prohibited: "Old Lady of Threadneedle-street," have produced a has every wheel and every shuttle been in motion but new mills and new machinery have sprung up on every hand—all things indicating (as far as the employers were concerned) a state of great activity and

'prosperity"—a spirit of reckless and undiscrimi-STANT attendant on Bank-forced 'prosperity:' for it is inherent in the very natural of paper-money" as all history in relation to that tremendous engine for transferring the wealth of society out of greediest and most inexorable of tyrants," incontestibly proves. To point to a period when such "prosperity" existed, independent and in the absence of reckless speculation, either in Europe or America, where the engine has been in operation, is an impossibility. Who does not remember the "glorious times" of 1824-5, and the all-pervading "BUBBLE" projects? True, the crash came; and a tremendous crash it was. But had we not the thing over again in 1836-7, when "prosperity" again abounded, along with moonshine schemes of every sort for Joint-stock Companies? And so, again, at the present time. the public funds for the purposes of any religious | With "prosperity" has come the old evil. We are sect or party is contrary to sound principle, believing chacting the South Sea Bubbles over again: and the play is very near its close, when all parties, -players, money-takers, and spectators,-will have to weigh up accounts, and "take their change" out of "circum-

The direction given this last time to the "speculative mania" has been in the concoction, fostering, and upholding of every description of railway projects—the resolved to play their part in the desperate attempt | possible and the impossible; the feasible and the imof the disappointed, and now disaffected heroes, of practicable; the probable and the unlikely. And, 1839-40, to destroy the character and consequently the what is worse than all, the mania has infected nearly influence of that great eye-sore to those who expected to live upon agitation—Mr. O'Connor. I am sorry the whole of the trading classes. Formerly, these baseto find myself prompted by a sense of duty to speak less speculations were confined to the hands of a comthus of some of those parties; but no private feeling paratively few. There was the "sink of injurity." the old Stock Exchange, with its constant hordes of visitors, "trafficking" in "shares" of moonshine companies: but there the operations were mainly con- Majesty's Government (Lord Liverpool), feeling impressed ducted. Now, however, nearly every town of fifthrate magnitude, can boast of its "Exchange:" and the shopkeepers, even of retired and unimportant warning concluded with a notice, which no doubt her villages, are as busy in "buying and selling" shares in merely projected Companies, as ever the descendants of Abraham were in "transhferring" the

"three-per-shents." The evils thus inflicted on society it is impossible appearance of O'Brien, nor of any other stranger. Ultimately the accuser of Mr. O'Connor made his
ket," are but a species of gambling—and a bad species too. It teaches its votaries to become sharpers ineverything in his composition in the shape of discretion—whose very friends feel shocked at the ever-that they traffic in—but "shares" in mere PROJECTS: a calculation from one of the most eminent regions. that they traffic in—but "shares" in mere PROJECTS; a calculation from one of the most eminent railway lasting tirade of revolting epithets he is in the habit of heaping upon Mr. O'Connor, as often as his name is used in his presence. As soon as he ascended the public for the presence. As soon as he ascended the public for the presence is used in his presence. As soon as he ascended the public for the presence is used in his presence. As soon as he ascended the public for the presence is the even that they traffic in—but "snares in hiere Projects; that they traffic in—but "snares in hiere Projects; and they are eternally on the watch to "make money" at each other's expense. This leads to all sorts public for the presence is the even that they traffic in—but "snares in hiere Projects; and they are eternally on the watch to "make money" at each other's expense. Mr. Colquioun rose and moved that Mr. John Cameron should be appointed to the chair. This

meeting was his, and he would submit to no to procure an allotment of original shares in the unlikely undertaking. Then, by a system of underraised to a "high premium;" and then, when as high as they are likely to be, the original holders contrive to get them off their hands to some simple parties or other, who think they are going to "make fortunes all at once:" but who, at the very next "turn of the market," find not only all the anticipated addition to their means dissipated, but a good portion also of that with which they bought the "lucky geese" that were to have laid the golden eggs. And this is the course of the "trading" in this new species of of which it is impossible to realise! What a deseimplies that something has been bought and sold that is tangible—that is real. But here is a species of traffic in a mere scheme—in a mere project. This cannot be TRADING. It is gambling-neither more make us a nation of gamblers—of sharpers—instead of jour longer answering to the description Buon-PARTE gave of us,-"a nation of traders."

bad enough if it were—but others, and most serious their former position. It loosens the ties that bound them down with the common weal. The have enabled them to live in comfort, but not in superfluity-which have enabled them to bring up their families as tradesmen's families ought to be the prevailing fury, the better it might be for the combrought up; the profits that have enabled them to do | mercial and the pecuniary interests of this country. this, become contemptible in their eyes. They see a mode by which, if lucky, fortunes can be realised in found, as the present rage in England for "shares" to prepare the country for the "coming storm," in railways in all parts of the habitable globe abun- that all may not be taken by surprise: and here is

credit for patriotism, and denounced the attempt of gain, it is only through the Loss of others. Indeed, to speak as unconcernedly as possible: spoke in support of Walker. Mr. Colquhoun, in reply, as to get it into his head that by "trading" in the "shares" of a mere scheme he is "making money?" to places where it is needed, that it may be distritrouble on its original price? Is he doing anything makes." He is merely purchasing his "fortune at the cost of somebody's ruin. It is all very well clamation; after which the meeting quietly dispersed,—Parson, Adams, Walker, and "Fraser" exmoonshine are at a "high premium." It is all very well to have "allotted" to you to-day one hundred "shares," at £100 each; and to "sell" them the next day for £110 each—sacking of presumption, he still "presumed" to "ob-£1,000 by "a transaction" which has not needed the expenditure of a single penny of money. It is all very well, too, for the buyer to sell again at £112, LET the last word of the title to this article be pocketing £200 by his bargain. All very well this, carefully looked at! It is one of sad and portentous as long as the moonshine is in the market: but what meaning: but the "state of things" for which that becomes of it when the BUBBLE is bursted? When the SCHEME fails in Parliament, what are the "shares" worth? How much "premium" will they The warning-note has been sounded ! The impending | sell for, then ? Nay, are they then marketable at all ?! | the amount of speculation prevailing in the country evil is foreseen; the threatened danger to existing Not a bit of it! The "property" has vanished. is great, we may set it down that he knows to where lords" have deemed it their duty to put the country is seen that all the "money made" by this descrip- may know also. Mark well the CAUTION he tion of share-trading is merely a transferring from the gives. It is all very well thus to caution: it may pockets of some into those of others. And will the possibly save some, not already in the vortex, from empty ones conduce to national benefit, because others | being "drawn in:" but for the mass of speculators it have been filled out of them? Will the effects of the is worthless. They are in! With the stream they insolvency caused by the wreck of the many, be coun- must go. Their only chance is in swimming with it, partial recovery in America from the effects produced | pigeons"? When the creditors of the first bankrupts | at which they can catch. by the fraudulent system of fictitious paper capital, are brought into the Gazette themselves, through the "failure" of those they credited, will it be any con- far as it went, but it was not all. Lord Ashburton solation to them to know that their property has gone had his "say" as well as Lord Brougham and Lord into the hands of those who realised fortunes by Dalhousie. Lord Ashburton has the credit of being "watching the turn of the market?" or will this fact | a cool-headed far-seeing man-one not easily led prevent the bankruptcy and insolvency from spread- away by the imagination. He is one of the Barings: ing among other creditors, to a third and fourth degree? one of those who have made their money by "watch-And when NATIONAL DISTRESS is the consequence, ing the turn of the market." He is, therefore, one these things, combined with the measures of the and loud complaints heard on every hand, will the likely to know something of the effects of a system in knowledge that a few have amassed the means of which he has "lived, moved, and had his being."

trow not. That period we are rapidly approaching! The scheming" has almost had its day. The projects can remain no longer mere projects. The time for legislation has arrived. For the Parliament to agree to however, as in many others, it was easier to point out the But with this "good trade" there also came the one half of the bills presented before it, would be to usual and constant attendant on all Bank-forced vote the Government out of existence. To acomplish even that proportion of the projects would take from the purlieus of Westminster, that they should, at least, nating speculation. We say the "usual and con- the ordinary pursuits of commerce just upon one Hun- consider the gambling which was peruading every country from the present modes of production and traffic! the hands of the producers into the lap of "the facturing market more than a bad harvest does, £100,000,000 produce no disarrangement? The Government is not so foolish as to try it! And if go! with all the reckless expenditure of puffing, snuffed: and with them goes the "property" in credit? Will there be no "shock" in the "money market?" Will not trade and commerce suffer?

> O, yes, it will! The danger is imminent! The reckoning day" is at hand. It is seen in the distance. It is alarming: else why the following WARN-ING-NOTE on the part of Lord BROUGHAM in the House of Lords the other day? It was not without occusion

that he thus spoke :-He was one of those who regarded with the greatest possible Majesty's Government were equally prepared to give, that, the speculators of that warning, and stated that it was less than £17,000,000 from the ordinary circulation and from ordinary commercial employment, into brokers in this country, whose name he declined mentioning (though it would give very great credit to his calculation) only because the statement might be deemed bills now before Parliament, not £17,000,000 would be

greater disapprobation than himself any interference of the Government with the public, except, indeed, with adstandings—by concerted action—the shares are brought vice, perhaps, and warning—any legislative interference, into the market; sold from one to another, till they are or interference of the executive Government (were that a least to least the work of the wor standings—by concerted action—the shares are brought vice, perhaps, and warning—any legislative interference, possible) with the employment of the capital or of the labour of the community; but it was wholly a different thing, whether the legislature should give encouragemen, to this spirit of speculation by granting Acts conferring most extraordinary powers, without which none to atoms! of these speculations could possibly be undertaken. He (Lord Brougham) knew in private of instances of the ruinous consequences of these speculations now asking To Readers & Correspondents: the sanction of Parliament. A respectable clergyman in a northern parish, having saved about £5,000 for his family, sent it up to a friend in town with peremptory instructions to buy railway shares, as he was determined to treble or quadruple his fortune; and another person, "property"—these "shares" in schemes, nine-tenths | who had accumulated about £2,800, sent it to be laid out in these shares, but added, that as it was a small sum, his agent had better borrow £3,000 more for him, and not cration of the name! It is not trading. Trading be nice about the terms of the loan, and lay the whole out in railway shares. When calls came to be made upon these persons, they would have no means to pay them; or, if not so, they would find no interest coming in. Their expectation was to sell in a few months at a premium; but they would find themselves disappointed, and many nor less: and one evil result of the evil practice is, to would be ruined. The Government should betimes make up their minds whether it was expedient to afford the means of gratifying this gambling mania. It was of no benefit to the country; it was purely gambling in shares, or actions, as the French termed them. The French This is far from being the only evil. It would be Government, two years ago, were impressed with the same view of the subject as himself, and were afraid of the currency being interfered with, and they stopped railones, follow in its train. 'The parties subjected to ways generally, and only allowed a very small number; the influence of this system become dissatisfied with only twelve or fifteen within this year and a half. Without laying down any rule, he must state his decided opinion, that there was a mischievous mania for railway speculation pervading the community, which was very likely to ordinary profits of ordinary trade—those which lead to grievous evil—to an Alarming Panic; and that the sooner the attention of Parliament and of the community was directed to the subject, in order, by discussion and mature deliberation (if possible), to apply a check to

(Hear, hear.) Lord Dalhousie, on the part of the Government, against Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Walker knew full well a few days, as it were. The long life that they have had another card to play. It would not do for him that it was out of the power of the whole gang to spent in comparative drudgery, with its attendant to appear to be too much frightened, or the very cares and anxieties, for a mere living and a trifling effect Lord Brougham and himself wished to guard saving, appears in unfavourable contrast with "the against would be produced. And what a stable sysnew way to wealth;" and thus they are rendered tem that must be whose existence hangs on the uneasy and dissatisfied; predisposed to enter on breath of a Minister of the day! A single puff of any insane scheme that may be propounded. Of wind from him would blow down the "house of course, whenever such feelings exist, the modes cards!" Here is danger hanging over us-danger for gratifying the desires they give birth to are soon | so imminent, that Lord Brougham deems it necessary the President of the Board of Trade, fully as But even this is far from being the worst. The alive to the danger as Lord Brougham can possibly mania is sure to lead to NATIONAL DIFFICULTIES! be, and fully as conscious of the necessity of caution, Though fortunes are, in the first instance, "made" speaking thus "with faltering lip and bated breath," by the crafty and the sharp-yet the end is certain lest he should annihilate the whole "heaven-born RUIN to the bulk of the traffickers. Though some few system!" Hear the alarmed Minister endeavouring

"With respect to the very wide, difficult, and delicate question which his noble and learned friend had opened, he (Lord Dalhousie) would not presume to offer any observations to the house. As to the amount of speculation Is he adding to the value of anything that is ? Is prevailing in the country, there could exist no doubt whatever ; he performing the functions of a trader, by buying but as to the amount of capital required for the completion of the schemes in any degree likely to receive the up real wealth where it is in excess, and removing it sanction of Parliament, he thought the informant of his noble and learned friend had a little outrun the fact. He buted, with the cost of carriage and tradesmen's believed that if all the railway bills now before Parliament should receive the sanction of the legislature, there would not be less than 7,400 miles of new railroads, and of this sort? No. He is merely adopting a process that from £140,000,000 to £150,000,000 of money would which enables him to transfer from the pockets of be required. Of course, it was impossible to conceive that somebody or other the money which he thinks he anything like that number of bills would receive the sanction of still be open to the objections, and would be worthy of the CAUTION which his noble friend had expressed."

There, now! The "Minister of Trade" would not "presume" to offer observations on a subject which threatens the greatest danger to trade! How excessively modest! But then, after his disclaimer serve" on the "wide, DIFFICULT, and delicate question:" and he tells us that "of the AMOUNT of speculation there can be no doubt." Rather alarming words in the mouth of a Minister. 'Speculation in money-affairs is far from being desired by the Government. They know that when the tide of speculation sets in, the ebb of "PANIC" is sure to follow! And when we are told by a Minister that The then holder loses all he gave for it! and thus it | we are tending, and gives a "gentle hint" that we | B. A. DBAMGOOLE.—The address from the Tailors' Con-

teracted by the few who have "plucked the in the hope that some straw or other may offer itself, From Norwich

But this was not all. It was pretty significant as "roaring trade;" and for the last two years not only luxurious existence, at all palliate the evil? We And what is his opinion? Hear it, for it is pregnant with meaning. He said-He could not allow this discussion to pass without say-

> ing that nothing more important could occupy the attention of Parliament than the present feverish state of the gambling events connected with railways. In this case, difficulty than to suggest the remedy. Still, it was desirable, whilst they were putting down the gambling houses in St. James's-street and Jermyn-street, and in DRED MILLIONS OF MONEY! Imagine that sum diverted town, every country club, and every family, from one end of the country to the other. They could not prevent the people from dealing in shares; but, at the same time, it did Why are not we told that a good harvest, which leaves become important to consider the extent to which this us some £5,000,000 for expenditure in the manu- gambling was carried on, and, if they could not repress the gambling, THEY OUGHT AT LEAST TO CONSIDER ITS OPERA-TION ON THE ORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTRY, makes all the difference between a "good" and a on our monetary transactions, and on the industry of "bad" trade? And would the abstraction of the country. With regard to its influence on the ordinary business of trade, he might give one instance of its effect property, on their heads. Out the schemes are country too dear for them. This raised a competition in price, we should find that we had lost the markets that the monetary system of this country. His noble friend said, that if all the railways applied for were granted, they would take about £140,000,000 from the ordinary monetary transactions of the country. By the mode of constructing the railways it must take three or four years before the whole sum would be required, and though the demand

and in order that the working portion of the com- gether a large concourse of persons anxiously in- morning, by hanging himself with a rope to a best to over-rate. At best hand, these speculatings in no wonder a pecuniary crisis and mercantile convulmunity may be cognisant of them, we give them "shares;" these "watchings of the turn of the marsion had taken place, when the effect of those jointthus prominently. True, they can do nothing to
works. The scene at this time was indeed lamentage, rose on Friday morning, the 18th, between seven avert the danger. True, they have had no hand in bringing it on. True, that in all these matters they are at the mercy of the speculators. True, that the "PROSPERITY" has "afforded" them a very little "share." True that they have not been able under the extreme.

works. The scene at this time was indeed lamentage, rose on Friday morning, the 18th, between serving age, rose on Friday morning age, rose on Friday morning age, rose on Friday morning a 'share." True, that they have not been able under the extreme. it to realise the wages of 1840. True, that adversity invidious by the speculators, and might expose him to will bring to them diminished means. True all this: odium—that if a very few were to pass of the 240 railway but equally true that they ought to know of their dan-

lations. No member of either house regarded with who have once again reduced the country to the ting in their exertions to recover the bodies of their workmen, and in administering to the work of their exertions. who have once again reduced the country to the workmen, and in administering to the wants of their verge of Ruin, as long as the INFERNAL PAPER who had been taken out of the ruins alive. SYSTEM,—which breeds them, as stinking horsethe whole of the night large numbers of persons reflesh breeds maggots,—exists: and that PAPER mained on the spot processing so choosely on the work. SYSTEM will exist so long as they remain stupidly quiescent—unless, indeed, its own inherent rascality to keep order. Up to this time eight bodies have been than the wing. and fraud blow it up, and rend the whole THING taken from the ruins.

B. Dyson, Honley.—We cannot at present answer his

sult his attorney.

The conduct of the strength of the day in removing the land indictions and up to nine o'clock last night four more have been trust for the benefit of the public" to the operative land trust for the benefit of the public" to the operative land trust for the benefit of the public to the operative land trust for the benefit of the public to the operative land the strength of the many strength of the many strength of the many strength of the many strength of the day in removing the land indictions and up to nine o'clock last night four more have been found buried in the ruins, making, in all, ten, of whom nine were killed on the spot. The remaining W. STEPHENSON, LOUGHBOROUGH .- The conduct of the association, sjust that which inight have some when from a self-: lected body. The time will come when three were taken out alive, but two of them are so they will have no longer the power to refuse. CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, MANCHESTER, had better con-

W. J., LONDON.—A person may belong to as many enrolled benefit societies as he pleases. W. BRIDLE, WESTMINSTER.—His communication is de

GARNETT, KEIGHLEY .-- If the notice he speaks of was legally sufficient, the "double rent" can be recoveredand by distress. The only way for the tenant to have protected himself, was to have evacuated the premises. B., PRESTON .-- After the paper had gone to press last week we discovered the mistake. Up to this day 20; William Leonard, 30,—single men; Abraham (Thursday), we have no tidings of the meeting he Nowell, 47, father of Adam Nowell, who has left a week we discovered the mistake. Up to this day

spoke of CHOMAS HACKNEY, MANCHESTER .- The publication o his letter would, we fear, do little good. As for the misrepresentations of the money-mongering apostate it would be folly to notice them. Their maliciousness and strong personal bearing are too apparent to permit them to do the least harm. W. PARKER .- We are sorry we cannot afford room for

the meeting at Liverpool. To Mr. James B. O'Brien .- Sir .- In the last number of your paper, you fathered a letter from W. Ashton, of Barnsley, to James Mosley, of Leeds: and you ask, after a considerable amount of vapouring, "whether Mr. O'Connor will reply to the charges in Ashton's letter." Mr. O'Connor has already met Mr. Ashton in Barnsley, heard there what he had to say, and there replied to him but lest that should be considered insufficient to a person posessed of your delicate sensitiveness, I beg to tell you now that I shall answer that letter and your boasting comment in next week's Star. I should have done so this week, had I not been engaged with good working men, in endeavouring to counteract the mischief that you and such like have done to our cause. Till you read my letter, reflect upon your ignominious position as a collector of "Chartist scum." In truth, you have marvellously succeeded in rallying around you a set of the most despicable rascals that ever disgraced society: and you would apply them to a most virtuous purpose—that of injuring the reputation of him who kept you from starving! You have been long looking for "a proper good wallopping," as they say in Yorkshire; and, with God's blessing, you shall have it next week to your heart's content: and, if you suffer in this new conflict, which you have been long fomenting, blame your own rash ness. Since you declared to Wm. Martin, in Kirkdale, that "you had no other course to pursue on your release, than opposition to O'Connor, that you might live," you have never lost an opportunity of showing your spleen. The thing shall now cease. - FEARGUS

IB. T. COOPER.—In a short time this gentleman will be released from prison. To prevent any misapprehension as to Mr. Cooper's purpose, we deem it necessary to state that the letter alluded to by us last week, in fallen in three or four feet. In many other places answering Mr. J. R. Bairstow, was from Mr. Cooper, in the neighbourhood similar sinkings of the earth apprising us of his determination to withdraw from the have taken place, and many of the buildings are per-Chartist ranks; and declining to receive any of the monies subscribed since the publication of the statement in Mr. O'Connor's speech at Manchester relating ment on the Ashton side, was the first to give way, to him. His main reasons for these steps are, that as by a close inspection it will be found that the piers when the report just alluded to appeared, the little of this arch fell towards each other, the two arches subscriptions then going on were cancelled; and that on the eastern side falling towards the west, and Connor frankly acknowledged his " error, the other six on the western side falling towards the the subscriptions were recommenced. Mr. Cooper also considers that Mr. O'Connor has not sufficiently retracted his statement with respect to Mr. Cooper having received pecuniary aid from him. Mr. Cooper's intentions as to the future are not to join any other association, or have connexion with any political body. He comes up to London, to dispose of two or three

O'CONNOR.

works that he has written in prison. ANTI-PAPER MONEY .- Yes, we have seen the impudent attempt at "reply," and shall, our correspondent may depend on it, rejoin; when, if we do not make the hired APOSTATE exhibit himself in a most contemptible light, it certainly will not be for want of material. We shall show that the particular scheme of paper-money our "old friend" is paid for advocating, is IDENTICAL IN PRINCIPLE, but more injurious in its consequences, because more depreciated, than the scheme of Attwood's he formerly so bitterly denounced, and which he tells us he still as bitterly opposes! That is, of the accident he was talking with some of the men he opposes the very principle he is hired to support!! Is not he a queer fish?

ference to the Trade is in type; indeed, appeared in our first edition, when it had to be removed for other mat- fell in, one after another. It was all done in a seter. It shall appear throughout the impression next | cond. He had seen Abraham Nowell, one of the sub-

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

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# Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT .-Ashton-under-Lyne, Saturday Night. —It is my had been struck about a week. The inquiry was painful duty to record one of the most distressing and then adjourned till Wednesday week, in order to give upon the iron manufactures of the country and the de-rangement it caused to the iron trade. There had been 300 hood. About twelve months ago, the contractors for bodies that are missing found. Four are still said to not one-half of the projects receive Parliamentary per cent. advance in the price of iron during the last 18 the Ashton Branch Railway commenced operations, be under the ruins. The bodies found have all been sanction, what is to become of the rest? Down they months, and the consequence was, that all the ordinary and proceeded with the works to the entire satisfaccommerce connected with that trade was disturbed. tion of the company. The line, which is only about They found a competition arising in Belgium and other two miles long, was nearly completed, and was to and surveying, and Parliamentary agency, and pur- countries, who were unable to carry on their ordinary have been opened this summer. It was a double chasing of acquiescence on the part of owners of processes, since they found the raw materials in this branch line, connecting the important towns of Ash. Four of the bodies were found on the Cheshire side ton and Stalybridge with Manchester, and passed other countries against us, and opened channels of trade over a portion of the town of Ashton upon twenty inquiry on the bodies at the same time and place, from which they could not afterwards be driven out; so arches crossing the Huddersfield and Manchester and thus saved the time of the witnesses and other "shares!" And does not this portend danger to that when iron in this country came back to its ordinary canal and the river Tame on its way. The arches parties interested. were built of stone, and appeared to be very substanhad hitherto depended upon us. Again, as to its effect on tial and well constructed, every one of which has more of the bodies have been recovered by the been finished for some time, and the workmen were levelling the line with a view of having the rails laid down almost immediately. About thirty men were engaged in this work, and their labours were fast drawing to completion. This afternoon, however, about three o'clock, nine of the arches gave way with would come by small instalments, yet if the £140,000,000 a most tremendous crash, carrying with them the more of the workmen are still missing, and supposed were required to be advanced in one year, the incon- whole of the men employed upon the line and to be under the ruins. One of those who were taken venience to the country would be extremely serious. His several buildings contiguous to the scene of this out alive has since died in the Manchester Infirmary, noble friend said that £140,000,000 only were proposed, most distressing accident. The first arch that gave to which he had been removed, there being no public alarm the present frenzy of speculation which had come over the community, as well as those possessed of capital and sented to; but he was afraid that railways embracing men were employed. The shrieks and cries of the constraint of the deceased took place this constitution in Ashton for the deceased took plac credit, as those very slenderly furnished with either, but that amount had already received the sanction of the inspired by the love of gambling in shares. The effects Board of Trade. Unfortunately this subject came before another moment were followed by eight arches, every by an immense crowd of spectators. The of this were likely to prove exceedingly alarming them in a great hurry; they had hardly time to look one of which became a mass of ruins, burying beneath followed by the whole of the men who had been accordingly and the soldest according to the men who had been according to the soldest accordin To the credit, as well as the resources of this about them and see how matters might be best conducted. the fallen materials a large number of navigators and employed on the line at the time of the accident. COUNTRY. Looking back to what happened in the years Pressed as they would be in both houses by the importuother labourers employed. The scene at this moment
Speculation is still busy in endeavouring to ascertain 1825 and 1826, the only period within his recollection to be compared with the present, he (Lord Brougham) recovery attention would not be paid to the subject, and that collected that the noble earl then at the head of his collected that the noble earl then at the head of his the inquiries would not be conducted with that great perilous situation of those who were precipitated into third arch had sunk, and led to the fatal catastrophic third arch had sunk, and led to the fatal catastrophic third arch had sunk, and led to the fatal catastrophic third arch had sunk, and led to the fatal catastrophic third arch had sunk, and led to the fatal catastrophic third arch had sunk, and led to the fatal catastrophic third arch had sunk, and led to the fatal catastrophic third arch had sunk architectures at the support of the sup Majesty's Government (Lord Liverpool), feeling impressed with the same alarm, deemed it his duty in his place in Parliament to warn his fellow-subjects against the course into which they were then heedlessly rushing: and that the inquiries would not be conducted with that great perilous situation of those who were precipitated into the river over which the arch passed. The fallen and that blame cannot therefore properly attach to roll over the stones, &c., which had fallen, and different opinion; but until facts are fully brought to roll over the stones, &c., which had fallen, and different opinion; but until facts are fully brought to roll over the stones, &c., which had fallen, and different opinion; but until facts are fully brought to those unfortunate. into which they were then heedlessly rushing; and that FUSION WHICH MUST, MORE OR LESS, ARISE TO threatened final destruction to those unfortunate out by the examination of able and scientific methods and the company of the same of th THE COMMERCIAL INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY creatures who were partially buried in the ruins. The who it is understood will be brought forward on the running place. come what might, happen what would, the speculators were to look in the result to their own resources, and not to any assistance or relief from the Government, which had given them this fair and timely warning: and when the given. It will behave all parties to attend to them;

The second war of the accident, as a matter of course, optimized adjourned inquest, nothing satisfies all directions, and numerous exaggerated reports were all directions, and numerous exaggerated reports were to fifty persons had been killed, and that others were to fifty persons had been killed, and that others were soriously wounded. This report soon brought to parish clerk of Mitcham, committed suicide on Fridsy persons anytonely in quiring the particulars, amongst whom were the in one of the out-houses belonging to his father friends and volatives of those passages of the control of the out-houses belonging to his father friends and volatives of those passages of the control of the out-houses belonging to his father friends and volatives of those passages of the control of the out-houses belonging to his father friends and the control of the control

whole of the night large numbers of men have been for him to exist any longer, and by the time slie res employed in removing the fallen materials, and exwas seconded by Mr. Skerrington. Joseph Kerr speculators "gather" like eagles over a carcass: and thus withdrawn, but £130,000,000 would, in the course of moved Mr. James Adams. Walker said the every sort of means, fair and unfair, are resorted to, two, or at most three years, be required for these specu-

who had been taken out of the ruins alive. During Monday.—The inquest upon nine of the bodies

recovered from the ruins of the arches at the Ashton

branch of the Sheffield and Manchester railway is appointed to take place this afternoon. Since Saturday four other bodies, besides those whose names we give have been rescued. The extent of the loss of life cannot yet be fully stated; upwards of 100 men, and a large number of horses, have been engaged during severely injured that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery. A number of the bodies being found on the Cheshire side of the river, and the remainder on the Lancashire side, the investigation will, of course, be conducted by the coroners for the two districts, Mr. W. S. Rutter and Mr. C. Hudson. From the best possible information to be obtained, there are from 18 to 20 persons killed, most of whom are single men. The names of those who have been found dead are—George Collier, 45; James Bradburg, 26; John Cox, 35; Henry Rogers, 27; George Smith, 39 Samuel Smith (brother to George), 26; Adam Nowell wife and four children. Taken out alive—Charles Critchley, Richard Critchley, and Thomas Brown. Throughout the whole of yesterday many thou sands of people have been continually crowding to the scene of the accident, but by the exertions of the 56th Regiment of Foot, assisted by the police force, under the direction of Mr. Little, the special high constable of Hyde the greatest order has been maintained. Mr. Robert Newton, of the Ashton police, was also in attend. ance, with a number of his men, on the Lanca. shire side of the river. There is still much specu. lation as to the cause of the accident, but in the ab. sence of an official report from some scientific and practical man it is impossible to convey an accurate idea of the cause. We have made every possible in quiry, and will give the facts as we have found them and leave the public to come to their own conclusions until an investigation has been completed. There were nine arches, which formed the viaduct over the river Tame and the valley through which it runs, These arches were supported by piers of twenty-eight feet long, four feet six inches thick at the spring of of the arch, and six feet six inches thick at the base. The span of each arch was thirty feet, and a rise from the spring of seven feet six inches. They were all built of stone got in the neighbourhood, which is said to be of good quality. Some of the piers were founded on rock, and others upon what appeared to be solid clay. These are the facts so far as relate to the workmanship; but it is much to be desired that a very searching inquiry should be instituted. There is one circumstance which is said to have very much affected the arches, viz., the state of the property over which they were erected. For several miles round the whole country is undermined by collieries, many of which are said to come within a short distance of the surface. There are numerous places in the vicinity which have sunk many feet, and by so doing have done much damage to property of every description. In one field adjoining Wharf. street, about fifty yards from the line of railway, there

are evident marks of sinking, some parts of it having

feetly curved from this cause. There appears to be

little doubt but that the third arch, from the abate.

east. Very large quantities of fine clay have been

got from beneath this part of the country, the stratum

of which is within a very short distance of the surface.

