348(1)<u>\$</u> 1172 TO-THE-IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My DEAR FRIENDS,-I trust that by this time you entertain the belief that I did not venture upon a mere haphazard guess when I pointed out the many collateral questions depending upon the issue of Sir Robert Peel's commercial policy, and that I did not make much of a miscalculation as to the period when the measures still debating would be brought to a final close. Doubtless you recollect the sanguine anticipations of the free trade party upon the conversion of Peel and Wellington to their policy. You also recollect my predictions for the last eight years, that three years, at least, would be the period that any Minister would require for finally adjusting the

question. You remember my several retorts upon the guesses of the Times as to the certainty of a godsend, in the hope of strengthening the preten-TOTAL REPEAL. You remember that a fortnight sions of Lord Stanley and the old Tory party who before Sir Robert's present policy was hinted at in grasp for an opportunity to restore the dominion of the City article of the Times, that I had faithfully their faction in this country and in Ireland. Now, sketched the very project with which he met Parlia- herein lies our difficulty ; while we avoid Scylla we ment upon. You recollect that for months the must not fall upon Charybdis. While we pronounce Times was occupied in allaying the fears of the landed against old Whiggery we must not enlist under the supply to meet the year's scarcity. Well, now read the following from the Times of this (Wednesday) morning :---

CORN-EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APBIL 27. The arrivals during the past week were moderate of all British grain, but ABUNDANT OF FOREIGN. The supply of wheat from abroad equalled about 20.000 quarters, with about 20,000 barrels of flour from America. The continued delay of the Corn Bill operates very prejudicially for business in this market, and is beginning to work with serious injury upon the interests of both imor the granaries and the Continued AR-RIVALS, without any immediate prospect of clearance, keep the foreign trade in an altogether stagnant state, and disarrange the course of business to an extent only known to those engaged in it.

Now, what do you think of the "ABUNDANT ravaging power of the free traders I merely did SUPPLIES PROM ABROAD - THE OVER. so until you should be prepared to establish your claim LOADED STATE OF THE GRANARIES AND and have your full share in the partition. The value EXPECTED ARRIVALS ?"-while we hear of that I have shown you to exist in the land, the great frightful scarcity in Belgium and other countries on the mighty, the cheering progress that you have the continent of Europe. Bear in mind, that in made in the knowledge of agricultural science, the reply to all the rigmarole fustion of hired editors. I have been constantly dinning the fact into your ears, that foreign prices, however high, would not slavery; the trust and fervent hope that its possesrule the English market; that, however scarcity may prevail in other countries, free trade in a rich market would invite foreigners to export to that market, not their surplus, but what was actually reonired for the necessities of the exporting state; in short, that the foreign merchant or English speculator never entertained the question as to the ability of any country to spare the amount exported. Well, I think the above admission from the Times of this morning fully establishes the truth of my assertion. Then, with regard to the policy of the free traders; you recollect that in my several letters to Mr. Cobden I warned him that the question of free trade would merge into one of political intrigue, and that, when that day arrived, he would merge the commercial in the political question. Well, as far as passing events can sustain this position, they daily strengthen it: because we find Mr. Cobden dining with Lord Monteagle and others of the Whig Ministry and expectants of office ; we find Lords Palmerston and Grey contending for the patronage of be compelled to court and supplicate your aid. I Mr. Cobden, and we find him on all hands an expec- owe a debt to the Irish oligarchy, and it is the twin 4. In the case of the company being already incorpo. tant for political power. My friends, when I have be questions, upon which the entire press of the country ever confidence in the strength of a Ministry only now powerful by an unnatural coalition may appease the have told you that it was one thing to reconcile a patronage, station, and power. It is not the interest, nor has it ever been the policy, of Sir Robert Peel to court popular support as a means of Ministerial strength. He boasts of being a Constitutional Minister, yea, so confirmed is he in the usage of Parliament, that, like the Welsh Judge who preferred being drowned in his carriage because there was no being buried in the rains of the House of Commons. a blessing for the members. now. The fall of Peel must be constitutional and the restoration of the Whigs must be unpremeditated and unsought for. It must be an act of necessity and a dire necessity, a necessity the evils of which may be averted and which may be turned to good if you are PREPARED FOR THE DAY OF ACTION. Let us now take a brief view of the many dangers that threaten both at home and abroad. America. with a vast influx of Irish vengeance and English Chartism being daily wasted to her shores, is increasing in growing hostility to her imperious parent. America feels and knows that the standard of democracy once practically established in that country, and the non-intervention principle once decided upon, English oligarchical power must tremble and fall before the growing genius of an enlightened people. France holds her peace upon the fragile life of an old man. Spain is in revolt. Portugal is in rebellion. Prussia is demanding a constitution. Switzerland is looking to the remodelling of her Republic. The Italian states of Austria are only held in bondage by a military sway and police surveillance that is becoming too expensive for their tyrants. The Northern tyrant is trembling upon his throne for the atrocities he has committed in Poland. The Austrian is co-partner in his misdeeds. "particeps criminis" in his guilt. England thus threatened from abroad is surrounded with domestic difficulties. Ireland. outraged by her foul dominion. but watches the onportunity to throw off her yoke, while at home her slaves who never have been reconciled to her policy or her law, with minds growing in intellectual greatfuture, all communing together, all preparing to act together; all inclining to the one opinion, to the same resolve, that the POSSESSION OF THE LAND, and that alone, can place them in the situation of freemen, make them independent of the mystery of the law, the caprice of capital, the whim of the justice, the centralization of government and



VOL. X. NO. 442

of the Protectionists who watch the tide of events a interest, with the assurance that every country in banners of old Toryism. In fighting the battle of Europe, as well as England, required an additional protection under Stanley, Bentinck, and Miles, we would be fighting against ourselves and rivetting chains which it may cost us years to threw off; whereas remaining a party of observation, determined to act as an army of occupation when the squabblers

of the several factions shall have weakened their united power, we become respected, strong and dreaded. I am induced to write in this tone because an attempt is being made in the manufacturing districts to seduce us into an unnatural coalition, to force us into an unseasonable agitation.

When! I have been engaged in unravelling the whole question of free-trade for you, the very "Pimps" who are now seeking to cajole you described me as the hired tool of the landlords. I told you a thousand times, that, if I protected their plunder from the ravaging power of the free traders, I merely did

longing, wishful eye with which you look upon the land as the only means of your redemption from sion will restore you to your just position in society, make you kind and fostering parents instead of crue | sited at the Private Bill-office, there to be open to the intaskmasters; that it will make your virtuous wives amiable instead of disreputable in the eyes of society and the world ; that it will make your little children grow up to nature's standard instead of being stunted to the growth prescribed by machinery; that it will make you demand, not beg, fer equal laws, with the aristocracy to protect your inheritance, your rights, and your privileges; all these cheering anticipations confirm me in the belief that you are prepared for the division of party, for THE PARTITION OF THE SOIL, and for the assertion of your rights.