One of these drift-ways gave way some time ago, and the walls which were built for the purpose of carrying

the line over the Peak-forest canal sunk several feet

and of course had to be taken down, and the founda-

tions piled or filled up with clay and soil to the

depth of 45 feet. The amount of damage is esti-

coroner's inquest on the bodics which have been ex-

MONDAY NIGHT. - FIRST DAY'S INQUIRY. - The

mated at £4,000.

tricated from the ruins has just adjourned, and I hasten to send you the substance of the evidence, a given by the several witnesses who were called before the jury. The first witness called was Jacob Whitehead, who deposed that he had crossed the arches several times in the course of the day. At the time about the work, on the Ashton side of the river Tame, when all of a sudden the first and second arch on the Ashton side gave way, and they fell in with scarcely any noise, and immediately after the other arches contractors, engaged in "pointing" the brick work under the arch. Mr. Joseph Fowler, one of the contractors, was standing on the arches at the time they fell. He was thrown into the water, but escaped £ s. d. without injury. As soon as ne had recovered and got on his feet, he gave directions to the other and got on his feet, he gave directions to the other here. without injury. As soon as he had recovered himself, men to commence endeavouring to extricate the men who were under the fallen materials. Two were taken out alive. Edward Smith, another workman, said he was on the railway at the time of the accident. He was in conversation with some of the men about the work, when suddenly he saw an opening at the top of one of the arches, and immediately after all the arches fell in, one after another. Some of the arches fell towards him, and some from him. He was on the Ashton side and he thought that the middle arch gave way first. At the time they fell, Mr. Fowler stood on the second arch. Henry Morton deposed, that a few minutes before the accident he stood on the Lancashire side (the river) Tame being the boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire. The first thing that attracted his attention was a crack in the third arch from that side of the river. Several of the men saw it some minutes before the accident, but not thinking there was any danger, they took no seen it. The crack was such as he could have put his further notice of it. He was quite sure that the crack could not have been there long, or they should have finger in. The men had laughed at it. Robert Royle was employed on the line, and had seen the crack to which the last witness referred, but he had not apprehended any danger from it. Thomas Lowe deposed, that he was an overlooker on the line, and had been so from the commencement of the works. They were begun about twelve months ago. Some of the arches had been finished some time. The last was finished about three weeks ago. All the centres had been struck or slackened, but a great deal of the scaffolding remained under the arches. The light waggons had gone over the arches a quarter of an hour before the accident. The central identified. The names are-John Cox, Henry Rogers James Bradbury, George Smith, Samuel Smith George Collier, Abraham Nowell, Richard Critchley and Mr. Hudson, the coroner for that side, held an

> unwearied exertions of the men who are employed in removing the fallen materials. The last was taken out from near the bed of the river, to which, in one part, the workmen have reached, the water being banked off by the stones, &c., of the fallen arches. It

Tuesday Night,-In the course of the day three

alarmed, and went into an office, where she found the Sunday Morning, Nine o'clock. — During the letter in which the deceased said it was impossible of the night. the letter he would be dead. The cause of this act

EXECUTION BY THE GUILLOTINE.—BRUSSELS, APRIL 19.—A youth, aged only 17, who had been found wednesday visited by his father, and after handing guilty of particide, was guillotined yesterday at in presence of an immense crowd. About to go for the last three persons whom he wished Namur, in presence of an immense crowd. About to see for the last time, expressed himself perfectly six in the morning the criminal, bare-footed and with his head covered with a black veil, was conducted his head covered with a black veil, was conducted that his mother would visit him on Friday, when he his head continued to the place of execution, accompanied takes his farewell of his friends. He still continues from his prison to the place of execution, accompanied by the chaplain and by the confraternity of the his farewell of his friends. He still continues writing, although upon being questioned by his friends he most positively declares that he has nother he had ascended the fatal instrument, he kissed thing to add to the statement he had made at the triple time the crucify which was not thing to add to the statement he had made at the triple. After neman time the crucifix which was presented to by way of elucidating the mystery which still hangs for the last time the crucifix which was presented to by way of elucidating the mystery which still hangs for the last of endeavoured to speak, but his voice failed over the murder. nim, and voice land him. In a minute or two the work of human justice mim. In a man and a mora of number justice was completed. He appeared to have been very rewas compared to have been very repentant, and passed the whole of the preceding night

ROBBERY.—A painful rumour is affoat, which is unfortunately too well founded, that a junior clerk to the firm of Messrs. Miles, Harford, and Co., bankers, in this city, has absconded with a considerable sum, the property of his employers.—Bristol

A FREAK OF FORTUNE .- A poor man from Montargeit, in the department of the Dordogne, who passes by the name of Périgord, and works as porter in a tradesman's warehouse, at Bayonne, meeting a short time ago with a person from the neighbourhood of his birth-place, inquired eagerly for news of his family. "What," cried the friend, have you not heard the news of the prodigious fortune that your family has inherited?—the whole country rings with it." On hearing this, Périgord, unable to write, got some one to apply to his mother for an explanation. us that your grandmother's brother, Francis Claud Bonnet, is dead, King of Madagascar, and has left a property of 75,000,000 francs (or £3,000,000 sterling), which has been lodged at the Admiralty in England. This uncle left his country at a very early age, in the capacity of cabin boy in a trading vessel. We have authorised M. Montposier, whom you know, to act in our behalf, and he is now in London on this bussiness. We were about to write to you to tell you of the news when your letter arrived." Périgord was not present on the receipt of this letter, but came in just as it was read, bearing on his back a heavy load. "Well," said he, "what is the news?" "Only that your family have inherited a fortune of seventy-five mil-"Seventy-five millions!" said the porter, throwing down his load, "I will make you a present of one." Though the amount is probably much exaggerated, there is no doubt but that a considerable fortune has fallen to the poor man, who bears the best of characters for honesty and industry-FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON RAILWAY .- On Friday afternoon, about one o'clock, a carpenter in

Dover train was upon him, and his transition from life to death was the work of a moment. TAWELL'S CONFESSION.—Mr. Gallot, the gentleman who, with Mr. Bevan, the solicitor, of the Old Jewry, conducted Tawell's defence, had several interviews with Mrs. Tawell at Berkhampstead during the past week, for the purpose, it is stated, of making representations to the Home Secretary not to interfere with the possession, by the Rev. Mr. Cox, of Tawell's confession. It seems now pretty clear that the contents of the document will not meet the public eye till the books and manuscripts of Mr. Cox may hereafter be transferred to other hands, Sir James Graham having intimated to the Buckinghamshire magistrates that he does not see sufficient grounds to

call for his interference. The exclusion of the representatives of the press from the gaol is stated to have been at the urgent desire of Tawell; but whether so great a criminal in a lower station of life would have had the same consideration shown to him, the public can judge. THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.—The following partifrom a source on which every reliance can be placed, will remain till this morning, unhappy son. That interview was granted, and at it Hocker made his father acquainted with the line of defence he intended to make. After the interview Mr. Hocker, sen., communicated the nature of his son's defence to Mr. Watson (his landlord), and Inspector Grey, of the S division, when it was de-termined, in order to ascertain if there was any truth lady and her family of whom Hocker had spoken, the "Stanley." and that they resided in the neighbourhood of Hampstead. On the following (Thursday) morning Mr. Hocker, sen., accompanied by Mr. Watson and Inspector Grey, commenced their inquiries, but it was not until eleven o'clock at night that their search was successful. They then were led to suspect that the lady's name was not Stanley, but that Miss Emily —, the daughter of a widow carrying on a respectable business at Hampstead, was the individual whom they were in search of, and they accordingly immediately proceeded to the house. On knocking at the door it was answered by two young women, of whom Inspector Grey inquired if Miss Emily—lived there. One of them, a very interesting pretty young woman, about 21 years of object of their visit was; to which Inspector Grey re-plied by asking what made her ask that question, to the young woman who was with Miss Emily — ran away in doors, called for some one to come to their assistance, and Miss — was following her, when Inspector Grey told her that she must not run away, as, wherever she went, it would be his duty to go with her. A person who manages Mrs. --- 's business the parlour for the purpose of stating the object of their visit. Inspector Grey then asked to see Mrs. the mother of Miss Emily —, and being informed that she was staying on a visit at Whitechapel, he asked Miss Emily—— if she knew a person named Thomas Henry Hocker, and immediately on his doing so she turned very pale, trembled violently, and nearly swooned away, at the same time exclaiming, "Oh, God! how did he come to mention us?" When she had somewhat recovered herself, Inspector Grey questioned her as to what she meant by the exclamation she had uttered; when she explained that she felt so shocked at its being known that she had been acquainted with a person charged with so heinous an offence. Inspector Grey then asked herifshe had seen Hocker at all on the night the murder was committed (Friday, February 21), to which she replied that she had not, and that the last time she had seen him was in October last, when she saw him at Hampstead Church, but did not speak to him on that occasion. Inspector Grey then asked her if she knew Mr. Delarue? She replied that she had seen him, but had never been introduced to him; she had only seen him once, and that was just previous to seeing Hocker at church. She was on that occasion walking with the young lady who was then present, in the Conduit Fields, at Hampstead, when she saw Hocker and Delarue coming towards them across the fields. The young lady said to her, "Here's Hocker coming -Emily, if he speaks to you, answer him; but if he does not, take no notice of him." Hocker and Delarue, however, passed on without the former speaking, but when they had passed they both turned round and looked back. Inspector Grey next asked Miss — if she had ever received any letters from Hocker? She replied, "No;" but it was in so hesitating a manner that Inspector Grey said, "It is of no use telling me that you have not, as I know 300n obtain an entrance into it. Ultimately, Miss — Hocker to withdraw himself from keeping her com-disturbed whilst making his experiments. pany? to which Miss — replied, that it was in consequence of her mother desiring to have the opinion of Hocker's father as to the match, and Hocker's father as to the match, and

THE PRISONER HOCKER.—The prisoner was on

THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.—EXTRAORDINARY SELF-Accusation and Apprehension of the Self-Ac-CUSED MURDERER OF MR. DELARUE. - Great interest was created throughout the metropolis last evening by a report that a man had surrendered to the police declaring himself to be the murderer of the late Mr. Delarue, at Hampstead, and that the condemned criminal, Thomas Henry Hocker, was innocent of the crime imputed to him. This statement proved to be erroneous with respect to that portion of the rumour which declared the self-accused party voluntarily to have surrendered himself to the police. It is true that a man was yesterday apprehended by the police, upon evidence which he had himself supplied under the following circumstances. It is a regulation in Newgate, after a prisoner is condemned, that all letters addressed to him should be opened by the governor, in order to prevent the possibility of anything being conveyed to him, by which he might be enabled to destroy life. A few days since a letter arrived at Newgate, addressed to the condemned criminal, T. H. some one to apply to his mother for an explanation.

A few days ago an answer was received by the person who had acted as amanuensis, of which the following it was opened by Mr. Cope, the governor. To the astonishment of Mr. Cope, he found that the letter is the substance:—"A letter from London acquaints as that your grandmother's brother. Francis Claud not suffer the penalty of the law on Monday next, for that he (the writer) was really the murderer of Mr. Delarue, and that the blood of his victim was both night and day before his eyes, rendering his mind in such a state that he could no longer conceal his guilt. The letter, at great length, proceeded to detail the horrible struggles of the murdered man in the Haverstock field, and concluded by assuring Hocker that it was his intention to give himself up in time enough to save him. No sooner had the governor read this letter, than he communicated with the sheriffs, and a clue having been obtained by the City police to the writer, they have for some days been in search of him, and yesterday afternoon his apprehension was effected, and he was at once conveyed to the station-house in Black Horse-court, Fleet-street. On the prisoner's arrival at the station-house, Sheriffs Hunter and Sidney were sent for, and proceeded to examine him upon the subject. He gave his name as William Almar. He admitted the the employ of the Croydon Railway Company was proceeding up the line to his work, and had gone about a mile distant from the Croydon terminus, when, perceiving the up train approaching, he stepped over on to the down line; in an instant a him to write the letter making such a false accusation against himself. He was ultimately removed by direction of the sheriffs, from the Black Horsecourt station to the police station on Garlick-hill, on account of its being more adjacent to the Mansion House. Almar was here visited by Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the City police commissioner, and by Mr. Cope, to whom he conducted himself in a similar manner to his conduct before the sheriffs. He, however, persisted in his previous statement that he had written the letter upon the impulse of the moment, but what induced him to do so he could not tell. The sensation caused by the affair was such that most of the police-stations were literally besieged by persons anxious to learn if there was any foundation for the report. Although much doubt is thrown upon the fact of the prisoner being in any way con- every means had been taken to find out the offending culars in relation to the murderer's defence, and the cerned in the murder, still it was deemed necessary parties, no clear case had been discovered on which to roung woman therein spoken of, have been obtained to place him in a cell with two policemen, where he rom a source on which every reliance can be placed, will remain till this morning, when he will be and which fully prove the untruth of all the statements taken before the Lord Mayor. It is stated that which Hocker has as yet made respecting the murder: | shortly after the apprehension of Almar informa-On Wednesday, the 9th inst. (two days before trial), tion of the circumstance was forwarded to the Secretary on the previous morning the constables saw grand jury, and a true bill returned against Thomas | the police on these occasions renders it impossible to | several reams of paper taken out of the warehouse by Henry Hocker, his father applied to Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, to have an interview with his the condemned criminal Hocker.

SUICIDE AT CAMDEN TOWN .- On Tuesday morning, shortly after six o'clock, as Richard Cartwright, a respectable carpenter, residing at No. 27, Prebendstreet, Camden Town, was crossing the Hawley Field, situated on the right-hand side of the Hampstead-road, and near the Hawley Lock of the Regent's Canal, he discovered the body of a man lying on his in his statement. to discover, if possible, the young back, with a pistol grasped tightly in his right-hand, and his head shattered in a frightful manner. By only clue to whom was, that the name was believed to his side, when discovered, was found a small partridge cane, and all that his pockets contained were a pair of steel spectacles and case, a black papier maché snuff-box, and a pair of black kid gloves. The following is an accurate description of the unfortunate man's person and dress :- He is apparently about 35 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, of dark complexion, with dark brown hair, and without any whiskers. Had on when found two coats, the outer one a dark brown great coat with brown velvet collar, the under coat a species of shooting-jacket of brown velvet, with pockets in the side and breast. It is single-breasted, and trimmed with sporting buttons of various descriptions, the top one having on it a horse, the second a dog, the next partridges, and so on, the last button being broken off. Blue trousers, black age, appeared rather alarmed, and inquired what the cloth waistcoat, and the patent leather boots. The object of their visit was; to which Inspector Grey research round his neck is of black figured satin, with a crimson stripe. The linen is very coarse and dirty. which she said she did not know. At that moment The head of the unfortunate man presents a shocking spectacle, the whole of the right side being blown away; and from the mutilated appearance of the lower part of the face, there is but little doubt, in order to effect his object, he placed the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth and then discharged it. The of his having some suspicions that the prisoner was in the body lies in the dead-house of St. Pancras workhouse then came forward, and the parties all proceeded into for identity. The hat of the deceased was found a short distance from his body. It is a beaver one, somewhat worn, maker's name, "J. Howard, James-

street, Old-street, St. Luke's." The Inquest.—On Thursday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Elephant and Castle, St. Pancras-road, on the body of William Orton, the individual described in the above paragraph. The brothers of the deceased, who were examined, stated that he lived at No. 3, Stephen-street, Tottenham-court-road. He had formerly been a tobacconist in Farringdon-street, where he resided for two years. He then sold the business, and lived for some time on the money he received for it. He had been in very great distress for the last five weeks. He had on one occasion received an injury on the back of his head which had partially affected the brain, for he had been delirious very frequently since that time. He was last in the company of his brothers at twelve o'clock on Monday night, when he appeared in twelve o'clock on Monday night, when he appeared in twelve o'clock on manday night, when he appeared in the company of the prisoners, Nicholson was not within at the time; but his wife gave every facility in her power to the unusually good spirits. He himself remarked that he felt very happy, and yet he could not say why, as he should probably sleep in the streets all night. He in the course of the search discovered some paper on a went to his lodgings at a quarter past twelve, and asked permission of the landlord (who had seized his boxes for non-payment of rent) to take something out of one of them. He obtained permission, and he opened one, from which he took something, and placed it in his pocket. He then said to his landlord, Good by, I shall not see you any more. He was never again seen alive. The pistol with which he committed the act had been in his possession ten years. The jury, after some remarks from the coroner, returned a verdict "That the deceased, William Orton, destroyed himself; but in what state of mind he was at the time there was no evidence to

An Eccentric.—The Presse announces the sudden that you have;" to which she replied, "Yes, I believe I have—they are up stairs, but through my mother's absence at Whitechapel I have not got the key of the Jardin Ture, in Paris. He lived completely from. Inspector Grey told her she need not mind the alone, and amused himself with making experiments key, as if she would shew him the room, he would very in watch-making. On Saturday isorning last the porter of the house, whom he charged to visit him found the key, and taking a candle from off the table, said to Inspector Grey, "Stop here, and I will go and fetch them for you." Inspector Grey told her he could not let her go by herself, but he must go with her, and they quitted the room together. In a few minutes they again printed to the sardound for the minutes they again printed to the sardound for the formal of the sardound formal few minutes they again printed to the sardound formal few minutes they again printed to the sardound formal few minutes they again printed to the formal few minutes they again to the few minutes the few minutes they again to the few minutes the a few minutes they again returned to the parlour, lispector Grey having a bundle of letters (about three dozen). Inspector Grey having a bundle of letters (about three dozen) and said that no such kind had ever been sold either to property in the English and French funds, of which Dutton or Nicholson. There were in Dutton's house five three dozen) in his hand, which Miss — had property in the English and French funds, of which received from Hocker. Inspector Grey then asked the certificates were found in his room. He led a her what the reason was that induced Thomas Henry | completely solitary life, in order that he might not be

Hocker's declining to suffer his father to know any-thing about it, that the intimacy was broken off; and she (Miss—) was sent by her mother to the house of an uncle at Whitechapel to be out of Hocker's way. She also further stated that she first met Hocker "grant and streets when the locker "grant and sentenced to transportation, a unary has been found, consisting of a record of all his robberies. The book is small and neat, is gilt-edged, and sentenced to transportation, a unary has been found, consisting of a record of all his robberies. The book is small and neat, is gilt-edged, and sentenced to transportation, a unary has been found, consisting of a record of all his robberies. The book is small and neat, is gilt-edged, and sentenced to transportation, a unary has been found, consisting of a record of all his robberies. The book is small and neat, is gilt-edged, and forms, in fact, a sort of robber's album. It would appear, from one of the entries, that a man named white properties are the same met Hocker "grant and properties and sentenced to transportation, a unary has been found, consisting of a record of all his robberies. met Hocker "promiscuously" in the streets, when he forced his attentions most pertinaciously upon her; that her father had been dead for some years, and that the father had been dead for some years, and that the father had been dead for some years, and that the father had been dead for some years, and that the father had been dead for some years, and that the father had been dead for some years, and that the father had been dead for some years, and that the father had been dead for some years, and that the father had been dead for some years, and the father had been dead for some years.

and that she had no brother, nor ever had one. In-TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION.—A tremendous explosion of gas took place on Wednesday morning, at half-past seven, at the Robin Hood Tayern, Holborn. spector Grey then told her that it would be necessary that she should be in attendance at the Central Criminal Court on the next day (Friday), on which Hocker's trial would take place, in order that, should he (Hocker) make any statement in which her name might be invalid to rebut it. might be involved, she might be called to rebut it. throughout the entire neighbourhood, and carried throughout the entire neighbourhood, and carried the front directly across the street (about fifty feet), mother being declared she could not come, as, her against the short feet appropriate the shutters mother being from home, there was no person to attend to the business and house; but Inspector Grey told her he was prepared with a subpoena for her attendance was prepared with a subpoena for her windows of the houses adjoining the Robin Hood windows of the house windows of the house windows of the hou attendance at half-past nine o'clock on the following morning, which he could serve on her, but he would be satisfied with her promise to attend. Miss—promised to attend, and was in attendance during the trial at a tenor, and was in the benefit of the satisfied with the promise to attend and was in attendance during the trial at a tenor, and was in the benefit of the satisfied with the promise to attend and was in attendance during the trial at a tenor, and was in the promised to attend and was in the promised to attend and was in the promised to attend and was in the promise during the first of the promise to attend and was in the promise during the first of the promise to attend and was in the promise during the first of the promise adjoining the Robin House a

Featherstone-buildings.

#### Police kntelligence.

MANSION HOUSE. WEDNESDAY. - FORGERY BY A BOY .- A mere boy,

named Thomas Wallis, of respectable appearance, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of John Forrester, the officer charged with having committed for-, gery. Mr. Mullins, of the firm of Bush and Mullins, solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for protection against Forgeries and Frauds, attended for the prosecution. The prisoner exhibited no symptoms of apprehension, but conducted himself with all the coolness imaginable.-Mr. E. G. Chapel, a clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Prescott and Grote, in Threadneedle-street, stated that the prisoner presented at the counter, on Tuesday morning, a cheque purporting to be the order of Southey and Son, of Coleman-street, merchants, for £115 5s.7d. In answer to a question how he would have it, he replied that he would take a £50 and several £5 and £10 notes, which he specified, and the remainder in gold. Witness had a doubt of the genuineness of the signature, and showed it to another of the gentlemen in the office, after which the prisoner was taken into custody.-Mr. Smith Lammin, also a clerk in the house of Preseott and Grote, stated that the prisoner on Monday last brought a cheque which he stated to be drawn by Mr. Southey, at nearly half-past five o'clock. Witness, who did not see time was after business hours, to bring it next morning. appeared to be about that of the prisoner, but witness did not think the prisoner was the person. Witness delivered a cheque-book to him marked 1556, and the cheque produced was one which had been contained in it. authorship of the letter, which the reporter was Messrs. Southey's cheques to be cashed at their bankers. further informed went on to recapitulate the many pleasant hours he (Almar) had spent with ther he was desirous to give any account of the affair, Hocker at the Kings and Key public-house in Fleet-street, and added that if he did not save him at least Bartholowew-lane, near the kerb.—The Lord Mayor stated without hesitation that he had found the eheque in he would hang by his side. In the course of his examination by the Sheriffs, the prisoner, who is stated to be of a very foppish exterior, continued to need not answer it if you have any objection, for the need not answer it if you have any objection, for the rub his hat about in a very theatrical manner, and answer will be taken down. When did you find it ?—I in reply to questions put to him, he declared that he knew nothing at all about Hocker, and he could not account for the strange impulse which induced prisoner, who did not seem to be more than fifteen very of age, then followed Forrester, to all appearance quite nuconcerned, out of the bar. . His mother and sister. who are very respectable, were overwhelmed with affliction.

GUILDHALL.

SATURDAY .- EXTENSIVE PAPER ROBBERY .- John Ell, Henry Corduroy, John Dodge, and Thomas Sharpe, were brought before Alderman Sir Chapman Marshall, on the charge of being concerned in a series of robberies that have been going forward for some time at the warehouse of Sir William Magnay, the extensive wholesale stationer, in Maiden-lane, Queen-street, City. Sir William, who appeared this morning in person to press the charge, said, that he had been aware for more than three years that some parties in his employ were in the practice of making away with parcels of paper from time to time, but though prefer a charge until the present. One or two of the City police had for some time been on the on the previous morning discovered the circumstances that led to the charge preferred against the prisoners at He followed it to the New-cut, Lambeth, and afterwards to Princess-street, in the same locality, where it stopped at the receiving office of the London Parcels Delivery Company, where the paper was left. The constable then went into the office and looked at the address, and found that of Dodge, who resides at Islington. The constable then took possession of the parcel, and went to Dodge's residence, which he searched, and found a quantity of paper, along with forty account books. Mr. George Magnay, son to the prosecutor, said he had not the least doubt that the books and paper were taken from the warehouse. Dodge, on being interrogated by the constable, said he had bought the paper at a sale; but on being asked for the invoice of the purchase, he could not produce it. All the parties who had been concerned in this transaction were then immediately takeu into custody. The case was remanded for a week.

MONDAY .- ASSAULT .- Thomas Smith, a porter, of Garden-court, Leather-lane, was brought up before Sir John Pirie, charged with committing a violent assault on a man named Thomas Lester, in Holborn, whom he struck in the eye, and severely injured. Police-constable 234 said that he had been to the hospital, and the surgeon stated that the man was in a very dangerous situation. His eyesight was destroyed, and he would be blind for the rest of his life.—Sir J. Pirie said that it might turn out a most serious affair for the prisoner; and he should therefore emand him until Saturday next.

Robbebr.—Thomas Greaves was charged with stealing Mr. Pearce, of Ludgate-hill, lamp-manufacturer and chinadealer .- Alfred Pearce stated that the prisoner was in the employ of his father as warehouseman. In consequence man, to his lodgings, on Saturday night, about ten o'clock, and there discovered a quantity of oil cans, lamps, be his father's property. He could swear to some of the

TUESDAY .-- ROBBERY AT MAGNAY AND BROTHERS .--John Nicholson, stationer, No. 8, Great St. Thomas Apostle, and Alfred Dutton, also stationer, of No. 2, Union-court, Old Broad-street, City, were charged with having a quantity of demy paper in their possession, the property of Messrs. Magnay and Brothers, wholesale stationers, in Maiden-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, and John Hall, a carman, in the employ of the latter house, with having assisted four other persons now in custody to steal the assisted four other persons now in custody to steal the said goods. Inspector Todhunter stated that yesterday afternoon two warrants were placed in his hands for the officers who accompanied witness in his search. Mr. shelf in the shop, which, upon being shown to Mr. G. Magnay, was identified as his property. When Mr. Nicholson was taken he showed him the property found in his house, and asked him could he account for the possession of it? Upon which he replied, "Yes; and Mr. Magnay will find himself in the wrong." Michael Haydon, 442, of the City police, said that he went with Mr. Magnay to Dutton's, and found a bundle of wrappers, all of which were identified by Mr. Magnay. There was also a large quantity of paper manufactured into books and placed in boxes. Witness remained all night at the house waiting for Mr. Dutton to come kome, which he did not until this morning. He told Dutton that he wanted him, upon which the prisoner observed that he was aware that he was wanted, and that he had but one course to adopt, which was to tell the truth of the whole affair. He said that he had bought the paper from Mr. Ell, a foreman in the employ of Messrs. Magnay and Brothers (now in prison), and paid him before hand for it. The goods were brought to his house in Mr. Magnay's eart, and delivered by his carman, John Hall. Dutton also added, that suspecting something was wrong, in consequence of the paper being sold at such a low price, he remarked to Ell whether it was all right, for that if anything was wrong, to let him know it, and not bring his family into disgrace. Upon which Ell replied, that it was the perquisite allowed by the stationer's firm, and that the produce was shared equally between him and the clerks. Witness had searched Dutton's books, but could find no entries of any goods received from Messrs. Magnay and Brothers, although there were several in Ell's name relative to money borrowed cases of books; the paper was quite damp, and they appeared as if they had been packed in a great hurry. Witness asked Dutton how he came to take the goods without an invoice, when he received the same answer that was given to the policeman. Dutton also said that on demun-ring about purchasing the paper, Ell observed that if he did not like to put a pound in his pocket, he knew plenty who would be glad to do it. The prisoner also asked witness to be lenient with him. The witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Pelham at some length on behalf of Mr. Nicholson, but nothing very material was elicited. Sir. John Pirie said that the whole affair looked very much like a conspiracy to defraud Messrs. Magnay and Bro-thers, and he should therefore remand them until Friday, when they would be brought much the whole four in when they would be brought up with the other four in custody. Mr. Pelham then applied to have his client bailed, but Sir John would not consent, and the prisoners

were locked up. QUEEN-SQUARE. SATURDAY. - INDECENT ASSAULT. - John Squib, a dirty-looking fellow, was brought up, on the charge of indecently assaulting Mrs. Alfred, a married woman, residing at Arthur-street, West Chelsea. The complainant had been to see her mother, who lives in Cross Queenstreet, Westminster, and on her way back, while walking up a dark, dull street, called Blackman's-lane, the defendant, who was lurking about, committed the assault for which he stood charged. She screamed out when the constable of the beat came up, and the defendant refusing to apologise, he was given in charge. It was stated in court that he had previously been guilty of similar offences. Mr. Burrel, after severely censuring the trial at a tavern in the neighbourhood, but was not called, in consequence of Hocker not venturing to name the parties he alluded to in his defence.—

Were not, nor and any accident of a serious matter of the disgusting conduct of the defendant, ordered him to hot called, in consequence of Hocker not venturing and were knocked down. The street was strewed pay £3, or in default, be committed to the House of Correction for a month. The fine not being forthcoming, he was looked up. was locked up.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

waved a formidable shilelah over his head, in the Donnybrook fashion, damaging the policeman's hat, and shouting at the top of his voice, "Ould Ireland has got justice at last—hurrah for Peel and Maynooth!" A crowd having collected around him, he was taken into custody.-The prisoner in his defence said, he had been dining out with some friends, and had taken more to drink than he should have done. A gentleman who had been at the House of Commons all night came into the place where he was visiting in the morning, with the inpince where he was visiting in the morning, with the intelligence that the second reading of the Maynooth grant was carried by a majority of 147. He (the defendant) was so delighted at the news, that he had a glass or two more, and on going out to the air he became so intoxicated he did not know what he was doing. He was fined ten slillthe amount of the cheque, desired the prisoner, as the lings, which was immediately paid, and he left the court. time was after business hours, to bring it next morning. The prisoner mentioned that he was to take the amount to Mr. Southey on the following morning.—Mr. Thomas Southey, of Coleman-street, wool-broker, stated that he was in partnership with his father. They kept cash at the house of Messrs. Prescott and Grote. The cheque produced was not in the handwriting of witness or of his father. It was a slight imitation of the writing of the latter. Nobody had been authorised by either of them to sign it. Witness knew Mr. Daniel Cooper, of Copthall-chambers, who transacted business for the house, and to whom they were in the habit of paying considerable sums of money in cheques, and had seen the prisoner sitting at a desk in Mr. Cooper's counting-house. Witness denied that he had sent the prisoner on Monday or Tuesday to get a cheque cashed at the banking-house. He aiso stated that he had not sent any one to the bankers for a cheque-book.—Mr. Edmund Schole-TUESDAY. - THE BILL DISCOUNTING SYSTEM. - Mr. ing-house. He also stated that he had not sent any one to the bankers for a cheque-book.—Mr. Edmund Scholefield, a clerk at Messrs. Prescott and Co.'s stated that on Monday last application was made to him for a cheque-book for Messrs. Southey und Co., by a lad whose age book for Messrs. Southey und Co., by a lad whose age watched, and when they made their appearance the judge's warrant was produced and placed in the hands of Giblett, one of the police-constables attached to the court, with directions to execute it forthwith .- Mr. Lane, solicitor, who came with the defendants to put in bail, complained Mr. Daniel Cooper, of Copthall-chambers, merchant, said the prisoner had been in his employment since July last. Witness thought the writing in the cheque was not the prisoner's. The prisoner was in the habit of taking Messrs. Southey's cheques to be cashed at their bankers. ants before they entered the court.—Mr. Maltby said his jurisdiction was at an end, it having been superseded by the warrant of a judge in a superior court. With respect to the mode in which the capture had been effected—that might be a matter which could be brought before the judge, but he had no power to entertain the charge.—The defendants were then removed to the Queen's Bench WORSHIP STREET. MONDAY,-ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.- Two men

named Thomas Cooke and James Randall, the former powerful labourer in the Docks, and the latter an appren tice to a tobacco manufacturer in Whitechapel, were charged with having taken part in an attack upon several constables of the K division, from which two of them had sustained very serious injuries. It appeared from the evidence, that between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday night, as police constable 345 K was on duty near Mile-end turnpike, he was requested by a gentleman to interfere for the protection of a woman, whom the prisoner Cooke was scandalously ill-treating. On attempting to take the prisoner into custody, the latter struck him a violent blow, which knocked him down, and at the same time commenced an attack upon the gentleman. On recovering his feet, the officer made a second attempt to secure the pritice to a tobacco manufacturer in Whitechapel, wer feet, the officer made a second attempt to secure the prisoner, who again threw him to the ground, and, exclaining with an oath that he would "show him the Lancashire cut," seized him with savage violence, and caused him such excruciating pain as to render him for some time incapable of further resistance. A mob of at least 200 persons now gathered round them, among whom was the other prisoner, Randall, who, with the assistance of several others, used his utmost exertions to rescue Cooke from custody; and in the course of the struggle that ensued the constable received several very serious kicks in different parts of his body. Other officers shortly afterwards came to his assistance, one of whom, 71 K, endeavoured to rescue him, but Randall struck him down and kicked him several times in the loins and groin; and it was only after desperate conflict, which lasted nearly half an hour, that the two prisoners were at length overpowered and conveyed to the station, followed by a large crowd, who sided with the prisoners, and made two or three other attempts to rescue them. Mr. Broughton said, that he did not consider he should be doing his duty if he inflicted any pecuniary penalty upon Randall, whom he should combut with regard to the other prisoner, Cooke, the injuries the officers had sustained were of too grave a description for any judgment to be formed of their probable results at present, and he should, therefore, order that prisoner to be brought up again next week, by which time he would be in a better position to determine how to deal with him. TUESDAY. - UTTERING COUNTERFEIT SILVER. AND

ESCAPE OF THE PRISONER. — Thomas Bagshaw, alias Jones, aged 19, the son of a respectable tradesman in St Luke's, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Bingham, charged with having uttered several counterfeit crown pieces to tradesmen in the neighbourhood of the Mile-end-road.— It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Thomas Esberger landlord of the Halifax Arms, Mile-end, New-town, that on the afternoon of Sunday, the 9th instant, the prisoner called at his house and ordered some spirits, with which he was served by witness's wife, and to whom he tendered a crown-piece in payment. She gave him his proper change, and he left the house; but, directly he had done so, the coin was discovered to be base metal, and witness hastened in pursuit of the prisoner, whom he overtook in an adjoining street, and insisted upon his returning the change he had received, which the prisoner readily complied with. While in conversation with him, however a butcher living in the neighbourhood happened to pass by, and he immediately identified the prisoner as the person who had a few days before uttered another spuriou crown-piece to a poor woman, who kept a chandler's shop next door to him; and, on hearing this, he felt himself called upon to give the prisoner into custody.—Louise Smith, the poor woman just referred to, was then called a great quantity of property belonging to his employer, and clearly established the second charge against the Mr. Pearce, of Ludgate-hill, lamp-manufacturer and chinaon Wednesday, the 5th instant, and paid for it with a base five-shilling coin, receiving his full change in good silver.

—Police-constable Jenkinson, 53 G, identified the prisoner as having been convicted at the Central Criminal Court, habit of robbing them, he went, accompanied by a police- in the month of October last, on a charge of felony, fo which he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and in the succeeding January he was again summarily plates, cups and saucers, &c., all of which he believed to convicted at Clerkenwell police-court of entering a house by means of skeleton keys, and for which offence he was be his father's property. He could swear to some of the also committed for three months. The prisoner had like articles. There were in all, one crate, one basket, and two boxes full.—The prisoner declined saying anything ing counterfeit money; and though every exertion had more than that if time were given him he could procure been used by his friends to effect a reformation in him, it evidence which would prove that the property was his was all entirely useless, and they had, therefore, now resolved to leave him to his own course.—The prisoner, who offered no defence, was then removed to the clerks' office that the depositions of the witnesses might be taken, and in charge was directed to take him into the court to hear the evidence read over, preparatory to his final committal to Newgate. The policeman accordingly removed the pri-soner into the yard, where he had occasion to turn round for a moment to collect his witnesses, and in the interim sight. An active pursuit was made after him, but up to and the witnesses were therefore obliged to be discharged, on the condition of their future attendance, should the prisoner be again captured.

STEALING A WATCH .- John Parker Harris, a middle aged and well-dressed man, was charged with having stelen a silver lever watch, at the shop of Messrs. Brown and Walker, watchmakers and jewellers, in High-street, Whitechapel.-Mr. Charles Brown stated, that at ten o'clock on the preceding night the prisoner entered the shop, and desired to be shown some lever watches, two of which were placed on the counter for his inspection. The prisoner declined purchasing these, as being too large, and asked to see some horizontal watches. Witness accordingly fetched several of that description from a tray in the window, but on turning round towards the prisoner, discovered that one of the lever watches was missing. He made no observation to the prisoner about it, but gave private directions to one of the shopmen to fetch a police-man, and in the meantime closed the door. The prisoner noticed this action, and suspecting his intention, after a little hesitation, drew the watch and his gloves from the pocket of his coat, and exclaiming, with an air of surprise,
"Bless me; why, here is one of your watches in my pocket
—I suppose I must have taken it up by mistake with my
gloves," laid the watch upon the counter. The policeman
shortly after arriving, the prisoner was given into custody and taken to the police-station, where he was searched and no money whatever was found upon him.—The pri-soner declined saying anything in defence, and Mr. Bing-ham fully committed him to Newgate for trial.

MONDAY,-FURIOUS DRIVING AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT Mr. Henry Myers, a tailor carrying on business at No. 72, Oxford-street, was charged before Mr. Henry with furious driving, and running over George Jones, a child of four years of age, by which the latter was so seriously injured that its life is at present in great danger.—From the eviserious injuries by the horse trampling upon him. On discovering the accident the prisoner increased his speed, lashed two or three persons with his whip who attempted to stop him, and would have got clear off but for a cabman who volunteered to follow him, and who succeeded in coming up with him about the centre of Westminsterbridge.—The father of the child deposed, that while his wife had been sitting up with the boy she unfortunately fell asleep and set fire to the bed-clothes and other things in the room, so that, in addition to his trouble about the injury to his child, he had also sustained a very serious loss by the accident.—The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said he should have pulled up the moment the accident happened, but the fact was that his horse became so alarmed at the noise made by the persons present, that he became quite unmanageable, and it was not until he had reached Westminster bridge that he was enabled to pull himin.—The prisoner was remanded for a week, but at the same time was admitted to bail for his appearance on Monday next.

MARYLEBONE.

MONDAY. -- CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD. --Elizabeth Roberts, a well-dressed woman, thirty-three years of age, housekeeper to a gentleman named Lewis, years of age, housekeeper to a gentleman named Lewis, residing at No. 12, Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, was brought up from the Marylebone Infirmary, and placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, on the charge of having concealed the birth of her female infant.—The prisoner, on being asked what she had to say, replied, "All that has happened I could not avoid, sir; I had no wish to conceal anything."—She was then committed for trial, but, on the application of her solicitor, was liberated on giving bail for her appearance at the sessions.

funds, with which he absconded. One of the stewards of lord contended that it could never be satisfactory to SATURDAY.—JUSTICE FOR OULD IRELAND.—HURLAH
FOR "PELL AND MAYNOOTH!"—A respectably dressed
elderly gentleman, who gave his name as Charles Lewis,
was charged with being found drunk and disorderly early
in the morning, shortly after the House of Commons had
divided on the second reading of the Maynooth Bill.—
The police-constable found him in a helpless state of intoxication in the Quadrant, Regent-street, and the nymphs
who frequent that part of the town making merry at his
expense. He was standing against one of the pillars with
his head hanging down, as if asleep. On being aroused,
and told that he would be taken to the station-house, he
waved a formidable shilelah over his head, in the Donthe contents taken. The prisoner and Ogilvie had each keys of the box, and the third key was in the possession of another steward. On the above discovery, immediate inquiries were instituted for the suspected persons, when it was found that they had absconded, and that one of them prisoner made his appearance in London, and being seen by one of the present stewards, he was given into custody. The box, which exhibited marks of being forced open, was produced. The prisoner denied the charge, and in accounting for his sudden flight to Ireland immediately after the to meet the members of the society until he was in a situa-tion to repay the money. The prisoner was remanded. Wednesday.—Robbing a Benefit Society.—John Marrs, secretary of the New Reform State Society, was brought before Mr. Cottingham for examination, charged the members, and absconding with the same. It appeared that on the 13th of May, 1844, a meeting of the above society took place at the White Bear, in George-street, Bermondsey, at which period the prisoner was secretary, and in that capacity was in possession of one of the keys of the strong box, containing the money and book On the next night of meeting the prisoner and the steward inquiry it was ascertained that the prisoner had absconded thing but what it ought to be. Within the last few days, however, one of the members of the society, happening to be walking along the Borough, and meeting with the prisoner, immediately gave him into custody.—The prisoner, said that he was innocent the establishment in Ireland, instead of assisting the of the society, happening to be walking along the Borough, and meeting with the prisoner, immediately gave him of the alleged charge.-Evidence, however, having been adduced that the box had been forced, and the money

"THE YOUNG IDEATER."-William Roberts, a young morning in Kent-street by a policeman, who perceiving that he had something bulky under his clothes, stopped him, and on searching him found silver cruet-stands, spoons, knife-rests, and other articles in his possession, His excuse was that he found them in the front garden of, a house in the Kent-road.—Mr. Scarborough stated that his house was entered when the family had retired to rest, that the thieves obtained access by the back parlour window. When the servant went down the following morning the parlour-door was found locked inside, and they were compelled to get into the room through the window. Various them the silver cruet-stands, spoons, and knife-rests found custody.—The prisoner, who still asserted he had found Irish people. the plate, was committed.

TUESDAY .- ROBBERY BY A SERVANT .- Mary Wilson about 14 years of age, was placed in the felons' dock, charged with stealing £55 in bank notes and sovereigns, a valuable brooch, gold ring, and other articles, the property of her mistress, Mrs. Sarah Caroline Edmund, of Walcott-place, Lambeth. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner, whose connexions are highly respectable has been living as attendant upon Mrs. Edmunds for the last two years, and the greatest trust was reposed in her. On Saturday evening she ran away during the temporary absence of Mrs. Edmunds, who, on her return, missed the money. Information of the robbery was sent to the different police stations, and Sergeant Brennen, of the G division, a very active officer, discovered that on Saturday night the prisoner had been at the Haymarket Theatre in company with another woman, and further ascertained that she subsequently went towards St. Luke's with her stopping at a coffee-house in Old-street: he went thither, and at a quarter past one o'clock yesterday morning, whilst sitting there, the prisoner came in alone. The sergeant seized her and charged her with the robbery, upon which she produced £45 in gold and silver. She had also on her person the trinkets, as well as some old coins, which the prosecutrix identified as her property. She acknowledged having changed a £5 note at a pawnbroker's, with which she bought some articles of dress. and spent a pound at the theatre on Saturday. The prisoner further admitted having bought a watch for two guineas, which she left for repair at a jeweller's. Mr. Combe decided on committing her for trial.

MONDAY. - SAVAGE ASSAULT. - John Staunton, American sailor, just arrived from New Orleans in the brig Everard, was charged with assaulting the police in the following savage manner:—Wylie, 102 K, stated that about half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening, being informed that a man was lying drunk on the pavement in Ratcliffe-highway, he proceeded to the place, and found the prisoner lying along, apparently in a state of insensibility. He lifted him up for the purpose of resting him against the wall, on which the prisoner recovered. He first caught Wylie's thumb between his teeth, retaining his hold until another constable arrived and compelled him to relinquish it. He then snapped at Wylie's leg, but fortunately only bit away a mouthful of his trousers. Other constables coming up, the prisoner threw himself on his back and kept them at hay by kicking out with the utmost fury. At length, after enduring American sailor, just arrived from New Orleans in the ing out with the utmost fury. At length, after enduring several severe kicks, and assisted by six other constables, Wylie succeeded in taking him into custody, when he still exhibited the utmost fury, and tore one of the policemen's coats almost to pieces. It required no less than seven constables to fix him on the stretcher, which, though fastened down on it, he contrived to break on the way to the station. The prisoner alleged no other excuse for his outrageous conduct than that he was drunk at the time He was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

WEDNESDAY .- DARING BURGLARY .- Thomas Thompson, a man about 31 years of age, who has been twice tried for felonies at the Central Criminal Court and acquitted, and who was summarily convicted about six months ago, and sentenced to three mnoths' imprisonment and hard labour, was brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with committing a daring burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Findlay, a revenue officer, of No. 11, Catherine-street, Poplar. About two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a girl, named Harriet Pittman, whose parents reside in the same street, saw the prisoner enter the prosecutor's house by the street door. She watched, and in about ten minutes afterwards he came out with a large black bag on his shoulders. The girl immediately communicated her suspicions to Mr. Ockendon, a carpenter, of No. 107, High-street, Poplar, who was passing, and he pursued the prisoner, and upon his turning the corner of Grundy-street, called out "Stop thief," The prisoner immediately dropped his load, and Mr. Ockendon gave information to Collett, a police-constable, No. 282, K, who, after a hard run along the banks of the Lea, overtook him on Bow-common and secured him. He was brought back to the spot where he had dropped the bag, and was immediately identified by the girl who saw him leave the prosecutor's house, and by Mr. Ockendon, who observed him relieve himself of his load. The bag contained three silk dresses, three coats, four pairs of trousers, four sheets, a silk cloak, five waistcoats, seven shawls, two silk handkercheifs, a cardinal cloak, two pair of stays, five shirts, and a piece of calico. The property was produced by Randall, No. 168, K, and identified by Mr. Findlay .-Mr. Broderip asked who was the last person in the house before the robbery was discovered ?-Mr. Findlay said, his wife left home about one o'clock, and everything was then safe. She was the last person in the house.—Mr. Broderip said, it would be necessary for Mrs. Findlay to attend.-The prisoner, on being called upon for his defence, said he had nothing at all to say .-- Mr. Broderip remanded the prisoner until Monday next, for the attendance of the other witnesses, and he will then be committed for

# Imperial Parliament.

(Continued from our eighth page.)

that its life is at present in great danger.—From the evidence it appeared, that on Sunday evening, about four o'clock, the prisoner, while driving along the New Cut in a gain at furious rate, knocked down the child, who received serious injuries by the horse transling many him of the success of which he gain. He sleeps well at night, and is quite refreshed in knew he must rely upon the gentlemen occupying the mornings, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BARTON.

ANOTHER CURE OF A COUGH AND IMPROVE. opponents. He denied that he was actuated by fear in bringing the Maynooth Bill before the house. On | Chapel, Tooley-street, London:the contrary he might, indeed, be well charged with being actuated by fear if, believing the measure to be good, he shrunk from proposing it lest he should by their having cured my wife of a bad cough and cold, lay himself open to a charge of inconsistency. The right hon, baronet very happily replied to the attacks made upon him by Mr. Macaulay, whose conduct upon the question he thought unworthy of the possession of the right hon. gentleman in the transfer of the possession of the regret mosses were the results of the respective to the results of the respective to the results of the r that house. The present measure was the re- and ever since, if I take cold, or have any hoarseness or verse of former concessions, for it was uncalled huskiness of the voice, on taking two or three Wafers it for-no one asked for-no one expected it; there is immediately removed. I also find that they certainly was no concession to agitation—it was the volumtary offering to the Irish people of that which was believed to be just, and that was precisely the reason why it had been so favourably the large of the received in Iteland. He sincerely hoped the house would not suffer it to be encumbered with the proposition of the hon, member for Sheffield. He also orders of the breath and lungs. hoped the amendment to be proposed by Mr. Law would fail, although it was so framed as to enable those to vote for it who were favourable to taking the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most necessary funds from the Irish Establishment. He pleasant taste, heped if the measure were to be defeated, that it would be defeated upon principle, and not by a combination Da Silva and Co., I, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. of parties acting upon views entirely adverse to each other, and only united in the defeat of the bill. Lord J. Russell felt it necessary, before the house

the proposition of the right hon, baronet nor that of Mr. Ward.

Mr. BATESON followed in defence of the Irish Church, and denounced the motion of Mr. Ward as a proposition of confiscation and spoliation.

Mr. Baring could not see, from the recption which the bill had met with in Ircland, that the Roman Catholics were unwilling to be satisfied with any thing short of the destruction of the Protestant Church. He thought that the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy would be a great blessing to Ireland: still, for his part, any resolution to bind the house to a definite course of policy with regard to the future, as it regarded Ireland, should command his most strenuous opposition. Mr. BERNAL supported the motion of Mr. Ward.

and entered at some length into the arguments for with breaking open a box containing money belonging to and against the measure, and was desirous of knowing why the Tory side of the house, when in office in 1839 and 1840, had not taken up the policy which now they were so anxious to carry out in Ireland. With regard to the grant of £26,000 proposed to be taken from the consolidated fund, he would suggest that it be raised by a tax on the landlords of Ireland, belonging to the society. After the proceedings of the evening were concluded, the prisoner and one of the stewards, named Orchin, remained behind for some time. Captain GLADSTONE opposed the amendment and

were both absent, and on examination of the box it was supported the Government proposition, believing discovered that it had been plundered of its contents, On | that the state of the college of Maynooth was any Lord Howick considered the present was not the

Protestant cause, had retarded it in a very great degree. It was his opinion that all the evils and suffertaken on the last night the prisoner was present in his ings of that misruled country had resulted from that capacity of secretary of the society, he was committed for established Church; and he hoped the day was not far distant when the Roman Catholics would be placed on an equal footing with the Protestants of fellow belonging to a very daring gang of juvenile thieves, was charged with steading a quantity of plate from the house of Mr. Scarborough, Sussex-place, Kent-road. The tween the two churches. At the present time, though prisoner was met between two and three o'clock in the from the circumstances of Ireland he thought it would be more politic to take the grant from the consolidated fund, still on principle he should vote for the proposition of the hon, member for Sheffield.

Mr. HAMILTON defended the clergy of the Irish Established Church at some length. He considered they had been much misrepresented. He should vote against the motion of the hon. member for Sheffield.

Mr. Roche was sorry that the question had been brought forward during the progress of the Maynooth Bill; but, notwithstanding that, he could not avoid articles of plate were taken by the thieves, and amongst giving his support to the amendment of Mr. Ward. The Irish Church was an abuse which he hoped to in the possession of the prisoner when he was taken into see soon removed; nothing less ought to satisfy the

Lord Palmerston supported the amendment on the ground that it was much better to take the grant out of the ecclesiastical funds of Ireland, than by a tax upon the people. Mr. Sydney Herbert opposed the motion, maintaining that Parliament would be guilty of an act of

gross injustice to the Irish Established Church, if it took the grant out of the Irish eccllesiastical Funds. Mr. Hindley and Mr. W. Barron briefly addressed the house amidst considerable manifestations of impatience, when a division took place. The numbers were— For Mr. Ward's amendment ...

Against it ... ... 322
Majority against it ... ... The house then went into committee pro forma, and the voting of the grant was postponed till the

The house then adjourned at one o'clock.

SUICIDE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF Derry.-By private letters received in town, we learn that Dr. M'Loughlin, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, died on Sunday from the effect of a wound which he inflicted on his throat with a razor on the previous Wednesday. The distressing fact was kept quite secret in Derry for two or three days by his relatives, who were led to think by the medical man in attendance upon him that the wound would not prove mortal. It was said Dr. M'Loughlin was in a low state of mind for some time; but his friends never apprehended that he would resort to violence upon himself.

> THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, 12mo., cloth, price 6s.,

TEW AND IMPROVED EDITION OF THE POPU-LAR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT, in all Ages and Nations. By WILLIAM HOWITT. Seventh Edition

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WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS. NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Spring General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the West Riding of the County of York, will be held by adjournment in the Committee-Room, at the House of Correction, at WAKE-FIELD, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forencon, for the purpose of inspecting the Riding Prison (the said House of Correction), and for examining the Accounts of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, making Enquiry into the conduct of the Officers and Servants belonging the same; and also into the behaviour of the Prisoners, and their Earnings. C. II, ELSLEY.

Clerk of the Peace Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,

INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

And all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. MPORTANT!-READ THE FOLLOWING TESTI MONIAL from Mr. Cooper, surgeon, Medical Hall, Gentlemen,-Having heard your Wafers very highly

poken of by several persons who had taken them with decided effect, I recommended them in several cases of confirmed asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate

W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, &c. MORE CURES OF COUCHS, &c. Extract of a letter from Henry Huntley, Esq., 12, Alpany-terrace, Old Tiverton-road, Exeter :—

March 20, 1845.

Gentlemen,-I ruptured a blood vessel of the lungs about three mouths since, which being partially recovered from, a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried everything that my surgeon, friends, and self could think of, without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your Wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single Wafer taken when the fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and instantaneous

A lady also, a friend of mine, and who, by the by, is in er sixty-sixth year, is, or rather was, troubled with a hard, distressing cough; she used them, and wonderful was the relief she experienced, de. HENRY HUNTLEY, (Signed)

ANOTHER CURE OF ASTHMA. Extract of a letter from Mr. William Barton, Apothecaries' Hall, Campbelton, Argyleshire:-Dated March 1, 1845.

Gentlemen,-I may here mention that your Wafers give great satisfaction. One case in particular : an old gentleman, who for years has been much afflicted with Sir R. PEEL protested against the gross miscon- asthma, and seldom had a quiet night's rest. He had struction which had been placed upon what had used very many proprietary medicines, as well as medical fallen from him upon a former evening. He had prescriptions, but all of which were of no use. Since he certainly deprecated the failure of the bill he had began to use Locock's Wafers, he feels himself almost well

The declaration of Mr. Hamlyn, Clerk of Unicorn

7, Albion-place, Walworth, May 15, 1844,

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, colds, and all dis-

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the Price 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents-

CAUTION.—To protect the public from spurious linited tions, her Majesty's Honourable Companioners have giving bail for her appearance at the sessions.

SOUTHWARK.

Mondar.—A Scoundrel.—Thomas Marrs, the late secretary of a Benefit Society, was brought up charged with breaking open the box containing a portion of the society's motion intended to be moved by Mr. Law. The noble sold by all Medicine Venders. caused to be printed on the stamp, obtside garli blok the

tin's-lane, on Monday morning, April 21st. Mr. P. M'Grath, President of the Executive, was called

The following delegates handed in their credentials :-

Mr. P. M'Grath, Manchester.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler, London and Camberwell. Mr. W. Cuffay, Westminster.

Mr. J. Goodwin, Marylebone Mr. W. Law, Southwark and Lambeth. Mr. W. Davis, Tower Hamlets.

Mr. Munday, Northampton. Mr. J. Skews, Cornwall. Mr. J. Hornby, Somers Town.

Mr. T. Webb, Stockport.

Mr. C. Doyle, West Riding of York. Mr. F. O'Connor, ditto. Mr. H. Dorman, Nottinghamshire.

The following places were represented by letter:-Alexandria (Scotland). This letter expressed views favourable to the Land, a better National Organisation, and a suggestion for raising £25,000, to carry on the Chartist agitation. On the motion of Messrs. O'Connor and Skews, the letter was ordered to be inserted in the minutes. Dundee, South Lancashire, and Norwich were also represented by letter.

A long discussion took place on the amount to be paid by each delegate attending the Convention.

On the motion of Messrs. Cuffay and Webb, it was ultimately resolved :-"That the sum as originally agreed upon by the Exe-

cutive, be paid by each delegate." Messrs. Hornby and Skews moved that a door-keeper be appointed.—Carried.

Mr. Rowland was elected to that office.

STANDING ORDERS. On the motion of Mr. Doyle, the following was agreed

"The members of Convention to assemble at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, adjourn at one o'clock for dinner, re-assemble at two o'clock, and adjourn at half-

"The proposer of a resolution to be allowed ter

minutes to open the discussion, each speaker five minutes to speak to the same, and the mover, five minutes to

Mr. J. Shaw took his seat for the Tower Hamlets. AFTERNOON SITTING

Mr. M'Grath resumed the chair. Mr. Hornby asked whether any communications had

been received from the Victim Fund Committee. Mr. Wheeler said he had received a communication from their secretary, requesting to know whether their books would be required, so that the whole of their proteedings might undergo review by the present Convention

Mr. Goodwin, Marylebone, said Chartism was not in such a flourishing condition as it had been. They were in favour of a number of good lecturers, and the Land plan, separate and distinct from the Chartist Asso

DELEGATES' REPORTS.

Mr. Cuffay, Westminster, said the body he represented was going on well, and would stand by the Charter to the

Mr. Law, Southwark and Lambeth, said the district he represented was in a state very similar to that of the other metropolitan districts. Mr. Davis, Tower Hamlets, said the principle was wider

spread in his district than ever. They now rented a public hall, which was well attended. He had instruc tions relative to the Land question, which he should with hold for the present.

Mr. Webb, Stockport, said Stockport was, to all intents and purposes, Mr. Cobden's borough. They were in favour of the Land scheme registration. Mr. Munday, Northampton, said Chartism was on the

increase. They had gained public confidence, and could now command the use of the town hall. They were in favour of the Land plan, separate and distinct from the Circular of 1841. In those essays I stated what, Charter organisation. They were also in favour of shortening the duration of hours of labour.

their triumph would be complete. In Penzance they had effected great good in municipal and parochial matters the employment of labour upon the land—that is, if of land to the use of the working classes would in electing their own local officers. Camborne had like-cach parish applied its own rates to that purpose, the believed, if the agitation was continued, a Chartist mem- dependence of the labouring classes; and, therefore, Chartist district in the kingdom. Mr. Skews then read ing man who does not join in its accomplishment, is several letters from the towns in that district, confirma- a willing slave. tory of his statement.

Mr. Hornby, Somers-Town, said his district could not boast a host of members, but they were all firm. He had instructions relative to the Land, Victim Fund, &c. Mr. F. O'Connor said, although there might not be so

much of the outward and visible sign, there decidedly a sort of "lull," yet Chartism was the only principle on which the people would ever rally. (Hear, hear.) After the rising of this Convention he would, in accordance with a universal request, once more take a tour through the country to summon Chartism to the renewed conflict

Mr. Doyle, West Riding of Yorkshire, said that there was a great number of Chartist localities established in the district he represented; and although the number of members had not materially increased, they certainly had not diminished. Many of the members were anxious to see a National Association of Trades established. Good meetings could be obtained, but Chartism was not in such a practical position as he could wish. The working men of the West Riding were decidedly opposed to Free Trade. In Bradford, the members of the National Charter Association were on the increase. He fully agreed with his colleague, Mr. O'Connor, that the principles of Chartism were wider spread than ever. But he was not satisfied with this. He wished to see some prac

tical work set about by the Chartist body. Mr. J. Shaw, Tower Hamlets, said most of his constituents were opposed to meeting in public-houses. He was instructed to support the Land question, as a means of gaining the Charter.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler, London and Camberwell, said the men he represented were old adherents to the cause, and were ready and willing to do anything in support of that

Mr. M'Grath, Manchester, said he agreed with several of those who preceded him, and thought a new and better system of agitation and organisation than at present existed should be adopted. Mr. T. Clark, Executive, said that he had been through

Scotland, and was gratified to find the people there were much in favour of a union of the Chartists of both countries. In Glasgow there existed an excellent body of democrats, who were now with the National Charter Association. He had travelled from the far west to the far north, and could bear witness to the truth that the principles of Democracy were wider spread than ever.

The declaration was made-"That the election had fallen on Messrs. F. O'Connor, P. M'Grath, C. Doyle, T. M. Wheeler, and T. Clark."

On the motion of Messrs. Cuffay and O'Connor, a Committee of five was appointed to examine the balloting papers for the election of the Executive, consisting of Messrs. Cuffay, Webb, and Skews.

RECISTRATION. Mr. O'Connor moved-"That a Committee of three be appointed to consider the election movement."

Mr. Davis seconded the motion. Carried. The following were unanimously appointed: -Messrs Clark, Davis, Webb, Doyle, and Munday.

SECOND DAY-TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

Mr. M'Grath resumed the chair. A letter was read from Derby, recommending the allocation of the people on the land; the enrollment of the rules of the Land Society under the Friendly Societies' Act; and the advocacy of the principles of Chartism by means of tracts.

On the motion of Messrs. O'Connor and Shaw, it was the land, be now read. Mr. Hewitt, on behalf of Mr. O'Connor, read the document as follows:-

## THE LAND:

How to make it available as a means of ample support without relying upon foreign aid; and also how, by application of that Labour rendered Surplus by Machinery, a standard of wages may be established

the application of domestic labour, food, raiment, and medicine as moderate labour cheerfully applied. all the necessaries of life, may be supplied. When we Having so far considered the value of the land, and find economists, caterers, and financiers, one and all, the mode of making it subservient to national purtesting the value of their measures by the amount of poses, I shall now proceed to the consideration of the food and the price at which it can be exchanged for most important branch of my subject, namely, labour that those measures will produce, it is not a The means whereby the possession of a sufficient violent assumption upon my part to claim a preference quantity may be achieved, whereon a sufficiently for my own plan over all others, if I can prove that large experiment may be tried to test the principle. by its adoption those theories can be carried into practice. There is no substitute for the land; for, data, and suppose that fifty in one thousand of a parunlike all other productions of the all-wise Creator of ticular trade being unemployed enables the masters the universe, its resources are inexhaustible. Mines of that trade to use that amount of surplus labour as and minerals may be exhausted, and other productions | the means of regulating the wages of the 950 at work. may be substituted for them. To take the two of The remedy sought in such case is some plan whereby apparently the greatest value—coals and gold—the the 950 employed may be relieved from the dangerproduce of the land alone can furnish a substitute for ous competition of the surplus fifty. I will suppose the the necessity of retiring. those materials: for gold, by the production of 950 to be organised in an association for mutual everything that can be purchased with that metal: and for coal, by an inexhaustible supply of firewood. I should not have thought of entering thus minutely into the subject, did I not flatter myself that I had prepared the public mind for the reception of detailed knowledge upon this subject; and I write as I do to show the working classes that the land is everything; successfully contend against individual employers, and that all the things produced by the land and land that they can only be powerful when incorporated mit to your judgment the following propositions: sold to them, they receive in exchange for money, in a perfect union. I now presume them to be in over the value of which they have no control; while that condition, and that they are willing to make a by the application of their labour to land, the value of which they make that labour themselves gives the standard of value to all binds of scales and the number of applicants far was prevented by a police constable from an attempt

lation now does: and for this reason, because population now does: and for this reason, action the increased demand for food would increase then the increased demand for food would increase the demand for the land that produces it; and be-cause no man can consume the one-third, nor

yet the one tenth of what he can produce. and although the same principle of monopoly exists, and has been increased in viciousness by the plunder of the common lands, nevertheless the larger popula-tion of the present time, notwithstanding that monopoly has increased, produces much more than would the purchase money in cash: the amount of interest have supplied all the wants of the population at the paid by the purchasers in the shape of rent being

former period. And yet England is nothing larger.

The land, in its present state, as compared to what it is capable of being brought to, is just what the raw undressed flax is to the finest cambric that | paid capital. can be produced from it by the application of labour. There is no earthly reason why every cultivateable acre in England may not be brought to the same state of perfection as a market garden. My calculation of the value of labour applied to land is as follows :-An | the crude notions of the "first principle" gentlemen industrious person, of very moderate strength, will (who say, that it is anti-democratic for the people to be enabled to support himself, a wife, and three chil-purchase what of right belongs to them, but which dren, upon an average of six hours' labour of each day unfortunately they cannot get) wholly out of the absence throughout the year upon four acres of land, and will have a surplus in each year of £100, after the best of "moles" who are born to grub under ground, and protem. living and the payment of all expenses. The great | cannot appreciate the surface of the soil. Suppose, value that I attach to the system of small agricul- then, the association to be national, and the object tural divisions is this-it creates a certainty. It to try an experiment. If the nation could furnish enables the labourer to live upon his own resources, and enjoy the entire sweets of his own industry; it makes him more jealous of any inroads upon the purchase money, down, and allowing the other half to condition, the privileges, or the rights of his class.

I now proceed, under my second head, to show

to contend against has been an impression very actively circulated, that I desired to convert the whole working population into small farmers; whereas, although I would most gladly devote my whole life to any drudgery that was not humiliating to accomplish so heavenly an object, yet I have never carried it farther than as a means for employing that labour which is now made surplus, and, consequently, competitive. Indeed, when we consider that monopolists consent to raise £7,000,000 yearly, for the mere purpose of keeping idlers alive rather than furnish them with the means of livelihood, by opening a field for their industry, we must come to the conclusion that the system has choked up all the channels through which class profit could be made of any larger amount of labour than that now employed; and that the large sum of £7,000,000 per annum is a fund raised upon the industry of those employed for the maintenance of a reserve that cannot be profitably employed by privileged capitalists.

The best essays that I have written upon the subject of the Land will be found in Cleave's Chartist Anarter organisation. They were also in favour of shortupon mature reflection, I see no reason to retract—
that manufacturers would not be satisfied with £10
namely, that the application of free labour to the per cent. upon the surplus capital abstracted from
Mr. Skews, Cornwall, said that Messrs. Clark, Doyle, and land was the only possible means by which a standard trade and applied to the purchase of land, because M'Grath had done a great deal for Chartism in that dis- of wages could be established in the artificial labour with them profit from trade is the primary consideratrict; and if Mr. F. O'Connor would pay them a visit, market. If the seven millions a year nominally tion, and investment in land is a mere secondary wise been agitated, as had also Truro. In consequence standard of wages in the artificial market would be by their uncontrolled power over the labour market. of persecution, Truro was not in so good a position as raised, as if by magic, more than fifty percent. This might be wished. In St. Ives, four lectures had been is what a Government could effect wholesale, but delivered, and such had been the good effects that he will not attempt, because the result would be the inber would soon be returned for that borough. In fact, if as it is one of the improvements which the people the county were properly agitated it would be the best can make independent of Government, every work-

If, then, the employment of a pauper-reserve would have the effect of increasing wages by destroying competition, how much greater would be the effect if the working classes generally would agree upon some plan by which they could so adjust the number working at each trade to the amount of produce required was more of Chartism than ever; and although there was from each as to insure a healthy settlement of demand and supply, taking care that wages should not extravagantly fall upon a slight decrease in the fall of produce upon the one hand, and that the labourer should have his full share of increased trade and improved prices upon the other hand? It will then be kept in mind that I propose my land project, firstly, tor the purpose of establishing the value of free labour, in order thereby that the working classes, when offering their labour for sale, may have some scale by which to judge of its value; and because, under the present system, the land is the only raw material to which individual labour can be applied to test its value without the possibility of being influenced by capitalists; and, secondly, as the only remedy for those evils created by a competitive la-

> I contend that there is no other neutral ground save the land, upon which the surplus of all trades and crafts can meet without jealousy, or without the notion that in any arrangement to carry it out partiality or injustice has been manifested. Individuals brought up to one trade, cannot, when that trade becomes slack, apply their unrequired labour protfiably to any other calling: while it is notorious that masters can profitably engage it by converting experienced hands, rendered surplus in their own calling, into apprentices at low wages; and who, by short process of instruction, can be used as a means of reducing the wages of journeymen. If the cotton trade is overstocked, young operatives are easily converted into shoemaking, tailoring, or ship carpentering apprentices ; or, in short, to many other crafts, where a very slight knowledge of the work to be done has the effect of reducing the value of the most accomplished journeyman's wages. I show, then, the impossibility of a surplus existing in any one trade vithout the certainty of that surplus affecting the labour in other trades; while I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that the surplus of all, without ealousy or contending interest, may meet for mutual

protection upon the land. Suppose, for instance, that there are one hundred trades; and that one hundred unemployed in each trade constitute such a competitive-reserve as enables the masters to regulate the rate of wages of those employed: the one hundred Carpenters, Tailors, Shoemakers, Stonemasons, and operatives, and all others, would lose the competitive quality when located upon the land. There can exist no competition, save that which arises from honourable emulation, and from which the competitors, as well as society at large, derive benefit—the competition to excel each other in comfort, industry, production, wealth, and character. If I was to answer the flimsy sophistries of those who bawl out for the produce of the land, while they oppose the application of domestic industry to the soil, my task would never cease. They are interested fools: and therefore I shall merely notice what appears to be the humanity portion of their objection. They say, would you compel the enervated operative to Chartist portion of the working classes, in their seabandon the heated atmosphere of a cotton mill to endure the chilling blast of winter? Would you drive the hothouse tailor plant from his stewresolved that Mr. O'Connor's communication, respecting hole, or the Smith from his fire-side? My answer is, that all are crying out for sanatory enactments, and none so good as the free air of heaven-with work that may be apportioned to each individual's strength, sweetened by the consolation that its produce is for the labourer's benefit; that those who are enabled to procure health for their families, abandon the heated atmosphere of towns during the for all description of labourers, no matter of what craft labour applied to land, except of a very limited kind, summer months; and that during the winter months is rather injurious than beneficial. In fact, there is Under the above heads, I shall first consider the not so good, so cheap, nor so safe a physician as the tainable our views, and however beneficial the result

> I will take the admission of Mr. Chambers as my benefit; and that they have among them teachers competent to instruct them in all matters connected with their trade concerns—that they have been brought to that state of mind, that they can see and clearly understand that what is the interest of one is the interest of all; that, as individuals, they cannot

CHARTIST ANNUAL CONVENTION. Itivation for the produce of grain, we are led to the belief that we require an additional supply to that now for the payment of an efficient treasurer and secreproduced in our own country; while we know that we have a large number of surplus hands, not only not have a large number of surplus hands, not only not Thus I shew that in one year the 950 at work could have a large number of surplus names, not only not applied to the production of anything, but still further, maintained in idleness by a crushing tax raised upon the industry of those who are yet allowed to labour. Every writer upon agriculture admits the facility with which the agricultural produce of these countries might be increased two-fold; and as we countries might be in never have, in the worst of times, fallen short by 663rds per cent. of our required supply, we have the admission that the land at home is capable of supplying all the wants of a population very much larger than a supplying all the wants of a population very much larger.

The cost of three acres to each of the understanding three acres of three acres to each of the understanding three acres to each of three acres to ea than our present one. For my own part, I believe that a population double the present amount of these countries would produce a larger surplus after the supply of all national requirements than half that the kingdom, and which might be used to meet contingencies, such as the maintenance of another surplus created before another year's settlement could be purchased, or for the purposes of a strike, if justifiable, or for any other purposes that the Society might think Thus, every one added to the population proportionately adds to the surplus which remains after consumption—that is, if his labour is productively consumption—that is, if his labour is productively employed. As early as the reign of Henry the Fourth the monopoly of the land led to a scarcity; chasing double the quantity of land with the same amount of money in this way; whilst £6000 will only purchase 300 acres out and out, it would purchase 600 acres, by allowing one half of the rent to remain as a charge upon the land, paying the other half of the purchase money in cash: the amount of interest

> I will now suppose the association to become national, and the first great object being to get possession of a sufficient amount of land to employ the present unemployed surplus. You see, that I leave £100,000 per annum, that amount would purchase 5000 acres of land—by paying £50,000, one half the remain as a charge upon the land, while the remaining £50,000might be applied at the rate of £60 for each how, by application of labour rendered surplus by holder for building and stocking. Five thousand machinery, a standard of wages may be established acres could give three acres to each of 1866. As soon for all descriptions of labourers, no matter of what as the tenants were in possession, under a lease for eraft or calling. The great difficulty that I have had ever-(to be subsequently dealt with, when the contingencies that now haunt the imagination of the 'first principle" gentlemen shall arrive, such as state necessity or superabundant population);—and as soon as the £60 had been expended in building and stocking the marketable value would at once become considerably enhanced, as well by the value of the building, as by the certainty of rent arising out of the increased amount of labour. As it matters not then to the occupying tenant, secured in perpetuity of tenure, who his landlord may be, whether Tom, Dick, or Harry—parson, landlord, or cotton lord—I would sell the 5000 acres thus tenanted in the market, and purchase 5000 more; subdivide them in the same way; lease them as before; sell them, purchase, subdivide, lease and sell again; and so on, until in a very few years the pence of the people clubbed for their own benefit would destroy the law of primogeniture, and render the law of settlement and entail, new most

grievous, completely harmless. Doubtless the question will be asked, why parties vishing to invest money, and are satisfied to receive £4 per cent. for it, do not adopt my plan, which would give them £10 per cent. To this objection I answer, The landlords will not adopt it—firstly, because it is new. Secondly, because they are as ignorant as the beasts they ride. Thirdly, they are imbued with the "large farm" spirit, because they imagine that the collection of their rents is more easy and certain. Fourthly, the law of settlement and entail prevents them from giving more than a mere occupation lease. Fifthly, the amount into which I seek to subdivide the land would not confer the franchise upon the holder, and they attach much more importance to the political influence derived from the system of wholesale letting, than they do to the social advantages that would be conferred upon the nation at large by the small farm system. Sixthly, although they are owners of the land, they are ignorant of its value. Seventhly, they fear that its appropriation to man's purposes would make their game scarce. Eighthly, large tenants, stewards, solicitors, and Jews, who are for the most part creditors to a large amount, would not allow their landlords or debtors to open any field for industry, which must have the effect of increasing the value of that labour which they can now purchase at the slave price upon the one hand, or to disturb that settled state

upon the faith of which the solicitors and Jews lent their money upon the other hand. The question of the land has furnished such a fruitful and profitable handle to those who do not understand the subject, and to those who fear its success, that I only marvel at the progress it has made, through the advocacy, in its new phase, of a man having more bitter and powerful enemies than any other man ever had in the world. I am aware of the difficulties against which individuals have to contend who propose any doctrines, but especially new ones, for the advantage of the unprotected class of a scheme, the theory of which presumes inequality, partiality, and preference. I know that individuals constituting a national body or a sectional body, will expect to derive co-equal and cotemporaneous advantages from any plan to which they equally and coimpossible: therefore the whole scheme must, to a certain extent, partake of the chances of lottery: and my greatest anxiety has been to diminish the prospects of loss, and the character of gam-bling as much as possible. I cannot hope, and do not expect (at least for some time) to see a national organisation formed to carry out this plan: but I do hone to see sectional branches, whose experiments will inspire the nation with emulation, and induce universal action in the proper direction. The obstacles thrown in the way of those who seek the advantages of the working classes are numerous and disheartening. The law withholds its assistance and protection, while frequent acts of violation of faith by associations, which have undertaken to co-operate for mutual benefit without the law's interference, has very naturally created a distrust in the minds of the working classes. In order, therefore, to give the experiment as fair a trial as I can, without the law's protection, and without the danger of distrust, believing that the working classes, for whose benefit I have continuously and incessantly struggled, have entire confidence in me, it is my intention to establish an Association, with the aid of a few others in whom the working classes have confidence; the rules and objects of which, together with the advantages to be derived by the members, I shall shortly publish to the world. After mature reflection and very deep thought, I have come to the conclusion that the questions of the lieved they would not fail to set it. (Hear, hear.) He People's Charter and the land cannot be mixed up together, without affording the covert enemies of the working classes a very feasible pretext for opposing both; while, upon the other hand, I rely upon the veral localities, for giving effect to the land scheme, with conviction that every advance made in that direction will have the effect of increasing the demand for political rights. While I thus announce my intention of carrying out the small farm system as a practical experiment, upon my own responsibility, I shall, nevertheless, cheerfully co-operate with the delegates composing this Convention for any national plan that shall meet the concurrence of the majority. In conclusion, I beg to observe that every class in the kingdom, with the exception of the working classes and shopkeepers, have a direct interest in competing labour against labour; or, in other words, by opposing any scheme that will put the people in poshaving a surplus of labour in the market; therefore, it having a surplus of labour in the market; therefore, it having a surplus of labour season which have the sur session of the land. And, therefore, however sustainable our views, and however beneficial the result could only be done by having land on which to employ about the latter end of the month of December last of success may be, we shall have to encounter all the organised opposition of all classes of monopolists in our struggle. Had the plan been adopted and acted upon when I first recommended it, the working it afforded him much pleasure to find so many parties it afforded him much pleasure to find so many parties selected, and ran off with it in his possession. He to enable themselves to secure a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, by being enabled to live upou their own resources during any contest that occurred between them and their employers.

The reading of the above elicited much cheering. Mr. O'Connor gave notice that he would move a resoution relative to the subject to-morrow morning,

Mr. Dorman announced that he had to attend business at the House of Commons, from which he might not be able to return during the day. He was, therefore, under

THE REGISTRATION. Mr. Clark, on behalf of the Election Committee, brought up the report, as follows :---

Mr. President and Gentlemen-Being fully impressed with the importance of the task assigned to us, your committee have given the subjects of Election and Registration their most serious consideration, and they now sub-

1st. That this Convention issue an address to the people, calling upon them to proceed forthwith to the apcountry; such committees to be appointed at public out in small gardens, and the number of applicants far was prevented by a police constable from an attempt meetings convened by requisition to the Mayor, or such exceeded the number of allotments. If this was the case to drown herself, and was brought to the receivingstandard of value to all kinds of exchangeable money.
When it is contended that the repeal of the Corn
Laws would have the effect of throwing a large
amount of the land of other countries into cul
The most part could be saved by giving up exciseand fifty men paying 2s. tid. a-week each,—which not be appointed at public country; such committees to be appointed at public out in small gardens, and the number of applicants far the most part could be saved by giving up exciseable articles, and especially when speedy and permanent of the land of other countries into cul
The Land plan was well calcufor to takch or kome.

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The Land plan was well calcufor to takch or kome.

such requisition as for the purpose of appointing a Chartist Registration and Election Committee, &c. 3rd. That this Convention hereby appoint the members of the Executive Committee of the National Charter

other assistance, the return of Chartist members to the

5TH. MODE OF ACTION. The central registration and election committee to have the power of appointing the boroughs to be contested, the local committees lending all the assistance in their power. The local committees to have the control of their own funds-the Convention being desirous of making the committees serve the twofold purpose of a local and national committee.

6TH .- MODE OF SELECTING CANDIDATES. In the event of an election, the local committee of the borough where the vacancy occurs to communicate at once with the central committee, and agree between them upon a candidate. The local committee, on the receipt of the satisfactory decision of the central committee, to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough where the vacancy occurs, and at such meeting to propose such candidate as may have been agreed upon; and if such candidate shall receive the sanction of such meeting, the central and local committees to co-operate zealously to effect the return of such accepted candidate. Your committee feel this to be the most important subject ever entertained by the Convention; and now submit this their report to your hands, leaving it in all confidence to your visdom, judgment, and discretion.

and referred to the committee for arrangement.