I am strengthened in this belief by the fact that every pen now writes about, every tongue now talks about, every brain now thinks about-the MAD POLICY of Feargus O'Connor ! If ever inclined to at the present moment, when you are upon the eve of victory, and when the several contending parties will brother of the English oligarchy, which no other man

broad deminion is tottering and must fall, I am not stockholders thereof competent to vote at the ordinary and a large amount of public opinion has been in the man to prop their staggering corruption, to meetings of the company, and representing either perand a large amount of public opinion has been in the man to prop their staggering corruption, to error, I consider my opinions entitled to some weight uphold their ill-used power. Who, may I ask, is whole capital or stock of the company. 5. That at such of the 558,000 Frieze Coats of Ireland? The entire with your order. The future prospects of this now the paid tool of the landlords. Those who are country-her difficulties and dangers-are mapped in counsel, those who are in league, those who are thereat scrip equal to at least three-fifths of the total very clearly to my view, however the press may at- in collusion with the hired tools of the Buckinghams amount of scrip produced at the meeting ; or, in the case tempt to obscure them from vulgar vision ; or how- and the Richmonds, or Feargus O'Connor? My friends you have never thought soberly for an hour on the plant and growth of Chartism ; you fears of the trafficking community. I tell you that have never reflected upon its purity and virtue ; it however the present great question may terminate, has never struck you that its strong sense of right suance thereof, in the event of the above prescribed Peel, like Acteon, will be torn by his own dogs. I and justice, and not the denunciation of Feargus O'Connnor, has roused the profligate and driven the of the persons constituting the said meeting, approving party to be shorn of a portion of their political faithless from our ranks. The history of Chartism or not approving of the bill, to be taken and recorded. power, while they still possessed sufficient to uphold has never yet been written. It shall be one day, their sway and preserve their privileges, because they and then, if not fouled or deformed by its own supwell knew that resistance to the national demand porters, it will stand fair contrast with any move- the original day of meeting, and such day, hour, and might be followed by the requirement of larger con- ment that the world has yet witnessed. It is a great place being, in the meantime, advertised twice in each or cessions-but that it was another thing to reconcile and mighty monument; a tower of strength to the them, at one and the same time, to a loss of property, righteous and a terror to the evil doer. Men of thereof to cause to be taken and recorded the votes of Manchester, I learn that the emissaries of the English oligarchy, the boasted supporters of Church and King, the duckers of the Jacobins, the mortgagors of your labour, the usurpers of your rights, the suppressors of your privileges, the abridgers of your amusements, the despoilers of your homes, are precedent for a Judge sitting on the box with his amongst you, and I have been invited to meet, opcoachman, that I verily believe Peel would prefer pose and expose them. But, think for a moment what a reflection my acceptance of the invitation rather than commence business before the Chaplain would be upon the courage and wisdom of the of the Speaker had sanctified the building, and asked strongest of our garrisons. In Manchester there has ever been a home for the persecuted, even amongst Neither would it be the interest of the Whig party | the starving ; consolation for the oppressed, hope or of the free trade party to promote agitation just | for the timid, and encouragement for the faithful. What, then, could my pigmy power in such an unnatural war as the whole people against a few hired emissaries be more than as a drop of water in the ocean? I tell you, men of Manchester, that I was warned of this move three months ago by an honest weaver in Spitalfields, who told me, that, although dangerous to him, I might publish his letter. He wrote to me that the agents of Buckingham had mistaken his house for that of Shenard, and that they had acknowledged to his wife that they had pany under the bill; or, in the case of a company already purchased the services of Shenard and others of his | incorporated, the total amount of the capital or stock of trade. It appears now that this man and his coadjutors have enlisted the art of one who has long lived man of the meeting and by one of the solicitors of the upon the defamation of Chartism, and that under company; and the authenticity of such certificate shall such auspices you, the men of Manchester, are called depositing the same. upon to rally on Saturday next, at Stevenson's. He enforced the propriety of Parliament adopting square. It would be presumption on my part even to hint to soldiers, every one of whom is a general extent to which railway speculation had attained, officer, and therefore I merely write upon the subject the monetary system of the country. Private into tell you that your duty calls you to the battlefield-that to stay away will be set down to ac- vexation from the uncertainty of the law; and these quiescence, and that when you are there I have little | two inconveniences combined to render it highly dedoubt that you will teach the pigmy foe the folly of seeking to convert a great movement into an oligar- followed, in which a great number of the leading ordinary, coming as it did from Sir R. Peel, who chical struggle for the preservation of landlord's members expressed their opinions on the proposed power. "Bide your time," and if you can believe that there is philosophy in Tory idleness, Whig idleness, every town is garrisoned with its myriads of unwilling | and Free-Trade idleness, believe also that there is policy in Chartist idleness. The good general will always bring his troops fresh to the conflict—the reprobated; it had not only diminished the rate of ness, each inspiring the other with the hope of a better reckless and foolish will offer them as an exhausted prey to the enemy. I have ever thought that execution should follow design as the thunder follows barrow, when he broke the first sod of the Trent the lightning, and if we were now to exhaust our resources by fighting against the air, while there is no antagonist in the field, the Directors of your movement would be charged with imbecility if they a stimulus to trade, and thereby easing the money presented an exhausted agitation to a fresh and market. the dominion of class legislation. vigorous burst of factions strife. Had we called our In my letter of last week, I told you, that all who looked beyond the present machinery for the adjustment of party squabbles are now directing their at- gaged in talking about things that might happen. tention towards that very project which, for years, I whereas, by watching events, we will call it when way mania. He thought that these resolutions came we can MAKE THINGS HAPPEN. So with agi- | too late, and did not go far enough ; and therefore, have been incessantly instructing you upon. I have made calculations of the amount of revenue that a tation. The country feels disappointed, when it is wise and honest application of Irish subscriptions uselessly promoted and mischievously dissipates withwould have placed at the command of the Irish out leaving even the semblance of benefit behind. leaders. But, alas! there were too many claimants Rely upon me when I assure you that the approachfor the dribbling pence, too many mouths open for ing Trade Conference at Manchester, and the approaching Chartist Convention to be held in London, to institute a preliminary inquiry as to the persons, the time, and the means by which the enterprise was the seducing offering. At length, however, the Nation newspaper, as you will find from an extract will develope an amount of national strength never published elsewhere, has been compelled to recombefore exhibited in this world; but then the intent mend the adoption of our policy. Nay, reviled as must not be foiled by trafficking pedlars, who would dissolve into thin air before it, and would be no more we are. I defy the nicest critic to point me out one as soon live upon dead as upon living Chartism. single improvement made in the machinery of free I trust I have now said enough to convince you of trade or repeal agitation that has not been taken the duty you owe to yourselves, your country, and way, before proceeding with the merits of such bill, to refrom Chartist policy and adopted after successful trial by us. This is not wonderful, because those who your party; as well as the debt you owe to those who quire to be produced before them, and verified by the wear the shoe are the most likely to feel where it would seduce you from your allegiance to one and all, promoters, without the appearance of counsel,-1. A pinches; those who have suffered the most heavy It was my intention to have written this week upon provisional registration, with the names of the promoters discover the profitable time for braving its vengeance, and the seasonfaced infant, but I consider my first duty due to his that any man might go and get any scheme, how absurd eldest brother who is just gaining strength and reable period for abstaining from conflict. My friends, I have shewn you that it is not the covering from a long fit of illness, and policy of Peel, of the Whigs, or free traders, to ex-I remain, my friends. haust public opinion just now in premature agitation, and I have laboured hard to convince you thait is not our policy to do so either ; but it is the policy

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, APRIL 23. RAILWAYS.

The Earl of Dathousie brought forward the go vernment measure for enabling Railway Companies that had not obtained a corporate character to wind up their affairs and dissolve. The machinery by which this object is to be effected having been detailed by the noble earl at considerable length, he liament, and as it was not intended to adopt the recommendation, so strongly urged by the best authorities in commercial and mercantile affairs, of stopping all the Railway Bills in progress,-the further proposition of the government was that a sessional order should be agreed to, to the effect that no bill should be read a third time unless evidence was given, that tent, their spiritual influence, to vamp up various a meeting of the stockholders of the company had been held, that that meeting consisted of the representatives of one-third of the stock of the company, and that three-fifths of that meeting voted in person or by proxy, desired that the bill should pass. • He admitted that the course now recommended by the government was an unusual one, but it was one he thought called for by the unprecedented circumstances of the case.

A short discussion ensued, in which Lords Brougham Wicklow, Eglintoun, Clanricarde, and others tool part, the bill was read a first-time, and the house adiourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION. Sir R. PEEL moved the following resolutions :--

I. That this house will not read a third time any bill to empower any company (whether intended to be incorporated by such bill, or already incorporated by act of and their Lordships adjourned. Parliament) to construct a railway, unless three clear days before the third reading there shall have been depo spection of all parties, a certificate signed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned, and comprising the particulars hereinafter expressed, and stating the following facts, viz. :-- I. That a copy of the bill was submitted to the consideration of a meeting of the scripholders of the company, or (in case of a company already incorporated) of the shareholders or stockholders of the company, specially called for that purpose. 2. That such meeting was called by advertisements, inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in the London Gazette (if the railway be an English or Scotch railway), or in (if the railway be an English or Scotch railway), or in the London and the Dublin Gazettes (if the railway be an Irish railway), and in each case in at least three London Irish railway), and in each case in at least three London daily newspapers, and not less than three times in each such paper, in each of such two consecutive weeks. 8. In the case of the company being intended to be in-

corporated by the bill - that such meeting was constituted of persons producing thereat scrip of the combetray you it would be less than ever worth my while Pany representing not less than one-third part of the whole capital proposed to be raised by the company under the bill (such scrip having been actually issued, or the deposits in respect thereof having been paid before the 31st of March in the present year). rated-that such meeting was held, except so far as is herein otherwise provided, according to the constitution

living does owe them, and just at the time when their of the company, and was constituted of shareholders or

any." No provisional directors could object to having forty petitions, praying that there may be no remova their, names placed before the committee appointed to of protection to agriculture.

consider their own bill. "3. The present and proposed amount of the capital of the company. 4. The number of shares and the amount of each share. 5. The number

of places actually allotted with the names, residences, and descriptions of the original allottees; and the number of shares allotted to each." At present the house com pelled the production of such information in the case of certain bills. "6. The amount of subscriptions paid by such original allottees. 7. The amount of shares retained by or for the provisional committee. 8. The proceeded to observe, that as the bill would neces- amount of subscriptions actually paid up by such prosarily occupy some time in its progress through Par- visional committee and the number of shares now held the votes of the other house, that, at various times, by them."

> ben resorted to for the purposes of entrapping contributors to various bubble schemes. The clergy, Mr. Duncombe complained, had lent, to a frightful exillusory schemes, and the laity, led by the example of their ghostly guides, had fallen into the snare. After a smart and sarcastical speech from Mr D'ISRABLI, and a desultory discussion in which several members joined, the government resolutions were adopted, as were those proposed by Mr. Duncombe with some verbal amendments.

> > HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

Lord CAMPARIL moved the second reading of the Deodapter Abolition, and the Doath, by Accidents Compensation Bills, observing that he had been told that the railway interest in the House of Commons was so great, that there was no chance of the bills passing that house. He trusted, however, that the hon. members connected with railways would feel disposed to do justice to their fellow-creatures. Lord LITTLETON and Lord BROUGHAM supported the bills which were then read a second time. The bills on the table were then advanced a stage,

read from the chair, Mr. W. S. O BRIEN returned to the subject of Irish distress. He quoted various re-turns to show the inadequacy of the Government arrangements. He reproached the English Liberal party in the House of Commons with having afforded a too feeble co-operation to the Irish members in their endeavours to resist the Government measure their endeavours to resist the Government measure their endeavours to resist the Government measure their commercial change. He confidently of coercion. The proposed free-trade concessions he of the former country was concerned, a fixed duty upon corn was preferable to total repeal. Ile con-cluded by invocating Lord G. Bentinck to declare his

budget for the relief of Irish grievances. Lord G. BENTINCE promptly responded to the call of the last speaker, and explained, amid frequent cheers from the Protectionist party, and also from the Irish members, the terms he was disposed to offer for an Irish alliance. He premised that he and his order. party had no confidence whatever in either the repeal or the suspension of the Corn Law as a panacea for Irish distress. Such a measure could give no temporary relief, while its ultimate tendency must be to

ruin every class in Ireland. Lord Essex had recently predicted that the repeal of the Corn Law would be no gain to the class of farmers without skill and capital. But, if ruin seized this valuable class of meeting the bill was approved of by persons producing Irish landed interest must be swept into the vortex of destruction by the change; and such a ca-tastrophe, argued his lordship, would necessarily convert the Irish aristocracy to Repeal opinions. He then announced that, if the Irish party proposed suspension of the Corn-law, he and his party would give that proposition a steady support. As a subsidory measure he proposed the hitherto much-reprobated scheme of pure eleemosynary aid. Mr. VERNON SMITH called upon government to return the names of the Irish landowners who had received funds from government in order that justice might be rendered to the contributing members of their order. Sir JAMES GRAHAM promised future information.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

A great number of petitions were presented against the Charitable Trusts' Bill. CORN LAWS .- STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

with the importation of foreign corn, and also of corn them, and that they would interfere to give that profrom Ireland, and these returns could not be objected | tection to the tenantry of Ireland which had been to, as they had been already given to the other house. enjoyed by the people of England for centuries. It might be said that he was anticipating the discussion of a bill which would come before their lordships from the other house. He saw in various places in this subject had occupied many days of the present In introducing these resolutions, he dwelt at some session of l'arliament; but the state of the business of this great country had been brought, according to the votes, which were the only record to which he of this great country had been brought, according to could have access,—by the constitution of this coun-try, he was bound to say,—by the law of Parliament, he was bound to admit—with the most perfect regularity he would not deny—to such a state that in the foreign capital from which he had just returned grave doubts were entertained by some friends of his from whom he differed in opinion, and who were opposed to a popular system of government, with respect to the expediency of our system. The answer he had given was, that the nature of the British constitution, was such, that where there was a temporary mischief, from the friction of the parts of the machine, or from the resisting medium, there was in this great political engine—in this perfection of human, polity-as he firmly, and conscientiously, and seriously believed, a well regulated constitutional monarchy, acting with a well regulated representative system, to be,—such a power of re-adapting itself that it never failed to get rid of the temporary obstruction, and to restore harmony to the machine. If the delay in the other house was likely to prevent an ample discussion of the commercial policy of the government during the present session, then he said

and important commercial change. He confidently expected they would pronounce in favour of the government plan, and thus prevent all further obstructions elsewhere. The returns were then agreed to.

RAILWAYS STANDING ORDERS.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE then moved, that a similar set of resolutions to those given by us last week as having been moved in the House of Commons by

A discussion ensued, in which the general policy of the government with reference to railways was ap. inadequate to put an end to the perpetration of this proved, though several objections were made to its detai.s.