The address was discussed clause by clause, adopted

At thirteen minutes past two, in consequence of the absence of the president and secretary, Mr. Shaw was called to the chair, and Mr. Munday appointed secretary

MANCHESTER VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE. The balance-sheet was read by Mr. T. M. Wheeler, se retary, and was received by the Convention. Mr. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks to the co for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Mr. J. Shaw seconded the motion. Mr. Hornby complained of neglect as regards Jenkin lorgan by the Victim Committee. Mr. O'Connor defended the Victim Committee from the charge of neglect; and thought their balance-sheet and their monetary affairs in general were most praiseworthy.

Messrs. Doyle and Clark bore testimony to the good con-

duct and faithfulness of the Manchester Victim Com-Several others having addressed the Convention on the subject, it was ultimately agreed that the motion stand adjourned until Thursday morning next, in order that the Victim Committee and Jenkin Morgan be written to in the meantime; and that Mr. Cleave be requested to attend the Convention at eleven o'clock on Thursday morn ing next, to explain the state of the Victim and Defend

FINANCES OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Mr. O'Connor laid the statement of the body before the Convention, and suggested, as a mode of securing the wages of the Executive for the future, that one-half the sums subscribed by the members be devoted to that purpose, instead of one-third, as heretofore. Mr. J. Hobson presented his credentials, and took his eat as representative for Holbeck.

Fund, to which he was the treasurer.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler, secretary, then submitted a balance sheet, which will appear in the Northern Star in its proper THE RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION. Mr. Wheeler moved, "That a committee of three h

appointed to revise the rules of the Association." My Shaw seconded the motion. Messrs. Dorman, Clark, and Shaw, were appointed.

THIRD DAY-WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23. Mr. M'Grath resumed the chair at the usual time. The secretary read a letter from Staleybridge, which

contained the following recommendations:-1st. "That the Executive be elected as follows:-Three

by the members in Eagland, one by the members in Scot and, and one by those in Wales." 2nd. "That a Convention meet on the third Monday is April in each year."

3rd. "That the Convention push forward the Land The letter also contained an order for 10s., for ourposes of the Convention.

Mr. Dorman, Nottingham, then rose to give in his report, and said, that the members in his district were as zealous as ever, and determined to push forward. They would co-operate in support of any practical land scheme. and would be glad to see a plan of co-operation established.

Mr. J. H. R. Bairstow presented his credentials and took his seat for Leicester. He said that in consequence as he could wish-but they were not retrograding. His instructions were to do all and everything in favour of establishing the Charter. He believed if a good practical plan was submitted Leicester would co-operate as enthusiastically as any district in existence. (Hear, hear.)

THE LAND. Mr. O'Connor then rose to submit his promised motion on the Land. He read the document presented to the Convention by him yesterday at length.

Mr. Bairstow moved "That the address be submitted to the Organisation Committee, and that they report there on." Mr. Skews seconded the motion. Mr. O'Connor said his desire was, that a committee should be appointed to examine the document he had submitted, and any other that might be offered, so that some thing practical might be deduced. He could not agree with those who produced excitement only, and then left | their labours. society. I am also aware of the obstacles that stand the movement. He did not think that was performing in the way of originating a national co-operation for their business well. Excitement was necessary; but something practicable should follow it. He looked upon the right use of the Land as one great means by which they could obtain their just rights. (Hear, hear.) Strikes, and such like means of upholding wages, had proved futile. (Cheers.) He was desirous of carrying out the temporaneously subscribe—a thing which in itself is Land plan on the "individual system," in preference to the proposal of "the community of possession and labour," apparently about twenty-two years of age, was obbelieving it to be better adapted to the present time, leaving the people to co-operate ultimately, if they thought fit, towards Blackfriars-bridge, closely pursued by Conference.) He would ask, was it likely that the employer stable believing the closely pursued by Conference and during the time the constable and during the time the constable the proposal of "the community of possession and labour," believing it to be better adapted to the present time, leavclass would give up their present mode of amassing money without a struggle? No. Well, then, the Land was the was securing it he ran with all speed down the steps only legitimate means by which labour could successfully leading to the steam-boat pier, and it being low compete with capital. (Cheers.) The Poor-Law of Elizabeth, when in full vogue, aided the people somewhat, and gave them a distinctive individual character, which not, unless aided by other means, contend against the into custody by Benbow and another constable, who millions of the capitalist; but if possessed of a portion of conveyed him to Black Horse-court station-house. the land, in the event of a strike, or when any accident | On being searched a large quantity of valuable artibefel him, he would be enabled to produce an independent cles, consisting of gold watches, chains, rings, and existence at any rate, and would also, without doubt, produce a high standard of wages in the artificial market. (Cheers.) But it was asked, "does not the land belong to the people?" and "will you buy what already belongs to them?" He admitted that the land did belong to the people. So did a leg of mutton; but if they attempted to take it, they would be sent to Botany Bay. (Hear, hear.) Neither capitalists nor landlords could be expected to co-

operate with the people—no, it was to the working classes themselves he looked to accomplish the object in view. To the Trades-to that numerous and important trade, the Shoemakers, be looked for the first example, and behad no doubt of the measure being taken up sectionally, if not nationally. (Cheers.) To emigration he had always been opposed. He did not know anything of the Venezuelian plan of emigration; but if he was disposed to to the Republic of South America. He had a brother residing in that Republic, in the possession of great wealth, and who had offered to furnish land, and protection during the time of its first cultivation. He had also a rich brother residing in Van Dieman's Land. If he (Mr. He now told them that land here, even at a high rental, was of far more value than land for nothing abroad. (Hear, hear.) Capitalists increased their wealth, by tion in any scheme it might adopt for the allocation of the people on the Land. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cuffay moved-"That this Convention do now draw up a plan for the purchase of Land on which to allocate the surplus labourers." Mr. T. M. Wheeler of Mr. Cuffay was carried unanimously. Mr. T. Clark thought such instructions should be given

plan to be enrolled. Mr. Wheeler said his opinion was, that it should form

Mr. Dorman said the people wanted something tangible. He could give them some iden of the enthusiasm

2nd. The object of all-such meetings to be set forth in lated to keep up the Chartist agitation, and he did not believe one country delegate would have been present had

be compelled to belong to the Land scheme.

address of Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Goodwin could not agree to mix up the Land and Mr. Goodwin could not agree to mix up the Land and the accident might arise from two causes—the charter plans. He wished them to be adopted separately. the accident might arise from two causes—the Mr. Davis said his district was nearly divided on the extreme weight upon the crown of the two arches, Mr. Davis said his district was nearly divided on the statement of the supering matter; in fact, they had decided by a majority of one only, infavour of uniting the Charter and Land plans. He thought it would be better to keep the Charter separate thought it would be better to keep the Charter separate in the cycles now standing that there was now standing that there was and distinct from any other matter whatsoever; and in the arches now standing that there was a considerhis opinion, the appointment of lecturers to advocate the able deflection; and I think that if the centre of that principles of the Charter would do more good than anything else. However, as his constituents had instructed responsible, or those whom they employ. Sims has him to vote for a Land plan, he should, like a good ser

vant, conform to their wishes. Mr. Doyle thought it was not practicable to unite the Land and Charter schemes; he was desirous of having a plan separate and distinct.

Land plan should be separate and distinct from the Chartist organisation. He believed the Land plan would ommittee would take care that the subscription should be in accordance with the means of the people.

ordially in support of a plan formed on a separate basis. then proceeded to review the opinions expressed by the raised by Messrs. Evans, to having a wall all the way previous speakers, and concluded by saying that he could down the centre of the street. This question was not agree with the policy of making the Land plan exclusively a Chartist one.

Before the delegates adjourned for dinner, agreed to become president of the Registration and Election Committee. (Cheers.)

AFTERNOON SITTING. The discussion on the Land was resumed.

Mr. Cuffay moved that a committee of five be appointed o draw up a plan to promote allocation on the land. The motion was seconded by Mr. Shaw, and carried unanimously. The following persons were then appointed: -Messrs

Skews, O'Connor, Doyle, Shaw, and Dorman. Mr. O'Connor moved, "That it be an instruction to the committee, to be embodied in the laws, that so soon as

to 1000, they shall have the power to elect their Executive and other officers." Mr. Bairstow seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. Cuffay said, he should move that the rules of the Land Association be not enrolled. He belonged to the

injurious. Mr. Wheeler would oppose enrolment, but would like some support to be derived from the Land scheme towards the Chartist agitation.

Mr. Goodwin thought a per centage should be given from the Land fund to the Charter fund. Mr. Bairstow thought no person should be compelled to belong to both societies, but that it should be volun-

Mr. Munday thought each locality should have the nanagement of their own funds. It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously,

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES,

Mr. O'Connor moved that this Convention take into its consideration the case of Frost, Williams, Jones, and the other political exiles. Mr. Davis seconded the motion which was carried nem. con. Mr. Davis then moved "That this Convention do now

appoint an Exile's Restoration Committee, for the purpose of bringing the case of Frost, Williams, Jones, and other political exiles, before the country, by means of deputations to members of Parliament and petitions to the Le-gislature; and that a sub-committee be appointed to draw up a petition to be submitted to public meetings." Mr. T. M. Wheeler seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Connor thought it would be advisable to make an application to Mr. Duncombe, and request him to originate a motion in the House of Commons on the subject. He had no doubt but that he would do so. Mr. Goodwin supported the motion, as did also Messrs. Hornby and Doyle. It was put to the vote, and carried

unanimously. Messrs. Bairstow, M'Grath, and O'Connor were appointed the sub-committee; and it was ordered that the Executive, with power to add to their number, should be the committee for deputation, &c. On the motion of Mr. O'Connor, the Convention then adjourned to give the several committees time to perform

Accidents, Offences, & Luquests. EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT Blackfrians Bridge.—On Tuesday evening, at halfpast six o'clock, a fashionably dressed young man, water, waded into the river up to his middle, when he laid down. The alarm that a person was attempting to drown himself having been given, a Herculean machinery had, in some measure, destroyed. The la- working-man rushed in after him, and succeeded in bourer, with his few shillings' worth of material, could bringing him on shore, when he was instantly taken other jewellery was found upon him, and the bundle consisted of coats, gowns, and other wearing apparel.
A portion of the property has been identified. The name of the offender has not transpired.

pointsman, George Scott, was handing over to the engineer of a train just starting a statement of the number of carriages, as is usual on the departure of every train, when unfortunately he slipped off the ner then summed up, and the jury returned the follower train, when unfortunately he slipped off the ner then summed up, and the jury returned the follower. parapet and fell under the wheels of the engine then n motion. His left arm was literally severed from his body, and his left leg so crushed as to render immediate amputation necessary. The poor fellow was toon and the commissioners appointed a competent carried to the infirmary, where the limb was taken and efficient engineer to superintend over Mr. Sims recommend emigration at all, or to any place, it would be off, the poor man enduring his sufferings with reoff, the poor man enduring his sufferings with remarkable fortitude. We are happy to say he is likely works, and which, they think, after the warning the to survive, the symptoms being as favourable as can be expected. Scott is a young man of good character, and had been in the employ of the company for some have happened.—This verdict has given great satistime. But for the timely aid of the company's faction in Derby, but it is considered by very many O'Connor) had chosen, he could have "gone out" to either | police-officer, who was on the spot at the moment, place, and enjoyed wealth abundantly: but he preferred the accident would doubtless have been fatal, as he scarcely strong enough. remaining struggling for rights at home. (Hear, hear.) promptly snatched the unfortunate man from under

could only be done by having land on which to employ about the latter end of the month of December last the surplus hands. This was the only means of securing | he called at the shop, and asked to look at the watch, promising to pay for it by instalments of 10s. at a time. Two watches were shown, one of which he selected, and ran off with it in his possession. He was immediately sent to the Edinburgh Infirmation social and political independence. (Loud cheers.) For promising to pay for it by instalments of 10s. at a now engaged in discussing the subject in some shape or other. (Hear, hear.) He looked on emigration as a cold, heartless scheme. He never knew one single instance of successful emigration. (Hear, hear.) He should be fully satisfied to co-operate with the Convensional of the convensional description of the convensional of the convensional description of the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not known how the engine was forced off the rails, unless than the convensional description of the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not known how the engine was forced off the rails, unless than the convensional description of the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not known how the engine was forced off the rails, unless than the convensional description of the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not known how the engine was forced off the rails, unless than the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not known how the engine was forced off the rails, unless than the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not known how the engine was forced off the rails, unless than the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not known how the engine was forced off the rails, unless than the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not known how the engine was forced off the rails, unless than the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not known how the engine was forced off the rails, unless than the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not have the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not have the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not have the police until but died two hours after the accident. It is not have the police until but died two hours after the accident have the police until but died two hours after the accident have the police until but died two hours after the accident have the po should be fully satisfied to co-operate with the Convenidentification by Mr. Samuels. He was committed was an unmarried man, and belonged to the vicinity and the samuels of the samuels. for trial. ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The men belonging to

in saving three lives. A man, who was bathing, Mercury. seconded the motion. Mr. Bairstow, with the consent of after the boats had been withdrawn, was seized with the Convention, withdrew his motion, and the proposition cramp (in the Serpentine River); the alarm being given by some boys who saw the accident, one of the society's boatmen, named Deval, pulled to the spot. to the committee to be appointed as would permit the and luckily rescued him as he rose for the third time. In the second case, soon after six o'clock, a respectable young female was seen to walk into the Serpena portion of the National Charter Association, and then tine, but her courage failed her before she was out of it would be their right arm, otherwise he feared Chartism would be made secondary, or otherwise swallowed up: and to the receiving-house, where every attention was would be made secondary, or otherwise swallowed up; and he did not think the enrolment of so much importance.

It depends on the receiving-house, where every attention was paid her, and one of the establishment accompanied paid her, and one of the establishment accompanied conveyed to the dead-house. She was without either conveyed to the dead-house. She was without either the relations, who were glad to receive here. her to her relations, who were glad to receive her

THE LATE DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT DERBY, -OA Monday, Mr. Bryan Balguy, the coroner for this bo rough, resumed the inquest he commenced last Tues. it not been for the desire to become in some measure possessors of the soil.

Mr. Skews would willingly support a Land scheme, but he did not think it should be mixed up with the Charter dcaths on Tuesday last, in consequence of the falling in of a newly-erected bridge over the Mill-fleam is he did not think it should be mixed up with the Charter organisation.

In of a newly-erected bridge over the Mill-fleam, in of a newly-erected bridge over the Mill-fleam, in of a newly-erected bridge over the Mill-fleam, in the Morledge. The evidence taken on Thursday see no objection to every member belonging to the consisted principally of a description of the accident belonging to the street or three witnesses. Mr. Harnung the two on three witnesses. National Charter Association; but they should by no means by two or three witnesses. Mr. Harpur, the architect and surveyor to the corporation, made a state. be compelled to belong to the Land plan was an excellent means of obtaining the franchise. His constituents, from their extreme poverty, would not be able to subscribe much; but he thought the Committee would look to this matter, and arrange the amount of subscription actionally.

Mr. Bairstow could not agree to the incorporation of Mr. Bairstow co Mr. J. Shaw thought the Land plan was an excellent ment to the effect that the centres of the arch had cordingly.

Mr. Bairstow could not agree to the incorporation of the Land with the Charter organisation. He did not think that at all practicable; neither could he agree that it should be confined exclusively to Chartists. He thought any attempt at enrolment in connection with Chartism would be futile. He thought the best thing they could do was to recommend the country to consider the instead of the single one. After that meeting I was single one. After that meeting I was single one. instead of the single one. After that meeting I was Address of Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Munday said he could not agree with a previous called upon by Mr. Harpur and Mr. Moody, at the Mr. Munday said he could not agree with a previous speaker, that the Chartists were the only party that would take up the Land question. Nay, he fearlessly asserted, that the Trades were before the Chartists on this matter; and although he appeared as the representative of the Chartist body, yet the Trades were anxiously awaiting his return, in hopes that he would bring back with him his return, in hopes that he would bring back with him Since that time I have not had any communication with the committee at all. I have seen the place since the accident happened, and am of opinion that since the accident happened, and am of opinion that were struck, it would fall. I consider the committee always borne the character of a hard-working, indus-

trious man, and I believe perfectly competent to perform the work if he had proper instructions. Mr. Charles Moody, of Chapel-street, builder, assistant plan separate and distinct.

It o Mr. Harpur, said: The week before the first accident occurred, the committee gave me an order to Mr. Law said his constituents were desirous that the measure against Mr. Harpur, to ascertain the money to be paid. When that arch fell, I was requested to greatly facilitate the cause of Chartism. He hoped the attend the committee meeting, at which Mr. Stevens and Mr. Cooper were present. Mr. Stevens sent in the section, which was examined by the committee, Mr. Hornby said Mr. Doyle had given expression fully and generally approved. They determined to carry to the wishes of his constituents. They would co-operate it out, substituting barrow lime for cement. The question of the centres then arose; one of the com-Mr. O'Connor thought that one happy community once mittee proposed two lengths of centres; I proposed stablished, would be sufficient to cause such a feeling in four; which was eventually agreed to. Some diffavour of the scheme as would soon make it general. He ference next arose on the subject of an objection, debated several times in the committee, and I called two or three times upon Messrs. Evans, but they persisted in their objection. The committee then gave Mr. O'Connor announced that Mr. Duncombe had me an order to make work plans to remedy the matter. I made drawings of the iron work, and submitted them to the committee; they were approved, and were executed by Messrs. Haywood. I saw the beams proved and tested at their factory. I went down a time or two to the works to see how they were putting them in. The next time I went was to measure the work; after I had done I asked Mr. Harpur how they were putting the groins in. He told me it was a plan proposed by Sims himself, and adopted by the committee. He said that one groin had settled a little bit. I went under as far as I could get to look at it, and I saw that it had. I told Sims about it. He said it had not. I repeated that it the number of members in the Land Association amount had, for there was a crack in it; and I differed in opinion from him as to his method of bonding. He said there was no settling, and that the crack was occasioned by a man accidentally backing a cart against it. He said I ought to have had more sense than to make such remarks, for I must know that Society of the Druids, and some of the lodges of that brickwork would not settle in the way. I then told order had enrolled their rules, and found the enrolment him to be sure and let the centres be slack under the arch, and to watch the settlement, for if it was a cart which had occasioned the crack, it would not go any further; but if it was a defect in the construction of the arch, it would come down upon the centres. We then parted. I never was there again until the whole of the centres were turned. 1 met Sims, but nothing

passed between us, except his saying that he had finished all the work except one part, which he thought would cause him a good deal of trouble. I was never there again until immediately after the accident, and I stayed there until I had seen all the sufferers got out. I went into the hole as soon as I That the Land Committee should bring up their report could. I asked some labourers what they were doing when the catastrophe occurred. They said they were taking out the centres. Carter, a bricklayer, who has been examined, told me that they had got out all the centres except a small part. I told him I thought it very imprudent. He replied, that he did not think it very dangerous, as Mr. Sims, on the Friday and Saturday before, had taken out the centres of the sewer, which they thought considerably the worst part. I then went and examined the centres of the arch remaining, and saw them dead up to the arch all over. I then asked him how he found the covering of the ribs, and he said they were quite fast. I asked him if he did not think it very wrong to take out the centres without the whole having been first slackened? We then parted. I sent for him the next morning, when he told me he thought they had slackened them sufficiently. They had taken out some temporary props from under the nose of the drains, he being on one side and Harlow on the other when the accident happened. I repeated, that they had done very wrong, and he replied that he did not think they had. I have been down to the works three times since, and I find that the wedges could not have been drawn above half an inch. I made up my mind that the groins had not had a fair chance of standing; in consequence of there being no counteracting force the dead weight was left on the weak side of the arch, and if the groin settled, as it most certainly would, it would partially come down, the strong side would be supported, and the weak part would fall in. I have no doubt that the wedges ought to have been slackened to see whether the arch would change form. Mr. Stevens is mistaken when he says that the pier of the arch is shattered; it is not so in the slightest degree; it is the intersection that is broken. think the pier is sufficiently strong to bear the weight put upon it. Mr. S. Harpur, corporation surveyor, recalled: He was employed by the corporation to superintend the works over Sims. He did not, however, interfere with Sims, as he considered that he had more practical information than himself, and he had a better opinion of his knowledge of building than he had of his own. Under this impression he did not think it necessary to report Mr. Moody's remarks about the crack. Quite admits the principle adopted by Sims, whose materials are very good. John Harlow, brother of the deceased, and one of the peop fellows who was hurt, was then called. He walked with great difficulty, and his face was dreadfully bruised. He said—I was underneath the arch when the accident occurred, and was buried under the materials. Was present on the Saturday previous when I assisted Mr. Sims to slacken the wedges. Al the wedges were loosened. Witness then described the accident, and said that all the "laggings" were clear of the arch by three quarters of an inch. Ed The Grand Junction Rahway. — On Saturday ward Harlow, bricklayer, and uncle of the deceased right, or rather on Sunday morning early, an accident Edward Harlow, deposed that he had warned a man occurred at the Stafford station of the line. The named Peach not to have anything to do with the culvert, as he thought it unsafe. His reason for

of the inhabitants that it is expressed in terms FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, as the mail train which leaves Edinburgh for Glasgow at one o'clock, Robbert of A Watch.—On Monday, a lad named Thos, M'Donald was brought before Mr. Rushton, at was passing across the seven-arched bridge, about 3 was passing across the seven-arched bridge, about 3 much damaged. Blair was picked up quite insensible, of Glasgow. It is supposed that his head had come in contact with the ledge of the bridge. No other person was injured, and the train arrived in Glasgo this useful society have very recently been successful about half an hour after the usual time.—Caledonial

thinking so was the length of the groin and the

weakness of the foundation it stood on. The core

lowing verdict : - Accidental Death; but the jury

cannot separate without expressing their strong con-

viction that had the joint committee of the corporation

first accident had conveyed, they should have done,

the accident which has since occurred would not

DEATH BY DROWNING. - Shortly before twelve o'clock on Saturday night, Thomas Burnie, a police officer, while on duty in Vauxhall-road, Liverged received information that a female was supposed have been drowned in the canal. He immediate hastened to the spot, and on looking over the bridg back, though, from her habiliments, it appears she had been to a ball, and returning late, had been refused admittance. The third case was this—a female on Monday, and a verdict returned of "found

# Fortign Mobements.

"And I will war, at least in words, "And I will my chance so happen—deeds), With all who war with Thought!" "I think I hear a little bird, who sings "I mink I had by will be the stronger."—By Kon

MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.—THE WAR IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA. The accounts which have so often disfigured our

columns of the massacres perpetrated on the banks of the Rio de la Plata—the fact that many of our the have been the victims in those massacres, county in the recent change in our diplomatic relations with Buenos Ayres, together with the now certain inter-rention of the British Government—renders a few explanatory remarks on the past and present state of things in that part of the world not unnecessary. For the following description of the seat of war, and the origin of that war, we are principally indebted to an able article in that excellent publication, Simmonds's

The Rio de la Plata, or the River Plate, originally 30 called from the supposition that the country produced silver, is rather an inland sea than a river, rivers, traversing the whole extent of the South American continent, empty their waters into this mighty stream, rendering its shores the fitting seat of a gigantic commercial empire. These natural capabilities have not as yet been very extensively developed, owing to the thinness of the population, the slothful system of the old Spanish rule, and the still more fatal results of the sanguinary struggles which have of late years scourged those unfortunate regions. Still, considerable trading interests have risen up, both at Monte Video and at Buenos Ayres, and a large population of English, French, and Italian traders are residing in the former city, where their persons and properties have for a long time past been exposed to suffering, loss, and destruction, the consequences of the savage warfare we have to describe in this article.

The Rio de Plata, at the part where Monte Video is situated, s only fifty miles broad, and an inlet from the river forms the harbour; which, though very capacious, and, as far as extent of surface is concerned, might hold a very large fleet, is so shallow, that even merchant ships are confined to one side, and there is no anchorage for men-of-war, except for those of a small draught of water, so that larger vessels—such as frigates—generally anchor about five miles from the landing-place. It is formed by two promontories; on the side to the west is the mount, on the other to the east is the town; and within the harbour there is a small rocky island, called "Rab Island," which is now fortified with thirteen guns, and derives additional protection from the rocky nature of the ground, as well as the shallowness of the water round it. The town, situated on the east aide of the harbour, presents a fine appearance from the sea; it is of Spanish origin, and was captured by a British force in the year 1807. Since it threw off the yoke of Old Spain it has been the subject of contention between Brazils and Buenos Ayres, being at times subject to each, till at last it became independent of both, and the whole province of the Banda Oriental, of which Monte Video is the capital, forms a good boundary to the extensive territory of the Emperor of Brazil. Monte Video is well built: its streets are perfectly straight, and intersect each other at right angles. There are several handsome churches, the largest of which, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, is a noble structure, built in the Norman style. The houses, having all flat roofs, would form so many fortresses against an enemy taking the town by assault, as a few resolute men on the roof of one of these houses might do much damage to a party in the street, without incurring any risk for themselves. This has been often very sensibly felt, and the importance of it is well appreciated by the natives, and by none perhaps more so than by Oribe, who has never made the least show of attacking the town by assault, even before the present were erected. These walls were erected by a French engineer, and are about half a mile beyond the citadel, and planted with cannon taken from the wreck of the Agamenmon, which was lost in the river. The inhabitants of Monte Video are of a mixed nature. composed of various nations, among which Spanish. Indian, Sardinian, and French blood is very abundant. There are, besides, many English and other foreigners residing in the town for the purpose of commerce. The women are described as being mostly very handsome, particularly those of Spanish descent. If the statements of travellers are to be relied on, coupled with the well-known atrocities of the existing war, cruelty and an utter recklessness of blood-shedding would appear to be a too-distinguishing characteristic of inhabitants of the river Plate, and we fear that the Monte Videans form no exception to the general rule. The Catholic religion, of course, preponde-

The causes of the war between Monte Video and Buenes Ayres appear to be twofold: the one arising from the fact that the French, who had been assisted by Monte Video as an ally in the war they waged against the Argentine Republic, of which Buenos Ayres is the capital, omitted to include their friends in the peace which they made with the Republic in 1836, and thus left them to prosecute the war, which has continued ever since, single-handed and in the best manner they could. The other cause arises from a civil feud between two parties in the Republic respectively claiming RIVERA and ORIBE as the legal sident. Rosas, who holds the whole of the power, with all the resources of Buenos Ayres, in his own hands, has long wished to add the Banda Oriental, withits capital Monte Video, to his present extensive territory, and for this purpose has made use of the specious word "confederation," having raised a party even within the walls of Monte Video, advocating federal principles, in opposition to the majority, who are desirous of keeping the town free from the tyranny as well as the restrictions on trade which the Argenducing the Banda Oriental to a province of Buenos ated Monte Video, RIVERA was unanimously elected to the office of "Camp General" over all the Monte pose of displacing Oribe from the president's chair. in which he had been placed by the Chamber of Repre-Sectatives, when Orme, seeing no prospect of oppo his adversary in the field, considered himself obliged

to give in his resignation as president. Orise, when his resignation had been accepted, and Rivera elected as his successor, left the town, and, without endeavouring to make use of any honour able means to regain the post which he had resigned allowed himself to become the tool of Rosas, who, under the pretence of restoring him to his office, was glad of the cloak thus afforded him of hiding his real igns upon Monte Video, and therefore welcomed him to Bucnos Ayres, to which place Onibe repaired. Thus the matter remained till the autumn of 1842, when Rosas collected and equipped a force of 8,000 men, principally cavalry, and placed them under the command of Orine, who marched towards the Banda Oriental, and met and defeated the forces of Monte lideo, at a small stream called Arroyo Grande. ORIBE arrived in sight of Monte Video on the 16th

selves as volunteer soldiers, and the Italians, also ascertain from experiment. settlers, were induced to follow their example, to the emancipated slaves, enrolled themselves to the number of 2,000; these, with a few German riflemen,

and several gui named Gauralde.