The resolutions were agreed to, and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

ment was not justified in maintaining a system of law which permitted the landlord to turn out any number of his tenantry at the risk of exposing them to absolute starvation. The persons who had been cjected on the Marquis of Waterford's estate, although it appeared that, in strictness, they were not his tenants, had yet occupied houses as tenants on his property; and by the neglect of the noble marquis in not preventing the system of subletting, those individuals were by chance brought under his protection. It certainly appeared rather a harsh measure to eject so many of these persons at once, without some more ample means than the $\pounds 2$ or $\pounds 3$ which were given them to remove. It had been stated that they quitted their houses willingly; but he (Mr. Scrope) entertained some doubt on that subject. It must be remembered that the money offered them would, in the present destitution of many of those persons, be regarded as a great boon; and that they were aware, if they evinced lany hesitation in ouitting their houses, that notices of ejectment would he served upon them the next day, and they would be compelled to quit without receiving any bonus. He hoped the house would draw a moral from the Lord BROUGHAM moved for five returns connected cases of this nature which had been brought before OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD

Mr. C. Powell said, a few nights ago he had taken the liberty of calling the attention of the right hon. the Home Secretary to a statement in a newspaper, which excited in his mind feelings very different from those which appeared to be exhibited by the right hon. baronet, and very different from what he manifested at accounts in Irish newspapers of Irish outrages. It appeared from a Sheffield paper that very great devastation had been caused in that town by an infernal machine. After reading the statement referred to, the hon. member said, it appeared from that account that detection was not more easy'in Sheffield than in Ireland. He understood that these acts of disorder were not new in Sheffield, but had prevailed more or less since 1837. When he first called the attention of the right hon the Home Secretary to such an outrage in Sheffield, the right hon. baronet appeared to receive the statement with an incredulous smile, but he had reason to believe that since then the right hon abaronet considered the matter to be more serious. Alt had been inquired into by the local magistrates, who deemed it indis-pensable that some remedy should be applied, and under these circumstances he wished to know from the right hon. baronet whether he intended to introduce a clause into the Irish Coercion Bill providing for the protection of life and the prevention of assassination in Sheffield?

ALC: CARDON TO THE

Sir J. GRAHAM admitted the correctness of the that they had the remedy in their own hands. They statement ; at the same time the mas bound where HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAT, APRIL 24. Upon the order of the day for resuming the ad-journed debate upon the Irish Coercion Bill being read from the chair, Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN returned to the subject of this description were committed; and with a fortnight or thereabouts, he should perceive, by a the subject of this description were committed as state with satisfac-chosen under a system of a largely-distributed suffrage in that Suchements was the only town in England where crimes of this description were committed; and with coming to a deliberate and well-considered opinion on this subject. (Hear, hear.) This was his reason for moving for these papers, and if, in the course of a fortnight or thereabouts, he should perceive, by a recourse to the same record, that there was the same in that city, had corresponded with the Government, and manifested the most earnest desire that the operand manifested the most earnest desire that the persons guilty of that terrible offence should be brought to justice. (Hear, hear.) The representatives of Sheffield had communicated with the Government, and it appeared that all the most respectable inhabitants of the town concurred in the desire that the perpetrators of this crime might be discovered and brought to punishment. The working classes also, understanding that if this crime were not put an end to the trade of Sheffield must be destroyed, partook in the desire that the perpetrators of this infamous offence might be brought to justice. (Hear, hear.) A large reward for the discovery of the offenders had been offered, and Government had instituted such proceedings as they thought were calculated to bring to Sir Robert Peel, should be adopted as a sessional justice the guilty parties. He certainly was not pre-order. would say, that if the law as it stood should be found offence, and any additional legal measure should be necessary for its prevention, he should not hesitate, under his official responsibility, to propose such mea-

sure to the house. (Hear, hea Messrs. PARKER and WARD, the Borough members, corroborated the remarks of the Home Secretary as to the feeling of the inhabitants on the sub-

of a company already incorporated, by three-fifths at least of the meeting, the votes being given and computed

according to the constitution of the company. "II. That for the purposes of this order it shall b

competent for the chairman of any meeting called in purquorum of scrip, shares, or stock (as the case may be) not being represented at such meeting, to cause the votes and then to adjourn the same to some day, hour, and place. to be declared by the chairman, such day not being less than three days, and not more than one week from three London daily newspapers ; and at such adjourned meeting it shall also be competent to the chairman such of the persons constituting the same as have not voted at the original meeting; and the total amount of rotes given at the original and adjourned meeting shall be received as if given at one and the same meeting. III. That such certificate shall also comprise, in tabular form, the following particulars :---1. The day, time and place of the meeting, and of the adjourned meeting, if any). 2. The dates of insertion of the advertisements for the meeting, and the names of the news papers in which they were inserted. 3. The names and iddresses of the persons producing scrip at the meeting; or, in the case of a company already incorporated, the names and addresses of the shareholders, or stockholders. present at the meeting. 4. The denoting numbers, and the amount of the scrip respectively produced by the person se producing the same at the meeting; or, in the case of a company already incorporated, the respective amounts of shares or stock held or represented by the shareholders or stockholders attending the meeting, 5, The fact of the approval or non-approval of the bill (as the case may be) by the several persons producing scrip at the meeting, or by the several shareholders or stockholders attending the meeting. 6. The total amount of scrip produced at such meeting, and the amount thereof produced by the persons approving of the bill; or, in the case of a company already incorporated, the total amount of shares or stock represented, either in person or by proxy, at the meeting, and the amount thereof 50 represented by persons approving of the bill, 7. The total amount of the capital proposed to be raised by the com-

such company. IV. That such certificate shall be signed by the chairbe verified by the signature of the Parliamentary agent

and which was causing the greatest inconvenience to treated the house with a definition of what he meant dividuals also were sustaining serious injury and sirable that the present moment should be seized for making some legislative reform. A lengthy debate Crown. That cheer had struck him as most extraresolutions. These were generally favourable, but at the same time blame was thrown upon the govern-

ment for not having interfered sooner. Sir G. CLERK seconded the motion. Lord G. BENTINCK charged the government with having largely contributed to the encouragement of deposit required for the prosecution of such projects. but the head of it had actually himself become the hero of the silver trowel and of the mahogany wheel-Valley Railway.

Mr. CARDWELL defended the conduct of government in reference to their transactions ; they were no further censurable than there was demerit in giving

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE observed that the government and Mr. CORBALLY, cleared away whatever Convention a fortnight ago we should have been en- might be responsible for not having proposed these remained of bitterness, by bearing witness to Sir resolutions earlier ; but that it certainly was not re- Robert Peel's complete innocence of Mr. D'Israeli's charge. Some civil words interchanged by the dis-putants themselves terminated to the satisfaction of snonsible for any e nt given to the rail tenantry. Mr. J. O'CONNELL expressed his gratification at hearing the statement of Major Beresford. He had the house what promised at one time to be "a very after they were carried, he would submit to the conpretty quarrel." heard individuals in Ireland, the most opposed in politics to the noble Marquis, express a wish that there were many landlords in Ireland like him. He sideration of the house another resolution, which, if adopted, would show the composition of these provi-THE ADJOURNED DEBATE Upon the Irish Coercion Bill was then resumed by sional committees and the objects for which their had likewise heard that the burning of the Marquis's projects had been got up. He should propose that Mr. J. O'CONNELL, who defended the proceedings of stables was the act of a refractory servant, and had t be an instruction to the committee on every private the Irish members in Parliament as conformable to been much lamented by all the peasantry on his bill originated in that house, relating to any railway, public opinion throughout Ireland, whatever might be thought of them in this country, Government themselves were chiefly responsible for the exist-ing Irish disaffection, by having, until very recent he now believed to be without any foundation. got up. No honourable committee would object to such an inquiry ; but all your bubble schemes would Mr. O'CONNELL bore willing testimony to the metimes, fostered those very prejudices which now they, had so much difficulty in putting down as inimical to the interests of that country. It was rits of the Marquis of Waterford as a resident landlord, and also to the charitable disposition of his mest heard of. He then read the following resolution :excellent lady the marchioness. He was one of the monstrous for government to come to Parliament for "That it be an instruction to the committee on every best landlords in Ireland, and was as safe in any part private bill originated in this house relating to any railincreased powers for the suppression of crime when of that country as he would be in that house. Alludthe powers already given them by law had not been ing to the remarks which Major Beresford had made shown to be defective. The hon, member referred upon the conduct of the press, he observed that he at some length to the system of ejectments now prethe healthful state and future prospects of my rosy- as then registered." In explanation he had to state, tenantry, in the same paper; and his reply to it had been by printing the charge against him in the most The debate was then adjourned till Monday. taken part with him, and his justification had been HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, APRIL 27. of a railway got it registered. It would generally be The Duke of WELLINGTON presented a petition from the mayor and corporation of Winchester, praying defender of the poorest of the poor. found that most of the parties who registered were only Your ever faithful friend and servant, solicitors or surveyors. "2. The names, residences, and for the adoption of some plan to provide employment Mr. P. Scrops was convinced, from all he had descriptions of the present and past provisional directors, for prisoners on their disharge. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. descriptions of the present and past provisional directors, for prisoners on their disnarge. treasurers, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, and other officers, if The Marquis of Salisbury presented more than excellent landlord; but he contended that Parlia-

should be furnished parliament upon the subject. Mr. E. B. ROCHE expressed his concurrence in the opinions of Lord G. Bentick, and hailed in no measured terms his lordship's offers. After speeches from Mr. Stafford O'Brien, and Mr

Mr. D. BROWNE contended that, in consequence of

the forgetfulness exhibited by the Irish landlords, of orderly. the great principle, that property had its duties as well as its rights, it was necessary to extend the priniple on the English Poor Laws to Ireland.

Mr. S. CRAWEORD expressed his delight that the house was at last becoming a convert to the doctrine which he had so long propounded, that it was necessary to tax the landlords of Ireland for the support of the poor. He recommended his friends from Ireland not to protract the discussion on the Coercion Bill longer than was fairly necessary, as the delay which had already taken place in passing the Corn Law had been productive of great embarrassment to the commercial interests of the country.

Mr. O'CONNELL was sorry to find that Mr. S. O'Brien was so adverse to the repeal of the Corn he would not attend the committee. Laws: for he believed that that measure would be as beneficial to Ireland as it would be to England. What was wanted in Ireland was wages, and agriculture would not give them. He wished the house would set about passing the Corn Law, and would postpone to a distant day all further proceedings on the Coercion Bill.

Mr. COBDEN recalled to the recollection of the house the actual position of the Corn Law question. that question was already settled by public opinion throughout the empire, and was no longer matter for private arrangement or stipulation between parties in that house. Lord George Bentinck seemed to forget this, "but the people living in towns will govern the country," added the hon. member, " and they will accept no such compromise as you have suggested." In reply to Mr. S. O'BRIEN'S question, Sir R. PEBL announced, amid loud cheering, that he unhesitatingly declined any compromise affecting the Corn

A scene now ensued which imparted somewhat of piquancy to the debate.

Mr. D'ISRAELI replied with some warmth to the speech of Mr. Cobden. That hon. gentleman had by the people of England, and had then threatened he country party with its reprobation. They had been told that the people of England were those who lived in towns, and that definition had been loudly cheered and accepted by the First Minister of the had once been so proud of being at the head of the gentlemen of England, admitting also, as it did, the principle that they were to be governed by the owns

Sir R. PEEL .- I totally deny it.

Mr. D'ISBAELI.-If the right hon, baronet means to say that anything I have said is false, I sit down. After a few moments, Mr. NEWDEGATE rose, and with much solemnity inquired of Sir Robert Peel whether his (Mr. NEWDEGATE's) ears had deceived him during the recent confusion. This inquiry was answered affirmatively. Major MACNAMARA suggested that the time of the House might be spared, by some other place being selected as the rendezvous for explanation, Lord GEORGE BEN-TINCK rose to dispel, however, the belligerent tendency of the debate. Mr. H. HINDE followed the same course. Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. MILES, Mr. STUART WORTLEY, Mr. BROTHERTON,

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONDAY, APRIL 27. The house met at four o'clock.

BRIDPORT ELECTION.

of the committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the late return for this borough, The report stated that Mr. B. Cochrane was not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned ; but that Mr. John Romilly had been duly elected, and ought to have been returned.

The report was ordered to lie on the table, and the clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend on Tuesday to amend the return.

[At a subsequent period of the evening this report gave rise to a conversation on a question put by Mr. Christie to the Chairman of the Committee, to ascertain whether that committee had not, as was the general impression, been a party to a compromise between the rival candidates, by which the investiga-tion into the charges of bribery had been prevented tion into the charges of bribery had been prevented sting in the Irish mind ; animasque in vulnere pofrom proceeding. The Chairman (Mr. C. Wood) denied in effect that the Committee had been cognisant of any such compromise. Mr. Bankes, Sir G. | they must go rightly to work. He called upon them Grey, and other members, joined in the conversation. which was ultimately stopped by the Speaker, as dis-

REFUSAL OF AN IRISH MEMBER TO SERVE ON A SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Estcourt reported, from a committee in group 11. that they had met that day, and that one of the tion. Ilad they ever tried simple justice ? (Cheers.) members (Mr. W. S. O'Brien) did not attend, and Even in this, the eleventh hour, let them not be that the committee having waited for his arrival for | afraid to retrace their steps-be not ashamed to turn one hour, directed him (Mr. Estcourt) to report the from injustice to justice. He had entered that house circumstance to the house. He now moved that Mr. | unconnected with either of the great parties that W. S. O'Brien be directed to attend the committee governed it, -with neither Whig nor Tory had he to-morrow (this day). The question was then put any ties. He belonged to an ancient race whom all and agreed to nem. con.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIBN begged respectfully to sayand for the reasons which he had formerly given-that found them powerful, and in the exercise of autho-

EVICTIONS ON THE WATERFORD ESTATE.

On Sir. J. GRAHAM moving the order of the day hat the adjourned debate on the first reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill be resumed,

Major BERESFORD availed himself of the opportunity to reply to the statement made on Friday last by Mr. J O'Connell, relative to certain evictions from the estate of his noble relative the Marquis of Waterford. Considering that that statement was taken from the columns of a public newspaper, he could not refrain from expressing a wish that Mr. J. O'Connell had exercised the same caution with respect to it as he had recommended the public to exercise with respect to a statement affecting the property of his own father, emanating from the same quarter. After reading the statement in question and a leader from the Times on the subject, the hon member proceeded to give a counter statement. He asserted that not one tenant and that not one cottier had been ejected from the estates. Some persons who had squatted on the property had been removed from it. but not an angry word had been used on the occasion ; on the contrary, after they had received the compensation which the Marquis of Waterford offered them, other individuals in the same situation expressed their readiness to pull down their own houses, if the same compensation were paid to them. So ruthless, then, had been the extermination practised by the Marquis of Waterford, that, strange to say, many persons who had witnessed it had requested to be placed in the same "exterminated" condition. The noble Marquis employedn inety men in draining in one place, and gave employment to 300 in another and every improvement was promoted by him. The kindness of the Marquis of Waterford to his tenantry and dependants was constant and unvaried-(hear)he lived among them for nine months in the year out of the twelve-(hear)-he spent a large income among them; he endeavoured to do good to all around him, and set an example to all landlords in Ireland. (Cheers.) he was assisted by a lady-(loud cheers)-whose charities were unostentatious but most liberal, and such was the nobleman who was said to be "an alien in the land of his fathers." The Marquis of Waterford was not afraid to go out at all hours-he required no Coercion Bill to protect him. (Loud cheers, particularly from the Irish members.) He only wished for protection from anonymous assailants, who either knew nothing of his character, or entirely misunderstood it. (Cheers.)