From that time to the present the blockade of Monte Video has continued by sea and land. Orbit has established a strong cordon of posts across the promontory on which the town is situated, thus preventing and the country has a situated at the prize essay of Mr. Hannam, on the application of bones as a manure for the turnip-crop.

The Monte Videans have now been for more than fertilising effects of bones dissolved in acid than any twelve months destitute of provisions, except rice, farina, beans, and oil; they have no money, and nearly the following results, in which the crops from the all their horses have been killed and eaten; they have dissolved bones took the lead from the commencean army before their town superior in numbers, discipline, and resources to themselves; a squadron of the enemies ships blockade them by water; and, lastly, their own general, RIVERA, is somewhere in the country, nobody knows where, but wherever he is Unquiza is watching him with a superior force; yet the Monte Videans, despite all these adverse circumstances, have not yielded; they still hold out, fighting, suffering, and perishing, in an almost hope ess contest.

The British residents at Monte Video have declaimed bitterly against the apathy of the British Government in allowing this barbarous war to continue, occasioning, as it has done, immense destruction of life, and ruin to most important commercial interests. The conduct of Mr. Mandeville, the British envoy at Buenos Ayres, has been fiercely animadverted on, and while he has drawn down upon himself the hatred of the English residents, who denounce him as the "tool of Rosas," he appears to have at the same time failed in satisfying his own Government of this his recall, and the appointment of Mr. Gore Ouseler to fill his place, is sufficient proof. We being at the entrance, from Cape St. Mary to Cape
St. Antonio, 170 miles broad. A vast number of
the necessary of the necessa must defer till next week the reasons justificatory of the account of the atrocities of the miscreant Rosas, which atrocities alone would justify such interference.

#### Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, May 6th, 1844. [Extracted from a DIARY of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are-First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington—all of them within a few miles of Eastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. 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.

"The culture of the ground is thy happiest state, O man! Envy not the possession of gold, silver, or fine raiment—their joys may not be so great as thine: for these things lead unto sloth, and a life of slothfulness is prone to vanity and imaginings of evil,"

Note .- The school farms are cultivated by boys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools self-supporting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas six-

nuring. Eastdean School. Planting potatoes, sowing carrot seed, hoeing tares, picking up the weeds for pigs and cows. Piper. Drawing manure to the ground where rye has just come off. Dumbrell. Dibbling mangel wurzel seed, and digging.

Wednesday—Willingdon School. Boys digging and manuring. Eastdean School. Boys emptying

tanks, and pouring liquid along the drills, chopping sods, and preparing for turnips. Piper. Digging rye stubble, mowing tares for soiling, above three feet long. Dumbrell. Dibbling mangel wurzel seed, and digging. THURSDAY - Willingdon School. Boys digging and

manuring for potatoes after rye. Eastdean School. Boys digging rye ground, planting potatoes upon it, gathering stubble, and laying it in the trench. *Piper*. Planting potatoes. *Dumbrell*. Digging rye stubble, placing mangel wurzel seed. FRIDAY—Willingdon School. Boys digging ryestubble, and manuring for potatoes. Eastdean School. Boys planting potatoes, thrashing oats, cleaning

piggery, and mixing the dung with mould. Piper. Planting potatoes; always watching my five pigs, which I teed on boiled potatoes and pollard. Dumbrell. Drilling tares, cutting potatoes, and digging. SATURDAY—Willingdon School. Hand weeding wheat. Eastdean School. Boys thrashing and cleaning oats, digging, cleaning out portable pails, school room, and tank. Piper. Digging rye stubble. Dumbrell. Planting potatoes.

YORKSHIRE Slaithwaite School. Boys finished draining, preparing ground for turnips, rolling oats.

COW-FEEDING. Willingdon School. Cows fed on green tares once a day, and green clover the other. Dumbrell's. One cow grazed in the pasture.

TURNIPS. - [Seed sown, 11 lbs. per acre, either in drills, times experience at the hands of Rosas. From the circumstance of wishing to act alone, they are denominated "Unitarians," and it was as far back as than would be suitable for the same species, either in drins, taking its relative strength into account, dissolve as advantage be sown at an earlier period in the north would be suitable for the same species, with the reason of the same species and the results of the same species are no impurities in either in urins, taking its relative strength into account, dissolve as advantage be sown at an earlier period in the north would be suitable for the same species, and the results of the reason in the results of the 1938 that an event occurred which enabled Rosas to other circumstances equal, in the south of England. attempt the execution of his darling object of re- In the East Riding of Yorkshire it is common to effect on bones, and is mere calculation, which should Ayres. It appears that when the Brazilians evacu- to finish white turnips by the 21st of June. In egual.

> DISTANCE OF SWEDE TURNIPS. [Your turnips will be small and spare, --- If you deprive them of fresh air.] They require plenty of air and space. They may be sown on ridges 27 inches apart, if the land be stiff and tenacious; if, on the contrary, it be loose and friable, they may be drilled on the level. Keep away from the sides near the edge-rows, reserving side lands and shady places for your whites, or yellow bullocks. Swedes require deeper soil, richer land, and more manure than white turnips.

> DISTANCE OF WHITE TURNIPS .- Many farmers prefer having the rows, some less, others about 22 inches, because they are better to clean; and because if placed at 27 inches the shepherd may have to remove his net too often when the sheep are eating them.

Size of Turnips.—[Their roots extend both far and wide,—Conveying food from every side.]—The more distant your turnips are in the drill, and the further these drills are from each other, the larger will be rebruary, 1843, and was supported at sea by a few your turnips, as Mr. Tull has beautifully demonsmall vessels of war, belonging to Buenos Ayres, strated. It is a point, however, that has been much linder the command of an Englishman named Brown, the best distance and necker the contested. contested. Learn from experience to pitch yours at girth, six or eight yards in circumference. Immense bolding, though in naval command, the rank of the best distance, and perhaps the mean distance will General, as Buenos Ayres has no naval rank separate not be very far from the true one. "A large weight," from the military. In the meantime they were not large bulbs. Thus a turnip eight inches across is to scour the country, and cut off Onme's supplies, left caual in bulk to eight turnips four inches across; behind him a ministry to conduct the defence of the while a turnip twelve inches across is equal in bulk fown. This ministry left with very few troops at to twenty-seven turnips which are four inches their command, set about their arduous task with across." But the twenty-seven small ones, it is Zeal and activity, and the French settlers, to the probable may be far superior to the large one in nutri-

DRILLING TURNIPS ON THE LEVEL .- [Soils light upon rumber of 800. The blacks too, being principally the level sow,—Soils heavy ridg'd up in the row.]—In emancipated slaves, enrolled themselves to the numshire Wolds, during a very dry summer, whole fields and some natives, formed all the force which, though of turnips drilled upon ridges failed, while adjacent large in numerical force, were perfectly inexperienced ones drilled upon the level bore a good crop. From such experience, and after much consideration. Mr. Equipped and placed under the command of an Italian probable advantage appeared to be in favour of the level system .- Journal of the R. A. Society of England.

Venting any communication with the country beyond; while at the same time Buccaneer Brown, with his contained, in his opinion, not only a detailed account contained in his opinion. squadron, has been equally active at sea. The hor- of the best experiment ever made in agriculture, but rible proclamations of Oribe, breathing vengeance and death to the Monte Videans, whom he terms infamous rebels and savage Unitarians," have been on, that he felt anxious that not a moment should be followed by the left and savage Unitarians, and the present season, when the time for sowing turnips was coming on, that he felt anxious that not a moment should be followed by the left anxious that not a moment should be followed by the left anxious that not a moment should be followed by barbarities and murders so horrible, as lost in communicating the facts to the members, for to be beyond the powers of description. It has all their information and guidance. Mr. Pusey having along been at along been the custom of this miscreant and his crew adverted to the great discovery of the economical and of democratic description. of desperadoes, to put to death all the prisoners taken in the almost daily skirmishes between the outposts, with as much torture as they possibly could; and frequently after death to mutilate the bodies, and place them with a mutilate the bodies, and the prisoners taken to find the prisoners taken to f

sort of bones not so prepared, were clearly shown in the following results, in which the crops from the ment:-

Bush. of Bones per acre.	Cost of Bones		State of Bones.	Amount of Produce per acre.					
	£	6.	d.		tons.	cwt.	st.	lb.	
16	2	0 '	0	Crushed	10	3	4	8	
2		•		Dissolved	9	12	ō	Ŏ	
2			200	Dissolved	11	15	Õ	Ŏ	
4	)			Dissolved	12	11	6	4	
4	0	19	6	Dissolved	14	6	4	Ô	
4	1	0	6	Dissolved	14	11	7	ŏ	
8	1	. 9	9	Dissolved	13	15	7	Ó	
8	1	13	ō	Dissolved	15	-9	5	ñ	
0	_		•	Discolved	7.0	7	ň	ň	

as sixteen bushels of bones in their ordinary state in some cases; that eight bushels of dissolved bones manure, as it affected the cost materially .- 2. Water. bones being the large quantity of water which had been considered necessary. Mr. Hannam's result showed that four bushels of bones (12st.), 6st. of acid and 300 st. of water (fifty times that of acid), gave application. In the society's last journal, p. 596, Mr. Tennant, of Shields, near Ayr, gave the following account of his practice on this head:—"I put twenty-five bushels into three old boilers (of which every farm here has a supply), and next pour in two bottles of acid, of about 170lb. each, and thirty-six Scotch will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cultivate their land, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and is seven or sight mould, and in the course of be made thus indirectly each boiler. It boils away at a great rate for some vith many supporters. (Cheers.) With the latter portion he equally agreed. Churches, as at present two carts of light mould, and turn the mixture over. At this stage, the bones are only partially dissolved, but they heat and decompose in the heap, after being turned over three or four times; and in the course of be made thus indirectly each of the course of the converted in nalls with many supporters. (Cheers.) With the latter portion he equally agreed. Churches, as at present two carts of light mould, and turn the mixture over. At this stage, the bones are only partially dissolved, but they heat and decompose in the heap, after being were converted in the course of the converted in t tivate their lead, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacom, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christman may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and but they heat and decompose in the heap, after being amongst them in proportion to their services, and but they heat and decompose in the heap, after being and consequently those diffices were worse than useless, and the sooner they turned over three or four times; and in the course of morals and science the better. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Dear Meynell,—Pray come up. Peel wants every Tory to their feelings.]

Sussex.

Monday—Willingdon School. Boys digging and manuring for potatoes after rye. Eastdean School. Ten boys digging, and planting potatoes, hoeing potatoes, hoeing potatoes, hoeing potatoes, being potatoes. Dumbrell. Dibling mangel wurzel seed, diegning.—The Earl of Ducie of the solid control of the solid contr desirable, not only that the price of the acid should cheers. The Chairman then gave "The Ladies,

"Oil of vitrol (sulph. acid) sp. gr. 1850 per lb. 1d.
Brown acid (ditto) ditto 1700 , 2d.
Muriatic acid ... ditto 1100 , 2d. Muriatic acid ... ... ditto 1100 ,, \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. tion of the family of a well-known democrat, William of any less quantity \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. is usually added. A carboy occupied the vice chair. is a large glass bottle, containing from 1 to 1½ cwt. This is a reduction of 25, 50, and 100 per cent. respectively, on some of our printed prices; but those about 6d. Balance one of these in the scales, fill it the thousand-grain bottle should weigh 1850 grains, and the brown acid named above 1700 grains. The manufacturers inform me that there is no difference between these two, excepting that the latter is less concentrated than the former. This, I think, must mean less purified as well. It probably contains some very small quantity of organic matter, which has found its way into the sulphur during its voyage or manufacture; and which being charred, gives the colour, and renders it less saleable for many purposes of manufacture. For our purposes, this is no objection. The reduction in strength as compared with the oil of vitriol is more than covered by the reduction in price. I calculate that the quantity of the brown acid, which would cost only £5 6s. 3d., would, there are no impurities in either injurious to their commence sowing swedes the second week in May, and be tested by actual trial. In all sulphuric acid, believe there is a little lead, derived from the leaden Suffolk it is usual to commence swedes near the end | vessels in which it is manufactured; and sometimes to the office of "Camp General" over all the Monte Videan forces, without civil power in the towns; and however, of difference in latitude is partially counterant the enough, I suppose, to have any decided effect on the lowever, of difference in latitude is partially counteracted by a greater or less degree of elevation, as well as by a difference of soils where other things are advanced to the walls of Monte Vide, for the purece of soils where other things are equal. farmer to find a vessel of sufficient capacity to con-

acids for dissolving bones as follows :--

tion was complete, the clay might be mixed with the HEWING OUT A FARM .- Day after day it was no slight work until they have justice done them. world of work, digging to lay bare the roots, felling, and then cutting the boles and boughs up with the saw and axe. Such of the boles as were good for anything we cut into proper lengths for posts; splitting and mortising them for that purpose. Rails also we had to get when there were any boughs straight enough. Some of the trees were of unconscionable was the space of ground that had to be dug away to lay bare the roots. And then, what roots! they were too large to be cut through with the axe; we were compelled to saw them in two with the cross-cut saw. One of these monsters of the wild was fifteen days burning—burning night and day, and was a regular ox-roasting fire all the time. We entirely routed the quiet of that old primæval forest solitude, rousing the echo of ages on the other side of the river that and activity, and the French settlers, to the probable may be lar superior to the large one in nuclear of 3,600 men, were induced to enrol them— tive matter, a point that you ought carefully to grown and crash of follow out the finds provided by a generous and crash of follows out the finds provided by a generous and crash of the finds provided by a generous and crash of follows out the finds provided by a generous and crash of follows out the finds provided by a generous and crash of follows out the finds provided by a generous and crash of follows out the finds provided by a generous and crash of follows out the finds provided by a generous and crash of the finds provided by a generous and crash of th groan and crash of falling gum trees. Night never came too soon, and we slept without rocking. Then what curious and povel constructions and povel constructions. what curious and novel creatures-bandicoots, flying squirrels, opossums, bats, snakes, guanas, and thunder, their old domiciles about their cars. Some-In addition to this the present walls were hastily Almack says, that for white as well as swede turnips ing, probably, that we were rough reformers, desperate become a willing slave. But notwithstanding all rected and fortified and saveral gun-hoats were also on thin and dry soils generally, the balance of rections and had no received and fortified and saveral gun-hoats were also on thin and dry soils generally, the balance of rections and had no received and fortified and saveral gun-hoats were also on thin and dry soils generally, the balance of rections and had no received and fortified and saveral gun-hoats were also on thin and dry soils generally, the balance of especially when, pile after pile, we added to our other port them.

> and we, with immense labour, cleared seventeen acres .- Howitt's Australia. CAN IT BE TRUE ?-Whether the following be true or not, I will leave your readers to judge. Going

### Chartist Kntelligence.

LONDON. delegates for Sunday next, to hear and carry out the measures agreed to by the Convention.

CITY HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Sunday morning, April 20th.—A numerous meeting was held to discuss the following question:—"Whether the mass of the people are sufficiently enlightened to be entrusted with the franchise?" Mr. Overton was called to the chair, and an animated discussion ensued-Messrs. T. Clark, Dorman, and Cowan taking the affirmative, and Messrs. Dalrymple and Connorthe negative empty promises which can never be fulfilled, for if side. The discussion was adjourned until Sunday you are, when you have answered their purpose they From which it appeared, that two bushels of dissolved morning next.

bones per acre would actually produce as good results. HALL.—The above hall was re-opened on Monday some cases; that eight bushels of dissolved bones would greatly surpass sixteen bushels of bones used in any other manner; and that four bushels per acre would be a fair quantity to apply in the state of solution; the results being greatly superior to those from four-fold the same quantity of bones applied in the usual manner, and the cost of the application less in proportion to the amount of effect produced, evidenced by the weight of the crop, then that of (Cheers.) He loved the people and believed when ment, but more especially to celebrate their re-union. Cheers. He loved the people, and believed when they were fully aware of their own power, they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese (Cheers.) He loved the people, and believed when they were fully aware of their own power, they would obtain their rights. He looked on the Land one-half of the weight of bones employed; but one third, or even one-fourth of the weight of bones of their own power, they would obtain their rights. He looked on the Land as the means of obtaining the Charter. There were the knobsticks." They came to the men on strike, and they treated them kindly for their honesty, and keep the claim to those things alive. The people weight of the weight of the weight of bones of their own power, they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they had had on the road." "No, no," said they were fully aware of their own power, they would obtain their rights. He looked on the Land as the means of obtaining the Charter. There were the weight of bones of their own power, they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they had had on the road." "No, no," said they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they had had on the road." "No, no," said they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they had had on the road." "No, no," said they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they had had on the road." "No, no," said they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese they had had on the road." "No, no," said they wanted them to pay for the third, or even one-fourth of the weight of bones might be used with success if occasion required. keep the claim to those things alive. The people had a perfect right to them from their birth; and he knew of no bar the lapse of time had placed in their The proportion of water had generally been 100 times the weight of acid; but fifty or twenty-five times the weight of acid would serve the purpose required very efficiently. That fact was one likely to be of great use, one of the main practical difficulties to contend with in the application of dissolved hopes being the large quantity of water and although the Trades did not take our name, they were taking our principles. not take our name, they were taking our principles. (Cheers.) There had been a Conference also to bone being the large quantity of water which has been a Conference also been considered necessary. Mr. Hamman's result and 300 st. of water (fifty times that of a cid, get and 300 st. of water (fifty times that of a cid, get and 300 st. of water (fifty times that of a cid, get and 300 st. of water (fifty times that of a cid, get and 300 st. of water (fifty times that of a cid, get and a constant employment to Ropemakers, we have an interest that they did not acknowledge the Chartist principles of the same course. It might be weakness in while 150 st. of water (fifty times that of a cid, get and the principles of the same course. It might be weakness in the principles of the solution of the seam course. It might be weakness in the principles progressing in the reference to the preparation of the mixture, that the opposition more complete; but should that not be with the acid, in order to reinder the solution more complete; but should that not be withing the principles progressing. Let them look is an a few of the larger portions of bone be left undisselved, that circumstance would occasion where the constitution of the plant in its early stages, and the larger portions of bone be left undisselved, that circumstance would occasion where the constitution of the plant in its early stages, and the larger portions of bone be left undisselved, that circumstance would occasion with the solution of the plant in its early stages, and the larger portions of bone be left undisselved, that circumstance would occasion the principles progressing. Let them look is constituted their political rights. (Loud cheers.) The solution from the political rights. (Loud cheers.) The solution for the plant in its early stages, and the larger portions of bone be left that the political rights of the political rights. (Loud cheers.) The principles progressing. Let them look is constituted their political rights. (Loud cheers.) The solution of the political rights of the political rights. (Loud cheers.) The political rights was more diffu efficiency of their Executive, was their re-election by a very large majority. (Cheers.) Mr. T. M. Wheeler rose to give the third sentiment—"More Chartist Halls and fewer Churches," which was received with a burst of loud applause. He said he cordially concurred in the sentiment. He believed if halls

understood that sulphuric and muriatic acid might be next sentiment was, "Frost, Williams, and Jones, obtained for three farthings per pound. It was and the other Exiles," which was received with loud be ascertained, but that its purity and strength which was heartily responded to; and thus concluded should also be uniform. Mr. Hyett has communithe speaking portion of the evening's business. cated the following interesting particulars in a letter Dancing then commenced, which appeared to afford to Mr. Pusey:— Messis. Leonard and Jordan, of much enjoyment.

the alkali works, Bristol, offer to supply me with Democratic Festival. - A densely crowded musical meeting was held on Tuesday evening. April 22nd, at the Crown and Sceptre, Brompton. This festival was held for the benefit of the juvenile por-

BRIGHTON. spectively, on some of our printed prices; but those town, held at the Cap of Liberty, Portland-street, who buy largely should be able to test the strength, Mr. William Flower in the chair, it was proposed by without knowing which, the price, of course, is of no great value. This is done very easily with a small it is the opinion of this meeting that the conduct of phial called a thousand-grain bottle, which costs T. S. Duncombe, Esq., on all occasions in the Company of the principal part of this number of the principal part of the principal part of this number of the principal part of this number of the principal part of this number of the principal part of the principal with the acid up to the mark on the neck; the detection and manly exposure of the Post-office es-weight gained is the specific gravity and measure of pionage system, as practised by Sir James Fouche strength. Thus, the oil of vitriol of commerce in Graham, is deserving the gratitude of all classes of unite with the working classes to assist the hon. member for Finsbury in abolishing a system pregnant with danger to the lives and liberties of the democrats of all Europe." The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE MINERS' STRIKE AT DUKINFIELD.

SIR,—I have again to trouble you with a short expose of another act of "Coal-king" tyranny, which, if you will insert in your invaluable journal, you will much oblige the Coal-miners of the Duckenfield district.

On whose behalf I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, Manchester, April 22nd, 1845. WILLIAM DIXON.

It will be remembered by the readers of the Star that the Coal-miners in the employment of Messrs. Swire and Lee, at Ducinfield, were recently compelled to strike, through the tyrannical conduct of an agent employed by that firm. This gentleman considered himself justified in taking 7s. out of 17s. 6d. earned by the men; in addition to which he took so much of the men's work from them under the plea that there was dirt in the coals. Nor was this all they had to complain of. His regulations required that they should shovel dirt for days together, tain the mixture of the dissolved bones and water, it might be found a simple substitute to form a sort of and receive nothing for it.

The men, therefore, laid their case before the empond, puddled with three or four loads of clay, in ployers, but they refusing to give them any redress, which the mixture could be made. When the soluthey had no alternative but to strike. They are now in the ninth week of their struggle, and are as deter-

come back to their work at the same price they had when they struck, providing they would sign a bond. some to serve for a month, others for two months, and received it by the following train. others for three, six, and twelve months, and the masters to be at liberty to discharge a man at any time by giving him fourteen days, notice. The Miners, with all their ignorance, saw the drift of this. They knew it was introduced for the purpose of getting rid of the "barking dog," and binding the rest fast to the master's will. They, therefore, rejected it. The masters have taken every advantage of the men, in order to intimidate them, and make them go

to their work; they have sent the bailiffs into the men's houses for rent, and that at the time they owed the men more money than would pay the rent! The men frustrated this generous move, by paying

The next act of tyranny was to turn the men out of their houses, and throw their furniture into the streets. I know one man who had lived twenty-seven izards—we disturbed, bringing down, with dust and years in the house, and who, at his own expense, had built several outbuildings, and stocked the garden times, also, we found nests of young birds and of with valuable trees and plants, for which these just young wild cats; pretty black creatures, spotted with white. The wild denizens looked at us wildly, think-tumbled him into the street because he would not radicals, and had no respect for immemorial and these petty acts of oppression, the men stand firm, vested rights. It was unnatural work, and cruel; and will continue to do so as long as the public sup-

than mahogany. No matter, we could not eat wood; we must do violence to our sense of the beautiful, trict the amalgamation of the whole of the Trades and to nature's sanctities; we must have corn land in the great national compact.

There is a committee of sixteen in Ashton, composed of eight Spinners and eight Miners. These nights in the week, for the double purpose of impresswith a much torture as they possibly could; and irequently after death to muthate the bodies, and place them within the reach of the outposts of the Monte Vices. As might be expected, this produced them within the reach of the outposts of the Monte Vices. As might be expected, this produced them within the reach of the outposts of the Monte Vices. As might be expected, this produced at less cost realistic on the part of the opposite side, and for a long time past it has been the rale with both parties to ask nor give quarrer; death is the certain down of these who fall.

Rosas ent a further force to the assistance of the command of Usaguas. This force, though clusted for a time by Colone Rosas ent a further force to the assistance of a section of the party.—In Figure 1000 men and 6000 horses, under the command of Usaguas. This force, though clusted for a time by Colone Rosas ent a further force to the assistance of the plant more rapid in its growth (by ton days and was consisting of 1000 men and 6000 horses, under the command of Usaguas. This force, though clusted for a time by Colone Rosas ent a further force to the assistance of the party of the same time to get subscriptions for the party of great body for the purpose of assisting each other,

the pit they have to run to the coal-pit cabin and fry no change to report. their bacon, and go to their sleeping-room and eat it. This is the "splendour" that was promised them before they left their homes. I hope, therefore, that will send you adrift, and you may get home as best RE-OPENING OF THE SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST YOU can. Only this last-week they brought four poor fellows out of your county on the representation that it was not a strike, but a new establishment; Pe and if it was a strike when they got them there they would give them money to take them home again. But did they do so? No. When the brave fellows refused to work because it was a strike, instead of giving them money to go home, according to promise, they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese and ale they had had on the road." "No, no," said

> beg their way back, or starve.
>
> Trusting that the above will be sufficient to prevent others from coming to Duckenfield while the strike is pending, which cannot be long, provided the Miners of other counties keep away, I am, dear friends, on hehalf of the Miners,

> sent them home, although the honourable gentleman who kidnapped them from their families left them to

Manchester, April 22nd. WM. DIXON.

trade.—By order of the Ropemakers on strike at Willington Ropery, James Armstrong, Chairman.

WHIPPING IN, AND THE "CUT" DIRECT. (From the Globe.)

Our readers must not be too curious to learn how we have obtained possession of the following correspondence, which explains why Captain Meynell, though holding an office in the household, was again absent from Friday's

Treasury, Wednesday.

CAPTAIN MEYNELL, M.P., TO MB. YOUNG, M.P. Dear Young,-Peel and all of you may be d-d before come up to vote for Maynooth. Because Fitzroy and Mackenzie and Kelly are rogues, that is no reason why I should be. Yours ever. Windsor, Thursday.

abating the nuisance of smoke, have again resumed per 8 lb. From Ireland we received 120 pigs, the their sittings. In the voluminous report published by the committee last year the evidence of numerous AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Chartists of this scientific and practical men was given, on the advantages to the public, as well as the economy to the owners of steam-engines, of the adoption of efficient modes of mons House of Parliament, but more especially his detection and manly exposure of the Post-office espinance system, as practised by Sir James Fouche cable or defective, there are still several which will accomplish the object, or will at least greatly reduce reformers; and we furthermore trust that they will the evil. Many experiments have been made at her Majesty's dockyards on some of the most promising of these inventions with various degrees of success; and it appears by the reports made from Woolwich and Portsmouth dockyards, that after a lengthened trial of two years, it has been determined to adopt Godson's patent smoke-consuming apparatus in the Government yards, in consequence of its satisfactory performance. This invention combines the two principles of coking the coal and introducing heated air into the furnace, by either of which methods scientific men are agreed that a very large proportion of the smoke of furnaces may be consumed; and by the tained. Owing to the immense increase in steamengine chimneys within the last few years, the evil of is to be hoped that the committee this year will not but will devise some efficient plan for compelling the

mined to-day as they were at first, not to return to citement, not knowing whether he had been robbed scarcely any demand. In bonded articles the transsoil, for the trees in those days were giants. I then felt thankful, knowing well how to appreciate my advantages, that having been born and brought up on an English farm, all kinds of tools, agricultural and others, were at home in my hands. There was a soil, for the trees in those days were giants. I then country, stated that they have sent up and down the instantaneously transmitted to the superintendent of cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country, stated that they had offered to give them all instantaneously transmitted to the superintendent of cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country, stated that they would not return to their work. It is true that they offered terms to the men, others, were at home in my hands. There was a long of polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country stated that they had offered to give them all instantaneously transmitted to the superintendent of cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country stated that they be cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country stated that they be cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country stated that they be cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country stated to the superintendent of cargo of polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country stated to the superintendent of cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country stated to the superintendent of cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country stated to the superintendent of cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country stated to the superintendent of cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The country stated to the superintendent of cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 48 3d per 70 lbs. The cargo of Polish Odessa wh others, were at home in my hands. There was a terms given to the Miners of the north by the minutes from the time of the loss being made known of demand as compared with that of last year, at this northern coal despots—namely, that they might at Slough, the gentleman had the satisfaction of season. African has been sold at £7 down to £62s 6d

> THE REV. DR. HOOK, vicar of Leeds, has been apstipend.