Lord INGESTRE corroborated the statement of Major Beresford, and spoke in high terms of the

Mr. C. Wood appeared at the bar with the report | PROTECTION OF LIFE IN IRELAND BILL.

The order of the day was then read, and the adjourned debate was resumed

Mr. M'CARTHY declared his intention of giving every opposition to this bill, which, in point of means, was ill adapted to the end which it had in view. He then entered into an historical account of the English conquest of Ireland, for the purpose of explaining the source of the agrarian outrages which afflicted and disgraced the country. He called upon Sir R. Peel to do justice to its population ; for if he did not, he would find that Irelandwhich he had called a great difficulty-would become an impossibility for his administration, Upon sting in the Irish mind; animasque in vulnere ponunt. (Hear.) If they wished to govern Ireland, to look to that country, not as a battle field in which adverse parties were to contend for proeminence, but to look upon it as a portion of this great empire-a portion on whose success must depend the well-being of the whole. (Cheers.) They had tried coercion-they had from time to time exhausted all the resources of force and penal legislathose parties had in turn persecuted and despised. (Hear, hear.) When they entered Ireland, they rity. After a series of conquests, continued throughout centuries, they succeeded in putting them down : and now, after the lapse of 200 years, he, one of their descendants, had, for the first time, the privilege of bolding a seat in the great council of the nation, and telling them what were the feelings and sentiments which he entertained in reference to the country of his birth. (Hear, hear.) He begged to say to the right hon. baronet at the head of the government that he had witnessed with great admiration the firmness and decision with which, on another question, he had shaken himself clean from all parties. Hear.) Ho had observed with satisfaction that when the great commercial interests of this country were at stake, he had disregarded all those considerations which swayed and controlled ordinary minds : he had disregarded them to obtain what appeared to him to be a great national good, and he had shown wisdom and ability in his projects of redress; projects which, in his opinion, were entitled to the approbation of the country. (Cheers.) Now, he called upon the right hon, baronet to exhibit the same wisdom and firmness in dealing with the affairs of 1reland ; he asked him not to follow in the traces of others : he called not upon him to tread in their footsteps or adopt their half measures ; but let him take the same comprehensive view of Irish grievances which he had done of commercial policy. (Cheers.) Let him be his own example, and, having supplied the wants of commerce, let him turn to the social and political evils of Ireland, and there emulate him-

self. (Loud Cheering.) Mr. BAILLIE supported the bill.

Colonel VERNER defended the lundlords of Ireland from the imputations made against them. The course he would adopt towards Ireland was very different from that recommended by Her Majesty's Ministers. He would put down with a strong hand agitation and agitators, and every species of association which kept the people discontented and disunited. He would also put an end to all miscalled conciliation and to all uncalled for conciliation; for he had observed that every concession to the repeal party had been attended by fresh insults to and by fresh demands from the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. HAWES, after observing that little good had hitherto been derived from the strong and vigorous measures which Colonel Verner and his party had recommended for the Government of Ireland, contended that nothing could justify this bill except a pressing and overwhelming necessity, He showed that the undetected crimes committed in Ireland were fewer now than they had been in former times. There had been a decrease of 28 per cent in the amount of murders committed, and of 531 per cent. conduct of the Marquis of Waterford towards the in the amount of the attempts at mu compared with the year 1844. Trouble and discontent had tracked every coercion bill which had been presented to Parliament from the first down to the present hour, and would continue to track them so long as such miserable instruments were employed for Government. Sir R. PBBL, after giving a history of the progress of the bill, contended that the Government had no estates. He then expressed his great sorrow at alternative but to proceed with this preliminary having given additional notoriety to a charge which stage. As to the injurious surmises that Government had interposed this measure for the purpose of getting rid of their measure on the Corn Laws, it was enough for him to say at present that the lapse of time, and many intervening events, had confirmed the impressions on which he had originally proposed the final and permanentadjustment of the corn laws. Events had proved to him that the restrictions, which he once thought to be only impolitic, were now absolutely unjust; and his colleagues and himself was not inclined to concur in them. He had himself were fully prepared to certify by any public act the been attacked for similar alleged misconduct to his sincerity of their convictions on that point. He then proceeded to an explanation of the reasons which had induced the Government to propose a measure of this public manner. The universal press of Ireland had harsh character towards Ireland. It had been stated that the Government, before it called on the house to most complete. We ought not to take part against the press on such subjects ; for the press was the only three facts—first, that from the extent, frequency, and nature of the crimes, a necessity for a change it the law existed-secondly, that all the powers of the heard, that the Marquis of Waterford was a most existing law had been exercised and exhausted-and

[Continued to the Eight Page.]

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTIL. MATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS EFFECTUALLY CORED BY

2

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. UPWARDS of thirty years' experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the function of Winter infallibility of these Lozenges in the Cure of Winter Cough. Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary maladies.

The patronage of his Majesty the King of Prussia has heen bestowed on them ; as also has that of the nobility and clergy of the United Kingdom ; and, above all, the faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing efficacy. Testimonials are continually reerived confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the perfect safety of their use, (for they contain no oplum, nor any preparation of that drug ;) so that they may be given to females of the must delicate constitution, and children of the tenderest years, without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d. ; and Tins 2s. 9d., 45. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each : by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

IMPOBTANT TESTIMONIALS. New Gasand Coke Company, Liverpool,

6th Month 7, 1845.

Sin, _Your incomparable Cough Lozenges have caused me to become your debtor ; and the only means I possess thanks for the wonderful as well as efficient, benefit I have received.

A few months ago I had an extreme hoarseness, which I tried in vain, for about six weeks to eradicate, and noastonisinnent, within three or four days, I was restored to my usual health. I have since taken them occasionally, three 23. 4d. pots in one for 5s 6d. and now enjoy better health, if possible, than I ever did before.

I best miso, to inform you that my aged mother (now nearly seventy) has been affected with a difficulty in breathing for upwards of ten years, especially in the morning and early part of the day, and was induced to try the Lozenges. She accordingly commenced taking them about six weeks ago, and has already experienced such incalculable relief in the part affected, as well as from the . healing principle evinced in the regulation of the digestive organs, that she feels it her incumbent duty, and great pleasure, to couver her testimony of esteem, admiration. and gratitude for the change that has taken place-Again, Sir, I beg to thank you, and remain your friend sin-W. F. ABNITT. cere,

Mr. THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79. St. Paul'Church Yard, London.

The following Testimonial of a cure of Cough of twenty years' standing, and recovery of strength, will be read

with much interest :---SIR,-1 beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your walked to Hoss, a distance of four miles : for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this] letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting my cure. I remain, Sir, your obedient and (Signed) MARY COURE. obliged servant. Penerais, July 16th, 1845.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

SIB .--- I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would tried there, I find they are the best remedy for cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent cough for many years and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly,

HENRY WOODERSON.

TO THE AFFLICTED. ESSRS. BRUCE AND CO., CONSULTING SURG 'ONS, No. 19, Granmer-place, Waterloo-road, London, DDUGE'S SAMARITAN PILLS, with the usual allowance in the principal wholesale patent mediane house in London, Only one percent with the required to effect a permanent aure. Sole Proprietors of BRUCE'S SAMARITAN PILLS, which for seventeen years have effectually eured every tase brought under their notice during that period,

amounting in all to upwards of 50,000 patients, continue to be consulted at their residence, as above. BRUCE'S SAMABITAN PILLS, price 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d.

4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. per Box, are the most effectual remedy in every form of the Venereal Disease, in either Sex, curing in a very short period with ease. secresy, and safety, and without the slightest confinement or injury to business. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for all cruptions of the Skin. Their unrivalled efficacy in Scrofulas and Scorbutic affections, and all ir purities of the blood, being well known throughout t United Kingdom,

MESSRS. BRUCE AND Co., through the extent of their practice, having for many years declined giving publicity to their valuable medicines, now come forward, at the earnest solicitation of hundreds of patients, who have been Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen during their more youthful days to be affected with any led to the brink of the grave by trusting themselves in the hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the hands of Quacks.

THOUSANDS

fall victims to the Venereal Disease, owing to the unskill ing a host of diseases, but too well known to be described | the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. of cancelling the obligation is to tender you my sincere here, till at length a general debility as d decay of the This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel. constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a

period to their dreadful sufferings. BRUCE'S SAMARITAN SALVE, a certain and efficacions cure for Sores of every description, reducing rapidly ticing your Lozenges recommended, I immediately bought all kinds of Tumours and Swellings, and healing in a true properties :some-commencing with two or three at a time during few days the most inveterate Ulcers. This we the Prothe day, and three or four at bed time-when to my great prietors, youch for, and which can be verified by our numerous patients. Sold in pots, price 1s. 2d., 2s. 4d., or BRUCE'S TONIC MIXTURE, a safe and never-failing four hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be

remedy for the total eradication of that stage of the Ve- found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imnerest Discase salled Gonorrhæa, effecting a permanent parted a lasting strength to the body. cure in a few days, if taken in its early state, or where the case has been neglected. A Box of Bruce's Samari- disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, tan Pills, taken with Bruce's Tonic Mixture, will, without experience their effect ; the disease upon you will become Oxford-street. London. fail, restore the sufferer to perfect health in a miracu. less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere lously short time. Sold in bottles, price 3s. 6d., 6s., in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, 85. 6d., and 11s. 6d. each. The £5 cases may be had) your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the as usual.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

These invaluable medicines, as a certain cure for what for a few weeks to possess the most attonishing and invi-they profess, strike, with irresistible force, a death blow to grouperfies, and they will overcome all obstinate the quackery which has hitherto veiled these discases; complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return we therefore, call the attention of the afflicted public to of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use, Bruce's invaluable Medicines, believing them to be the nost efficacious medicines ever yet discovered.—Argus. Chelmsford, March .th, 1841.

Gentlemen,-Having heard of your invaluable medieines as being a certain cure for that most dreadful of all diseases, I was tempted to purchase a small box of your exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without

Pills, together with a pot of your Samaritan Salve, for the them ; they may be used with perfect safety in any cure of some malignant sores, the consequence of a neg- disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. lected Syphilis, resolved to test their efficacy upon a pa- John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, tient who had been under the treatment of some of the have not for many years been able to walk more than most eminent surgeons, but whose advice availed him nothing. The party on whom I tried the effects of your Lozenges my cough entirely left me, and I have this day justly named Samaritan Pills was a poor man, and who the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really was dreadfully afflicted with the worst stage of the disease. Having given this patient the box of pills, toge- of verstable origin. With this assurance the public need ther with the Samaritan Salve, I told him to call again have no fear of giving them a fair trial. and report progress, resolving to observe the merits of a medicine so highly popular. A few days passed over without his calling on me, but on the fifth day he presented himself, and before I could utter a word, he fervently thanked me for having given him a medicine

which had produced such unlooked for benefit. Gen lemen. I will not trouble you with the conversation that send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges ; for having transpired between us ; suffice it, that after having taken one large box of your Pills and applied another box of your truly Samaritan Salve, he was perfectly restored, and is now in the enjoyment of that greatest of all blessings-good heulth! The only way I can account for that statements have been made to us by several persons ings-good health! The only way I can account for this satements have been pairs Life Pills, with the most beneficial Group such a speedy cure, must be from your Pills acting on who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial Group the vicious humours, and diseased blood as a Specific.

I am, Gentlemen, Your admiring servant,

THE NORTHERN STAR.

HEALTH. LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS,

SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE

ble if there be now any part of the civilised globe where

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus

described by an eminent physician, who says, "After

"Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the

"Thirdly-They are found after giving them a fair trial

whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum

greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly

where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious

Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are

and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a

letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :---'1

vegetable piils, containing, as they do, nothing but what is

"Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the

public that has become so universally popular with females

as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to

females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they

are confidently recommended to them for general use. A

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging

nished us by various individuals who have taken them,

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to

system.

instead of beneficial.

this assertion.

G. EDWARDS.

Price 11s., or tour bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves \$1 12s.

Venereal contamination, if not at nest eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at longth break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form o secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate,

&c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis-No Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic comadvertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili- author :--

parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune Church of England, many from distinguished issenting is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. fulness of ignorant and illiterate men, who, by the use of last, though not least, from members of the Medical Pro- than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be that deadly poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, caus- fession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist ; all speaking in remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be determined, in my opinion, that the following are their the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhæa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further

> Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can

be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the com. plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world : no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely

all other means have proved ineffectual.

Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Con-

TO THE AFFLICTED PUBLIC. OTICE .- The following Complaints and Diseases may be radically cured for 5s. by Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeons, 19, Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road. Advice gratis every morning from ten to twelve :---#Inflammation of all kinds trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of Asthma Jaundice Bowel Complaints Liver Complaints Bilious Disorders Lumbago and Sciatica Consumption *Measles Costiveness Purgings and all kinds of Colics Fluxes Coughs Piles and Fistula effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been fur-{ Convulsions and all kinds of Scarletina Rheumatism

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME. **DICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S** PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without griping or prestration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, paine in-the chest, &c., are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits ; while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.

This medicine has for many years received the approval cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to of the most respectable classes of society, and in con- cates the most inverate Corns and Bunions. be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking firmation of its efficacy the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish This signal success is not attributable to any system of plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its

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"Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844. and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your and bunions. 'Frampton's Fill of Health,' which I consider a most From Dr. Ley, Midwifery Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's safe, efficacious, and very superior general medicine. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative

of mine, has used them-very rarely having recourse to other medicine-for a long period of years; she has recom- corns. mended them extensively, and in one instance in which

friend in need'-certainly not possessed of superior claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my individual recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient Servant

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Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burde.

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Testimonials have been received from upwards of one she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and efficacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s, 14d, or three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use. of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London; and all wholesale and retail Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine has the name of John Fox on the Stamp. A 28, 9d, box cures the most obdurate Corns.

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and H. Watkins, Brighton, cabinetmakers-Bowra and

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tures-W. Booker and Sons. Leeds. stockbrokers-S.