On Tuesday evening last, April 22, at seven o'clock, Mrs. Sarah Monk, of Pond-terrace, College-street, Chelsea. Deceased was an opulent laundress, employing a great number of hands, and she was also a | shade higher. Beef 5½d. to 6½d. and Mutton 6½d. to thorough and most benevolent democrat, relieving 63d. per lb. freely the Chartist victims; and to such of our poor and oppressed brethren who fell in her way, her heavy loss will be long and widely lamented.

Baptized, by the Rev. Mr. Irvin, of the Free Church, Falkirk, on Sabbath, March 20th, and duly registered, George Feargus O'Connor, son of Ann and On Wednesday, April 9, at the parish Church, Sheffield, the son of John and Ruth Murray was baptized David Ross Murray.

## Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 21.—The arrivals of English wheat and flour were good during especially when, pile after pile, we added to our other ravages, the torment and innovation of vast fires. The horrid gaps and blank openings in the grand old woods seemed, I felt at times, to reproach us. It was reckless waste, in a coalless country, to commit so much fuel to the flames. Timber, too, hard in its grain as iron almost, yet ruddy, and more beautiful than malogany. No matter, we could not eat wood; we must do violence to our sense of the beautiful. and barley from the north of Europe. At this there is no variation, but low descriptions are as land-carriage samples from the home counties, and the display of beans and peas was also trifling, but men go out, a Spinner and a Miner together, three | barley and oats were plentiful. Up to the close of the week the weather was cold and ungenial; since ing on the Trades the necessity of all uniting in one then the temperature has risen, and to-day it is very most descriptions of goods suitable for summer wear. warm. The demand for wheat was by no means

which they would have to pay 3s. for a waggoner, liberal manner in which the market was supplied which would leave 10s. per day clear. Believe him with oats, no anxiety was manifested by factors to not, if you don't want to be deceived. I have seen force business, and a steady consumptive demand hundreds of men's pay tickets, and it would take four enabled them to realise very nearly the currency of METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1, Turnagain-lane, April 20th—Mr. Rowland in the chair. Reports respecting the Convention were received. The secretion and commenced working, two or three of whom request, and quite as dear as on Monday last. In tary was instructed to summon the whole of the delegates for Sunday next, to hear and carry out the measures agreed to by the Convention.

City Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Sunday morning, ing-room a lumber-room in the engine-house. Their saleable to-day at prices which could save been mearly killed with the buzzard falling on bonded grain nothing of interest transpired. The them, and the others must take themselves away again. cloverseed trade is drawing to a close, and quotations have become almost nominal. Canary seed was considered to summon the whole of the have been nearly killed with the buzzard falling on bonded grain nothing of interest transpired. The them, and the others must take themselves away again. cloverseed trade is drawing to a close, and quotations are sufficiently as a price which could see the control of the have been nearly killed with the buzzard falling on bonded grain nothing of interest transpired. The them, and the others must take themselves away again. cloverseed trade is drawing to a close, and quotations are sufficiently as a close of the could be a close of the close of the could be a close of the could be a close of the close o living is bacon and bread. When they come out of been realised on Monday. In other articles there is

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.—British. 8 8 8 8 8 8 Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 49 White 50 55 ——Norfolk and Lincoln. . . do 43 47 Ditto 49 52 ——Northum. and Scotch white 42 47 Fine 49 53

This was a second of the secon	40.00
Irish red old 0 0 Red 42 45 White	46 49
tve Old 31 32 New 30 39 Mount	24 95
tarler ternaine 26 27 Instil 90 90 Jr. 14	01 00
falt Brown 54 56 Pale 56 60 Ware	62 63
Beans Ticks old & new 32 34 Harrow 33 38 Pigeor	38 44
eas tirevox oo mane 36 37 White	36 90
lats Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 21 23 Polane	102 OK
Scotch Allgus 22 24 Potato	. 04 00
- Unich White yh 79 Block	04 04
Pan yearn not a Si Par yearn not	
aven made Flour 42 44   Norfolk & Stockton	20.00
own-made Flour 42 44   Norfolk & Stockton ssex and Kent 34 35   Irish	94 95
SSEX and Rent or 95 / 22-62.	
Free.	
Foreign. 8 8	8 5
Theat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c 53 58	36 38
Marks, Mecklenburg 48 52	32 34
——Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red 44 46	26 28
Russian Hard 44 46 Soft 44 47	26 28
Italian, Red 46 48 White 50 52Spanish, Hard . 46 48 Soft 48 50	28 32
Spanish, Hard . 46 48 Soft 48 50	28 32
lve Baltic Dried 30 31 Undried 30 32	21 22
Sarlay Grinding 25.26 Malting 30.32	20 28
Beans. Ticks 30 34 Egyptian . 33 34	24 2
Peas. White 36 38 Maple 35 37	28 36
Beans,     Ticks     30 34     Egyptian     33 34       Beas,     White     36 38     Maple     35 37       Dats,     Dutch,     Brew and Thick     24 25       Russian feed     20 21     21	19 21
Russian feed	15 16
—Danish, Friesland feed 21 23	15 17
Flour, per barrel	19 2
LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, APRIL	. 21.—

In the past week, three steamers have arrived in the

Although the supply of beasts from our own counties was, the time of year considered, very moderate, and of middling quality compared with that brought forward on some previous market days, the beef trade this morning (owing to the dead markets being rather heavily supplied) was by no means so active as many persons were led to expect. Still, however, the primest Scots were in good request, at fully last week's enhanced currencies—they moving off at from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lb.; but all other breeds hung number of sheep was rather limited, yet the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at prices barely equal to those paid on Monday last; yet the best old downs in the wool were taken at from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. From the Isle of Wight, 170 lambs were received by the Southampton railway; while from other parts, the receipts were moderately extensive. Prime Down lambs sold steadily at from 5s. 10d. to 6s., but other kinds were a dull sale, at barely stationary SMOKE NUISANCE.—The Select Committee of the Prices. The supply of calves was rather limited, yet House of Commons appointed to bring in a bill for the yeal trade was dull at Friday's depression of 2d. demand for which, as well as English breeds, was heavy at barely late rates.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Second quality
Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality Prime coarse woolled Lambs
Prime Southdown (out of the wool) Ditto (in the wool) Large coarse calves . suckling calves, each Large hogs 3 Neat small porkers 3 Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 19 (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 2,722-Sheep and Lambs, 23,700-Calves, 112-

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, APRIL 19. - We had a plentiful supply of grain in our market to-day, the prices much the same as last week; wheat sold joint operation of the two it is to be expected that the from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; oats, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d.; barmost perfect combustion of the smoke will be ob- ley, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; beans, 4s. to 4s. 6d., per bushel. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 21 .- The

arrivals of grain into this port during the past week smoke has reached a most intolerable height, and it have been moderate, but the quantity of British produce left unsold last Tuesday has abundantly supexpend their labour so uselessly as they did last year, plied our market. There has yet been no extension of demand on us for wheat, which has still been conabatement of the nuisance, since no doubt now exists fined to the wants of the immediate neighbourhood. as to its practicability and the advantages to be de- At the same time, the sale of sack flour has been particularly dull, and in the few transactions that UTILITY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. - On the have occurred in either of these articles it has been 19th inst, a gentleman, a passenger by the twelve difficult to maintain previous quotations. Oats and o'clock down train to Bristol, from the Paddington oatmeal have each fully sustained their value, but the terminus of the Great Western Railway, discovered, shortly before the train arrived at Slough, that he had lost his purse, containing Bank of England notes to the amount of £900, besides £2 10s. in gold and 240 lbs. Egyptian beans were held firmly for 33s per to the amount of £900, besides £2 10s. in gold and 240 lbs. Egyptian beans were held firmly for 33s per to the amount of £900, besides £2 to so the solution of £900, besides £2 to solution of £900, besides 8s. 6d. in silver. Immediately on the arrival of the 480 lbs., but not many sold; and a cargo of low quality train at the Slough station he proceeded direct to the of Egyptian barley was disposed of at 3s 6d per 60 lbs. office of the electric telegraph in a state of great exof his money in the railway carriage, or lost it before actions have been comprised in the sale of a cargo knowing that by means of this extraordinary inven- per ton, according to quantity and quality, and tion his property was safe, and shortly afterwards Peruvian at £10 to £11 per ton. A little speculation has been excited at the lower figures. The quantity of African guano now here is estimated at about pointed chaplain to the Leeds workhouse, without 70,000 tons. There has been no change in the value of linseed or linseed cake. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 21.-

The supply of cattle at market to-day has been rather smaller than last week. There was a numerous attendance of customers from all parts. Prices a

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 19.-The weather throughout the week has been exceedingly fine, but accompanied with cold, harsh winds, which must have a tendency to keep vegetation in a backward state. Probably from this cause rather more confidence has been exhibited in the trade since our last report; still, the transactions in any article have been only to a very moderate extent, and in these no material variation from the previous currency was perceptible. At our market this morning there was only a limited inquiry for wheat, but holders generally required previous rates. The demand for flour was likewise but moderate, at about late prices. Both oats and oatmeal met a fair sale for present consumption without alteration in value. change can be noted.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 22. - Our morning's market there was a small show of wheat by difficult as ever to quit. Oats and beans are scarce and rather dearer.

> LEEDS CLOTH TRADE.—There has been considerable briskness in the cloth market during the past week in The summer trade, however, being now about over,

Entitle manufacture Bear

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, APRIL 21. A vast number of petitions were presented, the ma-jority of which related to the grant to the College of May-

The Earl of Roden, in presenting a large number of petitions against the grant, gave notice that when the Maynooth Bill should come before their lordships he would move, before the second reading, that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the nature of the doctrines taught at that college, with a view to ascertain if they were such as should receive encouragement from

Lord LYTTELTON'S bill for the purpose of empowering the families of persons killed through the negligence of others to recover compensation in damages at the hands of a jury, was read a second time, and referred to a committee to consider of some alterations which the Lord Chancellor believed to be requisite before it could pass the

Some other business was disposed of, and their lordships adjourned. TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

Upon Lord Dalhousie's moving the third reading of the Land Clauses Consolidation Bill, Lord Brougham renewed, at much length, the objections he has often urged to the constitution of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, which, as he contended, had frustrated any advantage which, might have been expected from the establishment of such a tribunal, and increased and exaggerated all the evils it was intended to prevent. He complained, too, of the undue favour shown by Parliament to railway speculations; and would have preferred that it should, as in France, have taken the whole subject into its hands, and greatly restricted the number of railroads to be undertaken, instead of affording, by measures like that at present before the House, every possible facility to railway legislation, and removing every difficulty by which the exercise of the extreme powers of companies against individuals had been hitherto obstructed. He gave some instances of the hardships to which small proprietors were exposed, and announced his intention of proposing a clause by which some of the "systematized "injustice" lately introduced would be obviated.

Lord Dalhousie declined to enter again upon discussion of the constitution of the Railway Board. or the amount, or the evils of railway speculation; and contented himself with giving a positive contradiction to most of the allegations with which Lord Brougham's speech had abounded. The reports of the railway committees would prove whether those of the Board were useless or not. He contended that it was absolutely necessary for the formation of railways, that such powers as the present bill bestowed, of taking compulsory possession of land for the sake of materials, and of deviating from the intended line where it was found expedient, should be granted; and denie, that there was not ample security against oppression, and sufficient means of recovering the fullest compensation. The power of making deviations was especially necessary, as companies were not allowed previously to survey the line.

Lord Ashburton consoled Lord Dalhousie for the reflections which had been made on the Board over which he so ably presided, and regretted that the provisions of this bill did not apply to existing as well as to future railroads. He complained of the monopoly of the carrying trade on the South-Western line, and suggested that prisoners and lunatics should not be conveyed in the same carriages with other passengers.

The Duke of BEAUFORT thought that the interests of the public had not been sufficiently protected by the Railway Board, and that several of their decisions had pre-

Lord WINCHILSEA defended the Board; and Lord Campbell also approved the bill. He complained of the practice care, as liable to the grossest abuse.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 18. After the presentation of a great number of petitions against the Maynooth Bill, the adjourned debate was re-

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said he advocated the voluntary principle, and objected to all grants from the national funds to any church whatever. This grant must be viewed as a permanent endowment of a college of the Catholic Church, to a certain extent, and it had been acknowledged by several members that it could not be expected that the endowment of the Catholic Church would stop at that endowment of the college. It was not reasonable to expect that it should do so, and it was very reasonable to expect that all other sects would claim a similar endowment. He was of opinion that the voluntary principle must prevail at no distant day. He was aware that the Catholic clergy had on different occasions denied that they would accept State grants, but he could not but think that while the Catholic clergy accepted this grant for Maynooth, they would, on some future occasion, accept aid for themselves. The language that had been used by the hon member for Cork in the Repeal Association, and by some hon, members in the house, was grounded on the principle of restitution. Tithes were originally in the hands of the Catholic Church, and if this grant was to be given on the principle of restitution, Church. He thought it a grievance of a monstrous character that the whole revenues, originally applied for ecclesiastical purposes, should be monopolised in the hands of a small faction; but at the same time he was not one that would take the revenues of that Church to establishanother Church. If the revenues were to be taken from the Church, he would demand that they should be appro priated to national purposes, but he never would agree that they should be appropriated to another Church. It was wholly contrary to the former declarations of the Roman Catholics, that they should accept of money which was extorted from the pockets of the people of England, as a means of supporting their religion in any way whatever; and most undoubtedly there never had been such perfect unanimity shown in opposition to any measure as had been excited against that which was under discussion; and he contended that an extension of the civil rights of the people of Ireland would have done much more good than any increase to the grant of Maynooth In his opinion, it would be most degrading to the people of that country, in the manner in which it appeared it would be accepted by their leaders. He most decidedly must oppose any grant of money to any college which was of an exclusive character, and surely, if the Roman Catholic Church required that their priests should be educated in a college by themselves, it was not too much to expect that they should maintain it themselves. As a friend to Ireland, and as a warm friend to civil and religious liberty, he would give his vote against the second

Lord C. Hanilton supported the bill, reminding the house that the 600,000 dissenters in Ireland received no less than £35,000 of the public money, while the Roman Catholics, numbering seven millions, received only £9000. On every ground of policy and justice he thought the bill

Mr. MUNTZ opposed the bill, because he was averse to them, however, tell him that this was a grant for educa-tional purposes. Education, forsooth! Education of so numerously signed, and so honestly and respectably hear.) And who would these priests educate? Could any gentleman in Ireland, or elsewhere, inform him that it was the principle and the practice of the Romish priests to communicate the education which they received to those who were their flocks. Did they educate them in the to vote for this bill? (Hear, hear.) He was sur-Holy Scriptures, except upon their own plan and principle. or invite them to think for themselves ? (Hear, hear.) He was deeply anxious that all men should receive an education; but one broad principle was, that he would never consent to pay for another man's religion. (Cheers.) Catholics disdained to be the liveried lacqueys of the was deeply anxious that all men should receive an educasatisfaction. It would disappoint the whole country, and give satisfaction to nobody. Therefore, he should oppose the paltry, pitiful measure. One extraordinary reason which had been advanced in its support was that alleged by the noble lord the member for Nottingham—

The proposition not become the noble country, and give satisfaction. It would disappoint the whole country, and ready to prostrate themselves before the golden image which the right hon. baronet had set up. (Renewed cheers, and cries of "No, no.") His hon. friend near him said "no." He hoped the Irish people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people of Ireland people would also say "no." If the people would also say "no." It would be the people would also say "no." It would be the people would also say "no." It would be the pe give satisfaction to nobody. Therefore, he should oppose the paltry, pitful measure. One extraordinary reason which had been advanced in its support was tata alleged by the noble lord the member for Nottinghamshire, who said that inasmuch as the Government had their leaders were so grateful for this boon—if away. What! were the House of Commons of England minister that they had not the representatives of that minister? No: sooner than do that, under the Whigs, and who now appeared to be playing long the representatives of that minister? No: sooner than do that, and or is a state to his amendment, it would assent to his amendment, it would be five here religion to the propersor here for here assent the nount in the propersor here for here as the first here here religion to the p minister that they had not the right to judge of the ment they had not the right to judge of the ment they had not the right to judge of the ment they had not the right to judge of the ment they had not the right to judge of the ment they had not the right to judge of the ment they had not the right to judge of the ment they might proceed with the discussion of the ment they might proceed with the might proceed with the ment they might proceed with it would be far better that they should at once return to their comfortable firesides, for the House of Commons of Local to their comfortable firesides, for the House of Commons would no longer be of any use—their occupation was gone. The minister might govern as a despot, and the sooner the country knew it the better. (Cheers.) If the people of Ireland would be for ever grateful, and that repeal educated, why did they not do it themselves? That question as regarded these notitioners. Unless that they should at once return to their comfortable firesides, for the Maynooth grant, but he had no cheering.) Now, he wanted to hear, not by the debates on this subject, from the period when Mr. Tanslated into Irish; and then it was translated, not debates on this subject, from the period when Mr. The limit was translated into Irish; and then it was translated into Irish; a tion had not yet been answered. It had been stated that question as regarded these petitioners. Did they upwards of six millions a year was spent out of Ireland think that it would be an answer to them, to say that time and by absentees. If that was the case, were the people of they could not refuse their consent to this bill. because England to be blamed for refusing to contribute their the rejection of it would carry with it the loss of the money for the education of the priests? Now, the people present ministers? Did they think that that would of this country had a great feeling on this question, and be a complete answer to the people of England? he considered that they were quite right; for there was a Now, however much the right hon. gentlemen oppostrong disposition existing to go over to the Catholic site might flatter themselves upon their own peculiar faith. The places of worship in connection with that merits, he could assure them they were grossly faith were much increasing, and its professors endea- deceived in regard to this impression. (Hear, hear, voured to make proselytes wherever they could. But, and laughter.) He could tell them that the people though he was an advocate for religious liberty, he would of England would not break their hearts if not consent to pay for their support. He thought the the loss of this measure carried also with it the loss free exercise of their religion was enough, without the of the present administration (renewed laughter). He people of England being called on to pay for its support wanted to know what was to be done with this bill? out of the consolidated fund. (Cheers.) Mr. NEVILLE advocated the necessity of improving the

character and efficiency of the College of Maynooth.

Mr. Bellew, in supporting the bill, denied that the Catholic priesthood were at all desirous of endowment.

Captain Taxlor, in opposing the bill, said that the beaten down and dispisited as a little with perfect contempt, and inertally as a function waster paper? (Hear, hear.) He strongly recommended the house to look about it. (Cheers.) He did not think that they could play tricks with the people.

He did not think that this house was sufficiently beaten down and dispisited as a function waster paper? Mr. Bellew, in supporting the bill, denied that the Catholic priesthood were at all desirous of endowment.

Gaptain Taxler, in opposing the bill, said that the beaten down and dispirited condition of the Protestants of Ireland, or of making proselytes, or Colonel Wood, Captain Pechell, Sir T. Heathcote, beaten down and dispirited condition of the Protestants of Ireland to think that they could play tricks with the people. He did not think that they could play tricks with the people. Colonel Wood, Captain Pechell, Sir T. Heathcote, affirmation of such a principle would lower the authority of Parliament, would diminish the influence of they thought proper in respect to this bill. (Hear, by those leaders whom they had raised to power by their exertions.)

Mr. Kemble, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Entority of Parliament, would diminish the influence of Government, and would shake the confidence of they thought proper in respect to this bill. (Hear, by their exertions.)

Mr. Kemble, Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. Protheroe, Mr. Denison of Government, and would shake the confidence of the whole country in the security of every other kind of property. He denied that Sir R. Peel had ever were deeply rooted in the affections of the people.

R. Peel in reference to this measure, which he warmly

tirely for the purposes of education. The whole question resolved itself into one of £17,000 in addition to the ordinary grant of £9000, and he firmly believed that the excitesound principles, and were to be colleges for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Like many other kon. members who meant to support the bill, he had received numerous communications informing him that he was about to give favour of a people and a country for whose sufferings he | consent to give |;

had always felt the deepest sympathy. Mr. FERRAND rose to support the principles professed by Ministers for many years when they were undermining the power of their predecessors to judge the Conservative party mouths, and to ask the people of Great Brite of Ireland to call upon their Sovereign to dissepresent Parliament, and to give them an open of having their sentiments honestly and since presented in that house. He read the declarmade by several of the present Ministers at the general election, in which they boasted that they had saved the Church of England from its open enemies, and its still more dangerous and insidious foes; and contended that there was now one universal cry throughout the land, that those Ministers were the insidious foes of that church to which they oledged themselves to be zealous and faithful preaged themselves to be zealous and faithful sentinels. He also quoted several extracts from the Tamworth manifesto, to show that Sir R. Peel had pledged himself to principles diametrically opposite to those of the party which he had deprived of power. By those pledges he had entered upon office with a majority of ninety-one—had filehed power from Lord John Russell—and had filled the country with hope that he mountry with hope that he made had silled the country with hope that he would, to use his own words, "walk in the light of the British constitution." He asked whether this bill was concocted in the light, or in the darkness of the British constitution? He next referred to the speech made by Sir R Pael in 1829 man introducing the Catholic R. Peel, in 1829, upon introducing the Catholic Relief Bill, for the purpose of showing that he had then promised that he would give no sanction,

and show no favour to any religion but that which was incorporated with the State. Had Sir R. Peel adhered to that pledge? He also read an extract to prove that Sir Robert Peel had at the same time provided that the title of Archbishop and ley had applied to their predecessors in office:-

"They had conceded one day measures which they deemed mischievous the day before, and had thus alienated their party, until they found themselves compelled, from sheer weakness, to throw themselves into the arms of men from whom they essentially differed, and whose course of action they believed to be most prejudicial." on some railroads of charging high passenger fares, but He asked Ministers, where was their former majority carrying goods at merely nominal rates, that they might now, and replied that they would find when they went ruin the canal companies; and remarked upon the notice to a division that the larger portion of their former generally given, that the company would not be responsi-ble for the damage done to carriages intrusted to their called on Sir Robert Peel as a man of honour to go Two clauses, which his Lordship afterwards proposed to add, met with no better fate than his opposition to the bill; and their Lordships then adjourned.

| Comptained of the manner in which is the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors and read to him the lecture which bill; and their Lordships then adjourned.

| Comptained of the manner in which is take of things should be continued? or what princtions to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors and read to him the lecture which this discussion, and read to him the lecture which this discussion, and read to him the lecture which this discussion, and read to him the lecture which this discussion, and read to him the lecture which this discussion, and read to him the lecture which this discussion, and read to him the lecture which this discussion, and read to him the lecture which the property of take advantages from one party to give to the other. The therefore deeply regretted that Mr. Ward should be continued? or what princtions to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors. Rev. Mr. Robinson, the rector of St. Andrew's, Holling the was violated by rendering the students and professors and not to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors and not to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors and not to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors and not to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors and not to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors and not to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors are the was to act as mediator between them, and not to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors are the was to act as mediator between them, and not to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors are the was to act as mediator between them, and not to the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors are the was to act as mediator between Hobhouse for a similar unconstitutional proceeding. He concluded by declaring his belief, as a sincere Protestant, that if her Majesty should be induced by the present Government to put her signature to this bill for the endowment of the Roman Catholic

and title to the British throne.

Mr. Shell adverted to the fact that the Catholics of Ireland had always aided the dissenters to get rid of their disqualifications, yet to the dissenters, the Wesleyan dissenters, it was, that the agitation against attributed. They were always foremost in the un-Christian, because uncharitable, endeavour to keep alive fanatical resentment against their Catholic fellow-countrymen. He was not much surprised at their pursuing such a course, but he confessed he was surprised by seeing the same course adopted by the the benefits of the present measure, but would call insuperable. He would not refer to the taunts of Mr. the attention of the house to the evils likely to Macaulay; he would prefer to follow the example of Lord of the Union were lost. Now, when we were slowly follow its rejection. The dissenters of England John Russell, and refrain from everything that could and Scotland would rejoice; but he warned them create any but kindly feelings. He warned the house that in another Parliament they would find that that they must break up formidable combination in the ling of the name were approximating to each the union with Ireland, called by courtesy the Ireland against the British Government. He did other, the country was to be kept from doing United Kingdom, could never be maintained not think they could break up that combination by justice by the revival of this party cry. He No one could doubt that its rejection would force, but it might be broken up by doing justice to the contended that the resistance to this measure give an extraordinary impulse to repeal agitation; people. When he found it necessary to refer some time did not rest on its religious grounds. not because the Irish people would care about the back to a cloud which seemed lowering in the west, and thought that the resistance would have been less rejection of the measure per se, but because it would afford proof to demonstration of the fact that Ireland could not hope to be justly legislated for by England. It would, in that case, appear that the Catholics of freland were to be governed, not by the members of the Established Church, but by the fanaticism of the Baptists, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists; and they might rely upon it there would be found people in Ireland who would tell that country that even life itself could no longer be tolerable under circumstances so degrading. He appealed to the house whether, not only this measure, but even ulterior ones of a similar character, were not preferable to a civil war; not that he anticipated such a result from the rejection of this measure alone, but it was scarcely wise to risk even the remotest possibility of a calamity so full of horrors.

Mr. Law spoke for some time against the measure. at a loss to know what answer could be given to the petitioners against it, numerous as they were almost beyond precedent. He wished to put one or two sions had given great and general dissatisfaction. questions to the house and the Government; not any nquisitive or impertinent ones, such as had been put by the hon. member for Northamptonshire. (Hear, hear, from Mr. O'Brien, and great laughter.) He was not going to ask whether if the noble lord the member for London had brought in the present bill they would have opposed it. He believed that they would have burned the noble lord and the Pope in resolution would effect the alterations which he deemed that bill in their hands to the hustings they would have been here to-day to tell the tale. (Cheers.) He would not ask these questions, and for the best of all reasons, as the right hon. gentleman the recorder reasons, as the right hon. gentleman the recorder reasons, as the right hon. would tell them that no man was bound to criminate himself (laughter); but he should like to ask whether these innumerable petitions that had been presented church endowments of every description. If they wanted to the house were to be treated as so much waste education, let them ask for a grant as extensive as they paper? (Hear, hear.) Were they or were they not liked, and he would give it his ardent support. Don't let a representative assembly : and, he would ask them, whom? Why, of a few Roman Catholic priests. (Hear, signed a mass of petitions had been presented against any measure? He asked them, did they suppose that it would be an answer to these petitions for gentlemen to get up there and merely say they blamed the miprised at the gratitude that some of the Irish members had displayed for this miserable, this paltry and The proposition now before the house would create no state—(cheers), but it appeared that they were now Was this enormous mass of petitions to be treated with perfect contempt, and merely as so much waste

Sir F. TRENCH advocated the course pursued by Sir | people. (Hear, hear.) He believed that there never was any Parliament or House of Commons so hated Maynooth grant. and detested. (Laughter.) And he thought that if Mr. Cobden had carefully examined the bill, and could find nothing in it to justify Mr. Muntz in designating it as a trap into which the liberal members supporting the bill had fallen; nor could he see anything to warrant the assertion that there was any intention of endowing the Roman Catholic religion. The grant appeared to be entirely for the purposes of education. The whole question before the proposes of education and the thought that it they persevered with this measure against the declared opinions of the people, they would rue the day for their temerity. (Cheers.) No, they could not believe would believe, but that the people would break their hearts if they retired from office. (Loud laughter.) Depend upon it that if they did not take care some the proposition of the people, they would rue the day for their temerity. knew to be as unfair as they were unfounded, he woud resist this bill as long as it remained upon the table of the house. (Cheers.)

in opposition to the sentithem, and in favour of the ments of a great contract measure of the 6 ment, without stating the reasons which gun to his decision. The noble lord resorted to m. of the arguments already adduced in the course of the debate by other honourable mbers, and alluded to the smallness of the grant aynooth, which, in the aggregate, did not exceed enue of three of the Irish prelates of the endowed Established Church. Unless they prepared to carry out the spirit in which the

Maynooth was first established, they must . common justice, go back to the Repeal of the Union, and restore to Ireland her parliament. Under these feelings the petitions on the table, however numerous, could not induce him to vote against the bill, while the object he held in view was truth, freedom, and justice. He had little to gain by the course he was pursuing. He would lose the favour of the dissenters, while the gratitude of the Catholics would, according to the ordinary course of nature, be given to those who had the power to serve them, rather than to those who had the will without the power. He complained not of this, but he was prepared to legislate for the benefit of the community, without reference to the feelings which might be created personally towards himself, and, therefore, it was that he was now prepared to vote in opposition to the numerous petitions upon the table. Sir R. INGLIS opposed the measure on the ground, that he believed it would ultimately lead to the en-dowment of the Roman Catholic Church.

Sir R. PEEL said, many of the opponents of the n ure, on his side of the house, had felt themselves called upon to adopt that course, utterly regardless of consequences, in the exercise of a conscientious duty. He quences, in the exercise of a conscientious duty. He object to—aye, and to get rid of the Protestant honoured them for this, however he might regret the loss Church establishment in Ireland, which was a symbol of their support. On the other side of the house, also. there were numerous examples of gentlemen equally Bishop should not be assumed by the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church; and showed that he had constituents in order to support a measure which they violated his own provision by the 17th and 18th clause of the Bequests Act, which he contended was a violation of the Act of Settlement, and a contraduty could induce the Government to support a measure which they believed calculated to benefit the public. At the same time the house must believe that nothing but a sense of duty could induce the Government to risk everything by vention of the oath of supremacy. He insisted that the great Tory party had received no benefit from The right hon, baronet then went on to state the grounds the accession of its leaders to power, but that it had been continually deceived and betrayed by them. the bill before the house. So soon as they had quelled He applied to them the character which Lord Stan- the agitation in Ireland, in 1843, and vindicated the law, they felt that then was the time, when it could not be said they were actuated by fear, to take the whole condition of Ireland into consideration with a view to its improvement. The effect of their very first measure, the Charitable Bequests Act, was to break up the formidable combination which existed between the clergy, laity, and physical strength of Ireland. Such a result gave ample encouragement to persevere in the same course, and hence the proposition for endeavouring, in the spirit of kindness, to place Maynooth upon a footing more consonant to the requirements of the Irish people. The miserable stipend of £9000 a year was insufficient to allow of overatonce to Lord J. Russell, and not to drag his party any other than theological education, and that theology any longer through the kennel of apostasy. He complained of the manner in which Sir James Grathis state of things should be continued? or what principles of the manner in which sir James Grathis state of things should be continued? or what principles of the manner in which sir James Grathis state of things should be continued? testant religion, to make such arrangements as would result in committing the religious education of the people | the abomination of abominations, and filled him with tolmen grateful to the Government for its liberality, in- unutterable loathing and disgust. He was sorry to stead of to men smarting under the miserable grant hitherto allowed to Maynooth. This measure was alone, College of Maynooth, she would sign away her right and stood entirely on its own merits. It was no part of any ulterior plan for endowing the Catholic clergy, nor was it intended to facilitate endowments hereafter. He would even say he saw great difficulty in the way of endowment. The Catholic clergy and laity declined endowment, and the demonstrations against it on the part of the this measure of concession to the Catholics was to be people of England were such as to render it extremely difficult if he had it in contemplation, which he had not. But at the same time he would not place any future Government in the difficult position of being told that he perable. It was sufficient to say he did not contemplate endowment, but the hon. baronet had no right to call upon Free Church of Scotland. He would not enter into him to say that the existing difficulty would remain always

to declare that England had rights and was prepared to had the measure itself been larger, for at present it maintain them, it gave him great consolation to reflect avowed a principle which it did not carry out, and

ral cheers. The house then divided-For the second reading ...

Majority for Ministers ...

Against it ...

The house then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, April 21. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE brought forward a motion to rescind the 11th section of Standing Order No. 87, which requires Mr. T. Duncombe opposed the measure, and was in propounding this motion was, that the house might

Sir G. CLERK defended the reports of the railway department of the Board of Trade, which reports, he believed, gave very general satisfaction. He opposed the

motion as being altogether unnecessary, After speeches from Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Gladstone. effigy in every part of the country. (Hear, hear.) requisite, and he, therefore, moved as an amendment an He would not ask them whether if they had brought address to the Crown, praying that all papers of the Board

> After some further discussion Mr. Duncombe replied, and withdrew his motion, in order to make way for the amendment of Mr. Bernal, which he was willing to

> The amendment was then put by the Speaker, and

THE MAYNOOTH BILL. On the motion for reading the order of the day for taking into consideration the grant to the College of May-

agreed to.

ment were refused.

Sir R. Inglis opposed commencing a discussion of such importance at such a late hour as a quarter past ten o'clock. It would be unworthy of the magnitude of the subject to press it forward at such an hour, and he must

therefore persist to a division if his request of postpone-

Sir R. PEEL said, he would not place it in the power

sed. The ining business on the paper was then disposed house adjourned. Tuesday, April 22.

use sat only for a short time, and no business of ce was transacted. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

The bouse met at four o'clock. On the motion of Mr. T. Egerton, a new writ was ordered for the election of a burgess to serve for the

were presented from a great number of places and congregations by Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Mackinnon,

CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.

Lord J. Russell said he would, on Monday next put the house in possession of the precise nature of the resolution he intended to move on the 1st of May. ACADEMICAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND. Lord Ashley said, in reference to the communica

tion made by my right hon, friend at the head of her Majesty's Government to this house last year, and day or another, those rotten walls would be made to rattle about their ears. Notwithstanding all those charges of intolerance and bigotry—notwithstanding their alleged desire to perpetrate injustice—which of academical devantages were levelled against these whereast about their alleged desires to perpetrate injustice—which of academical devantages were levelled against those whereast about their alleged desires to perpetrate injustice—which of academical devantages were levelled against those whereast alleged to his opening statement in introducing the proposal of this grant to Maynooth, I wish to ask him whether it is his intention to propose any further plan of academical devantages. ment raised against it had no parallel in the history of pettifogging persecution. He would not only support the oresent bill, but he would also vote for a grant for acade-oresent bill, but he will be good enough, either before we go into complete the will be good enough, either before we go into complete the will be good enough, either before we go into complete the will be good enough, either before we go into complete the will be good enough, either before we go into complete the will be good enough. line of such scheme?

having given me notice of this question, and I beg to negative. Lord J. Russell said, after the numerous letters state it is the intention of her Majesty's Government a bad vote. It would, however, be a conscientious one in the had received from the academical constituents, he could not to propose other measures with regard to academical education in Ireland, irrespective of the measure before the house. It certainly was my earnest wish to proceed with this bill before any other business, but I will undertake, before the third reading, to give—or that some member of the Government vinced that the house could not escape from it if it shall give—a general outline of those other measures. MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

The order of the day was read for going into committee upon the appropriation to be made from the Consolidated Fund for the College of Maynooth. On the question that the Speaker do leave the

Mr. WARD rose to move his resolution, "That it is the opinion of this house that any provision to be made for the purposes of the present bill ought to be taken from the funds already applicable to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland." He wanted, he said, to amend this bill by grafting on it the proposition which he had just read, instead of throwing it out altogether. After getting rid of a charge of bad faith—which he said had been preferred against him for having betrayed a cause in which he had never embarked—he proceeded to state that the concessions which he now asked the house to make to the Roman Catholics of Ireland were not of grace and favour, but of right; for he was of opinion that they were as much entitled to a Roman Catholic establishment in Ireland as the people of England were to a Protestant Church establishment here, or as the people of Scotland were to a Presbyterian establishment there. On he same ground on which English Protestants would bject to the establishment of Presbyterianism in England, and on which Scotch Presbyterians would object to the establishment of English Episcocacy in Scotland, had the Irish Roman Catholic reason to of our triumph, and a badge of their defeat and dis-grace. We ought to discard all our former foul prejudices, and as we were embarking in a new course, ought to take care that we did not embark in a wrong one. As we were also acting on a progressive principle, we ought, if we took this step at all, to be prepared for all its consequences, and to consider how we could settle, once for all, the just claims of Caprepared for all its consequences, and to consider how we could settle, once for all, the just claims of Catholicism in Ireland, and so reconcile the opinions of the people of England and Scotland to it. He then viewed the opposition to this measure in three lights—first, as resting on the voluntary principle; secondly, —first, as resting on the voluntary principle; secondly, as resting on religious scruples; and then as resting on the notion that the money necessary to carry it into effect ought not to be taken out of the general funds of the nation. After showing that there was no force in any of these three classes of objection, he pro ceeded to contend that the house ought to accede to his amendment as containing the only safe method of reconstructing the Church establishment of Ireland. The only obstacle to that reconstruction was the state of feeling out of doors. To that feeling no one dared to give utterance in that house; for if any man did would justify a revolutiou in the land to-morrow He then commented with great indignation on the language used by many of the petitioners—on the sentiments in the mouths of Christian ministers were say that many men of mind had lent themselves to this agitation; among others, Mr. Colquhoun, who, ten years ago, made a speech at Exeter-hall very different from the mild and gentle speech which he had delivered a few nights ago in that house. He then showed, that if there had been any breach of faith as to the compact made at the time of the Union, it was not on the part of the Roman Catholics, but of the British Government, as Lord Cornwallis had at that time distinctly promised to the Roman Catholics of Ireland the payment of their clergy, and as the only obstacle to the fulfilment of that promise had been the insanity of George III. Up to 1810 the King's health had been the sole bar to Roman Catholic emancipation; but then the cry of "No Popery" became a party and a political cry,

that on the previous day he had sent a message of peace | fixed a taxation on the country which, he said, ought to come out of other funds. The sum wanted fell short of £56,000, and fell short of that which was provided by Lord Morpeth's bill for suppressing the revenue of those parishes in Ireland where there were only 800,000 Protestants to be provided for, was erection and endowment of this College of Maynooth, without injury to any interest whatsoever. He then showed that there were 860 benefices with less than 50 Protestants in each, that their income amounted to £58,000, which sum was available for this endowment, without having recourse to any taxation on the people of England and Scotland. The Bishop's lands too were another fund. They had been formerly frittered away under the manage ment of trustees; but now that the income derivable from them had been raised from £16,000 to £300,000 a-year, the house would be responsible for the mismanagement of them, if some portion were not applied to educational purposes. He denied that there was any obstacle to such an appropriation in the 5th article of the Union with Ireland. He thought that Sir R. Peel's speech on Friday must have made a bad impression in Ireland, as it led to the conclusion that England's weakness was Ireland's strength, and that we would yield to force that which we would not grant to justice. He said that in bringing this amendment forward it was not so much on account of the money as of the principle affirmed in it. I Sir R. Peel would give him the principle, he would give him in return unlimited credit on the Consolidated Fund, until the re-construction of the Church property was completed. In conclusion, he called on the house to concur with him in his amendment, as it would remove many of the objections to this measure, and would be indicative of the future course of

> Captaim M. BERKELEY, in seconding the amendment, warned those who might be inclined to raise the cry of Church-spoliation and robbery, that they might raise by it another more mischievous cry in Ireland-namely, that of Church restoration and Church restitution.

the British Government.

Sir T. FREMANTLE complimented Mr. Ward on his The Coms (Import) Duties Bill was read a third Petitions against any further grant to Maynooth principle itself, because it involved the question of of giving religious instruction and consolation to the appropriating of all the Church property of Ireland to inhabitants of Ireland, or of making proselytes, or inhabitants of

Mr. Hindley presented 111 petitions against the rejected the argument against the appropriation clause, founded on the fifth clause of the articles of Church in Ireland? Certainly not. Then the ques-Union, and was prepared to refer to the speech to tion which the house had to consider was this. which Mr. Ward had alluded, if he persisted in that declaration. He also showed that the 24th clause of the Catholic Relief Bill, which provided for the inviolability of the Established Church of England and Ireland, was equally opposed both to the appropriation clause and to this amendment, which was but a corollary from it. He denied that the Irish Church was the monster grievance of Ireland, as some contended; and read several petitions from the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy of Ireland, to show that that neither was the feeling nor ought to be the feeling of the Roman Catholic population. For these and many other reasons he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government of which he was a ine of such scheme?

Sir R. Peel.—I am obliged to the noble lord for member, to meet this amendment with a decided the world had scarcely ever seen exceeded. The men

Sir W. James followed on the same side, but said that it was his firm opinion that the subject of the Irish Church must, before many years elapsed, come the people of Scotland; and since that time all seriously under the consideration of the house. He enmity between Scotland and England had ceased, lamented that there should be a necessity for taking and the oldest man now living did not recollect the such a subject into consideration; but he was conretained any regard for a sense of justice. He had received many representations from his constituents manner in which Ireland had been governed? or to vote against this bill; but he was compelled by feelings of duty to withhold his assent from their with Scotland, have ever risen to its present grandeur?

requisitions. Mr. MILNER GIBSON was glad to find that Si Walter James saw further into futurity than Sir T Fremantle, and that he was convinced that it would be necessary before long for Parliament to take into its consideration the state of the revenues of the Protestant Church in Ireland. The principle for which Sir T. Fremantle had contended went the whole length of asserting, that the Church property of Ireland was so sacred that it must not be touched, even if there were not a single Protestant in Ireland; but if that were true, how had it come to pass that the house had given 25 per cent, to the landlords of Ireland out of the property of the Church of Ireland by the Tithe Compensation Act and the Vestry Cess Act? He agreed with Mr. Cobden that this question of endowing Maynooth was not a religious, but an educational one; and he therefore felt justified in giving his support to a grant for its endowment. Even on the principles of the petitioners against this bill, he felt justified in supporting it. To make religion a ground for not granting assistance to education at Maynooth, was to make the religion of Ireland the ground for excluding its inhabitants from civil advantages. He thought the proposition of Mr. Ward to supply funds for the education of the Roman Catholic priests from the funds of the Protestant Church in Ireland a just one; and as its funds were more than sufficient to supply the spiritual wants of its congregation, he could not see why the house should refuse the remainder to general purposes. There was not a parallel in the world to the Protestant Church in Ireland. It was the greatest ecclesiastical enormity in Europe; it was an insult to the people of Ireland, and a permanent badge of but he defied any man to say that the late

Sir John Walsh was not certain that he understood the logic of the last speaker; but if he did, he inferred from it that Mr. Milner Gibson was opposed to Church establishments altogether. Now, he was a friend to Church establishments, and he resisted this amendment, because he considered that it struck a fatal blow, not only against the Church Establishment in Ireland, but in this country also. He then proceeded to take a view of the state of society in Ireland, and of the policy by which Ireland had been governed for many years past. He showed that it had long been divided into two great parties, and that it would be impossible to restore peace between them while you left in either of them a feeling that equal justice had not been done to both. The duty of the Governhave tacked his amendment on the present bill, Peel would be the Minister to bring down to the which had been wisely introduced by Sir R. Peel as house a bill framed on this motion of Mr. Ward, a healing measure for Ireland. What would be the Some honest man might quit office rather than supeffect of his success? It would convert the clive-port such a measure; but there would be no difbranch into a firebrand. He trusted that in passing this bill, followed up, as he knew that it would be, by others of a soothing effect on the Roman Catholic population, Sir R. Peel would still consider himself irrevocably pledged to the inviolability of the Proside of the house, and then the Chancellor of the testant Church in Irreland. testant Church in Ireland.

on the subject of the Established Church in Ireland,

so, owing to his absence from England. The amend

ment of Mr. Ward opened the whole of the question whether the Protestant Church there was an institution which ought or ought not to be maintained. When the Legislature was called upon Oregon question was amicably settled, he would give to decide whether an institution ought to be neither more nor less to Ireland than he would give maintained, the first thing to be inquired into and thus it was that one after another all the benefits was, whether it was a good or a bad one. His deliberate opinion was, that the Protestant Church coming back to the state of things forty-five years in Ireland was a bad, and a very bad institution— Mr. Ward, which ought to have been made long nay, more, that of all church institutions in the ago. It would be granted when it was too late, ago, and when all the statesmen in the house deservworld that of Ireland was the most absurd and unjustifiable. He denounced all the arguments which had been used that evening in defence of the Church of Ireland as mere shifts to evade the objections which had been urged against it. They had not heard one gentleman say, "The Church of Ireland is a good institution—it exists for such and such purposes, and I will show that it answers those purposes." He had never read any defence of the Church Establishment either in England or in Scotland, stroyed, he thought that it ought to be maintained, which was not in itself a bitter satire on that in He defended the inviolability of the Protestant Ireland. The travellers of every country in the Church in Ireland on the compact made at the Union, less than fifty Protestants. He then showed that the whole income of the Scotch Church, which had 3,000,000 of souls to provide for, was £200,000, and that the income of the Church of Ireland, which had showed by quotation from a speech of Lord John Rowhere else, either in Europe or in the Church of Ireland, which had showed by quotation from a speech of Lord John Rowhere else, either in Europe or in the Church of Ireland, which had showed by quotation from a speech of Lord John Rowhere else, either in Europe or in ought to be maintained, although he was in favour such exclusive privileges. In governing a Church you should not think more of five rich than or one poor man, but rather more of five poor than of one rich man; and yet this was exactly what we had long been doing in Ireland. He contended meet his proposition with a decided negative. This was the first time that a proposition had ever been the property of the Protestant £650,000. He argued that by a re-distribution of you should not think more of five rich than of one this property an arrangement might be made for the poor man, but rather more of five poor than of tion and consolation on the voluntary principle, because he had not funds to pay for it; that he ought not to have it on charity, because charity was precarious, but that he ought to have it from the State as a matter of right, and not as a matter of grace and favour, because it was important to the State that he should be well and religiously educated. All the arguments which he should use in defending the Church of England, and all the charges which he should make in assailing it. would apply with double force as an attack on the Protestant Church of Ireland; for it rewould apply with double lorce as an attack on the Protestant Church of Ireland; for it reversed the text of Scripture—it filled the rich with good things, and sent the hungry empty away. He also objected that it was a proselytising Church; for the well recollected that some years ago, when we were abolishing a certain number of its bishops, Sir Repeal of the Union, and believed that it was the resolution of the house expression the sentiments of R. Inglis observed that we ought not to abolish them, for there was an expansive force in Protes-

its adherents, and render the whole number of bishops necessary. That might have been a good argument in the mouth of Cecil soon after the Reformation; but it was wonderful to him how gentlemen of great ability could use it after this Church had existed in Ireland from 1560 to 1845. He asked whether the Church had not been guarded during all that time by protective laws and by penal statutes, and whether t had been victorious over the old faith, or was confined to the difficult task of defending the old English pale? Where it was 200 years ago, there that Church was still; it had not been victorious, it He believed he spoke the sentiments of his colleagues had not even defended its own. If he were a Roman | -he certainly spoke his own-when he declared that Catholic, he should say that the policy of Heaven had been victorious over its worldly assailants; but what that the Irish Church was a bad institution and a was he, as a Protestant, to say? What was he to nuisance. He could not admit for one moment that of any one to say that he had hurried the measure through the house. After the manner in which it had been requestion through good report and evil report, but by wealth and power, had been defeated by ignorance contrary, after the most anxious deliberation, he was ceived by the house and by the public, he felt that it could not congratulate him on his having chosen an and superstition struggling under poverty and opassumed a feature of vital importance. He would, however, agree to the postponement, but would at the same
the house should assent to his amendment, it would land were not mere Roman Catholics in name: When he first brought it forward there was a ma- what were the occupations of its bishops in his days. quired that the hon, member of Cork should terrify jority in its favour; it was then introduced into They might know how the revenues of one Irish the Tithe Compensation Bill, and was carried bishoprick had been squandered in their own days on be made of ecclesiastical property for beneficial purfor two or three years afterwards as part of that bill the shores of the Mediterranean from the pages of poses, without the slightest injury to any person through the House of Commons, though it was rejected as regularly in the House of Lords; but in the Catholic clergy were healing the sick and consoling year 1838 it was left out, and Lord Morpeth and the dying in the hovels of the peasantry in Ireland, Lord J. Russell both made excellent speeches—from exposed to hunger, and poverty, and disease, and which he read extracts—in justification of the policy of abandoning it. This was a bill for the endowment of the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, and to be turned from its attachment to Catholicism by he called upon the house to pass it without an ap- the machinery which the Protestant Church had propriation clause for the very same reasons which induced the house to pass the Tithe Compensation show that the same machinery had been equally unborough of Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis of Blandford, who has accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Compensation show that the same machinery had been equally unsuccessful in procuring peace and harmony among the Chiltern Hundreds.

Show that the same machinery had been equally unsuccessful in procuring peace and harmony among the Chiltern Hundreds. ciple to this bill, he then proceeded to object to the testant Church in Ireland had not answered the end

But was that the case with respect to the Protestant what was the best mode of producing union between two countries different from each other in religion? Phe History of England afforded an useful lesson upon that point. England had long been connected with two countries differing from her in religion. England had tried to force the Anglican system of religion on both. Rebellion followed in Scotland and also in Ireland. In Scotland the rebellion was successful in consequence of the leaders of it acting in concert with those of the English Parliament on matters of religion. But the restoration came, and with it the Anglican system was restored; and then followed twenty-eight years of such misgovernment on the one hand and of such outrages on the other as

began to find out that institutions were made for men, and not men for institutions. Then came a utterance of a wish for the Repeal of the Union between the two countries. Would that have been the case if Scotland had been governed in the same manner in which Ireland had been governed? or with Scotland, have ever risen to its present grandeur? Entertaining these opinions, he should give his support to Mr. Ward's proposition. That proposition might be defeated now, but it would be granted before long by a Liberal Ministry from principle, and by a Conservative Ministry from fear. Sir R. Peel had to be a provided with the principle of the proposition of the principle of taught on Friday night an important lesson to the people of Ireland—a lesson which Ministers ought to be slow to teach, because the people were generally too prone to learn it. He had told the people of Ireland that the only way to obtain concession from him was by agitation. Too long had that been the policy of England towards Ireland. He instanced this by reference to what had occurred in the American war, in the war of the French revolution, and subsequently when Catholic emancipation was granted to prevent the possibility of a civil war. A short time then intervened, and a Ministry was in power prepared to do justice to Ireland. Again the cry of "No Popery" was raised, and a party was raised to power which had regularly maligned all the mild policy of the Whigs towards Ireland. The country was looking for many towards and the country was looking for the way. was looking for severe measures towards that country, when out came a series of conciliatory measures; and when an explanation of the change in the Tory policy was called for, all the explanation given was that the monster meetings in Ireland were very formidable, and that there was an apprehension of war with the United States. This concession was therefore made because Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Polk between them had made the Government of England feel very uneasy. He asked what was to be the end of a policy which yielded nothing to principle and everything to fear? The Whigs had been taunted with servility to Mr. O'Connell, on principle. They thought that the repeal of the Union would be dangerous to the safety and integrity of the empire, and had said upon principle that to that repeal they would never consent. His advice to the Ministry was this—"What you are prepared to grant, grant frankly; what you are prepared to withhold, withhold resolutely. It will not be easy to wrest it from you; but there is a way of conceding which only excites contempt and invites exaction; and he was afraid from the experience of the present, that many years would not elapse before that machinery would be put in force against the Ministry, which would compel them to grant much more than this paltry grant to Maynooth. His opinion was, that if there should be a chance of rebellion in

Exchequer will exclaim, that as he (Mr. Macaulay) Mr. Macaulay was anxious to explain his views had foreseen the extent of the inconsistency of which Ministers would be guilty, it did not fall within his province to reprove them for it. He, therefore, as he had never before had an opportunity of doing entered at this moment his protest against the practice of granting in time of danger concessions which you would withhold in times of peace. If the next mail from America should bring tidings that the if she were in open rebellion and thirty sail of the line were riding in St. George's Channel in open defiance to us. He should vote for this concession of when it would only serve to encourage agitation, and it would be considered by the world, not as an act of national greatness, but of national weakness and

Mr. Macaulay had just delivered, as he had given

his warmest support to this measure on a former occasion. So far from thinking that the Irish Church was an evil in itself, and ought to be deof a re-distribution of its revenues. He could not made to transfer the property of the Protestant Church to the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Church. It had often been suspected that such was the object of the appropriation clause; but it had always been denied that there was any justice in such a suspicion. He had foreseen long since the consequences which would follow the proposition of the appropriation clause; and now the house had them distinctly arrayed before it in a proposal to destroy the Protestant Church. He implored the house not to commit spoliation on the Church of Ireresolution of the house, expressing the sentiments of all the inhabitants of Great Britain, and a majority tantism, which would soon increase the number of of those of Ireland, to resist such a measure to the utmost, even though the empire should be shaken to its foundation in the course of the struggle. He denied Mr. Macaulay's assertion that this measure had been extorted from Government by fear; and repeated his former assertion that it had been planned and announced by Government long before there was any apprehension of a misunderstanding with America. Neither was it brought forward nor announced until the Government had put down the monster meetings, and reduced the agitation in Ireland within limits which no longer left any reasonable ground for alarm.

> confirmed in the opinion that it was the duty of this country to maintain the Protestant Established Church in Ireland. He was decidedly opposed to the

them a little more, and a fair adjustment would then (Continued in our fifth page.)

ABERDEEN.—A meeting of those holding cards of the National Charter Association, will be held on the 29th of April, at eight o'clock P.M., at 154, Gallow-

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmillstreet, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon. street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newing. ton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 340, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the

Saturday, April 26, 1845.

City of Westminster