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Peace and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers—J. Ashworth, R. Lord, and J. Gibson, Howgill-mill, Yorkshire, cotton spinners; as far as regards J. Ashworth—W. Booth and F. S. Durainville, Chester, general merchants—Williams and Edwards, Liverpool, joiners—Wity and Story, Cot-tingham and Hessle, Yorkshire, brick manufacturers—J. Witcombe and E. Palmer, UpperNorth-Street, Blackfriars, patent stereotype founders—Packer and Son, Newbury, Berkshire, watchmakers—R. Thring and J. Bickers, Romsey, Hampsbire, wine merchants—J. and T. Lovitt, Kingston-upon-Hull, cabinetmakers—F. Gill and G. Perry, jun. Dowrate.hill. cheesemongers—C. F. Thomas and

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Crompton -- Nickolls and Shipley, Market-row, Oxford-street, corn chandlers-G, Halbeard, J. Wellingi, and R.

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May 20, R. Blacklocks, Lydd, Kent, carrier-May 21, T. Castle, Newbury, Berkshire. horsedealer-May 21, J. Emmins, Kensington, builder-May 19, J. Stevens, Clement's inn, builder-May 19, G. Little, Southampton-

terrace, Camden-town, cornchandler-May 19. J. and Z.

Wilkinson, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted s uff manufac-

tures-May 22, T. Williams, Bristol, licensed victualler-

May 22, J. Metfore, Bath, wine merchant-May 20, T. Seddon, New-mills, Derbyshire, and Liverpool, cotton spinner-May 21, R. Goodridge, late of Exeter, baker-

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cause be shown to the contrary, on or before May 19. R. Allerton, Beotle cum Linucre, Lancashire wheel-

wright—D. Wynne, Colwyn, Carnarvoushire, iunkeeper— F. Jones, Canterbury, wine merchant—G. Goddard, Leicester tea dealer—T. Capas, Astonjuxta, Birmingham.

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No. 0, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

To Mr. KEATING.

London, 69, Cheapside, Dec. 3, 1845.

DEAL Sis.-Having for some years past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe cough, my attention was lat, is called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two shall boxes in the course of the last three weeks, 1 have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are the bress remedy, and have given me more ease than any. Just po dished, Sixteenth Edition, illustrated with cases. and thing I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) WILLIAM WHITE.

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

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since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to #Dropsy Mr. Dowling ; but they have generally savoured st much Debility from whatever cause of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the Deafuess statements public. However, we are now satisfied from Dyspepsia rected to the cure of all kinds of nervous diseases, and further accounts given to us, that to hesitatelonger would Erysipelas those derangements of the system, causing general debi- be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow- *Fevers of all kinds be perpetraining an act of training ourselves with the Fluxes most satisfactory result, we perform an act of d' ty only Gout in most strongly recommending the use of these to the Hooping Cough public at large. This we feel the more confidence in Head-aches doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot Indigestion do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd, 1844.

> The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing evidence to the high character o. this rere dy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine. solely by reason of its high character, has extended

itself to all parts of the world ; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated A MEDICAL WORK on nervous deputy and the con- the time may obtain printing particulars of cures cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesolitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhoa, syphilis, se- sale agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; condary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed | Barclayand Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchby observations on marriage, with proper directions for | yard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with en. Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed

by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and country.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprie. tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped rou.d each box, without which none are genuine.

Beware of Imitations.

Just Published.

A new and i mportant Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty. $A \in E$

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to uny part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 8s. 6d.

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes ; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire :- with Observations on the baneful

effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; (coni and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhua, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in arryous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irregu-arity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, sexes ; followed by observations on the ohligations of MAR. indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed (STLFN) the ND is a construction of the second out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, from me. It was then that a friend recommended the Oxford.street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed Edinburgh ; D. Campbell, 196, Argyle-street, Glasgow ; up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life, Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-

Sir,- beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the

rofnla or Stone and all Affections of the Bladder **PATRONISED** by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the

Skin Diseases Tic Doloreux Tumours of all kinds Thrush Ulcers, copic, of the Legs

Worms of all kinds Female Complaints of ever; kind Cum multis aliis, too nume-

Itch and other eruptions of rous and too delicate to hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth the Skin to be herein enumerated Inflammatory Sore Throats N.B.-Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeons, and Sole

againuseful in mastication. Allpersons can use Messrs. Proprietors of the well-known Bruce's Samaritan Pills. ease, as full directions are enclosed. Bruce's Samaritan Salve, Bruce's Tonic Mixture, and Bruce's Female Pills, continue to be consulted as usual in every stage of a Certain Disease, charge for the Cure of which, with Medicines, 5s. Advice gratis.

price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following Country Patients corresponded with until CURED, agents :---Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, together with Medicines in those complaints not marked Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, thus *, on receipt of 10s. 6d. A minute detail of cases is | Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds ; Brooke, Dewsbury ; Dennecessary.

ALL MAY BE CURED!!

BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. XTRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronicle DU Office, Tobago, West Indies :- February 4th, 1845. Darlington ; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton ;

To Professor Holloway.

Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford ; Brice, Priestley, Ponte-Sir,-I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this fract ; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield ; island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medi-Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, cal gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge: medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have | Palby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and by all chemists and medicine vendors : or the probeen found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentle. prietors will send the Succedancum free by post to any man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running | part of the kingdom. ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good ; but yours cured him in about six loss of teeth without springs or wires upon their new system of SELF-ADHESION, which has procured them such weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored universal approbation, and is recommended by numerons to health and vigour. (Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down.

physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth kitherto invented. They A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OUNTMENT adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remain. -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, ing stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where the gums have twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful last gave himself up: o despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debili. operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect their painless yet effective system ; and in tated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by order that their improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, they will continue the same moderate these justly renowned medicines, when every other means charges. Messrs Howard, and Thomas, Surgeon-Dentists, 64,

Extraordinary Cure in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and othe direful skin discases.

June 3rd, 1844. ten till four.

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes under the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment of their superiority over all others to be entirely and have cured bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers scrupulously correct. and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as likewise leprosy, blotches, scales, and other skin discases of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected lowing eminent physicians and surgeons :--there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and extraordinary as to astonish the whole population.

Cancered Bregst .- A Wonderful Circumstance. Copy of a Letter nom Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton

near Southampton :---

February 9th, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of cancers or abcesses, of twelve years' standing. in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The faculty declared the case as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken

I shall ever remain. Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed) RICHARD BULL.

Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Comp

To Professor Holloway.

April 25th, 1845 :---

ton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London

Downing-street ; Jewsbury and Brown, druggists, Market.stre.t. hacelessield-Mr Henry Hodkinson, druggist ; R. and W.

Wright, chemists. Notlincham-Mr. C. V. Wilcockson, druggist, Long-row Mr. R. Sution, bookseller, Bridlesmith-gate; Mr. B S. Oliver, stationer, Long-row; Mr. R. Allan, stationer, 57, Long-row; Messrs, J. Dunn and Son, booksellers. Newcastle-upon Tyne-Mr. W. Fordyce, 15, Grey-street ;

mist, Pilerim-street; Tyne Mercury Office. Norwich-T. B. Mour, eruggist ; George Stacey, druggist ; William Cooke, druggist ; Norfolk Chronicle Office.

Preston-Er J. Raw, druggist ; Mr. George Sharples, chemist, Fishergate.

Rochdale-Mr T. Leech, druggist; Mr. J. Booth, drug- and vigour. gist : Mr. E. Taylor, druggist.

Salford-Mr. Joseph Sharp, druggist, Chapel-street. Sheffield-Mr. Machon. druggist; J. and J. Wright, druggists ; Ridge and Jackson, booksellers ; the his each bottle at 4 box, as none else are genuine. Office.

Staleyi idge- Ir. William Bevan, druggist.

Stocky st-Mr. J. Rainer, druggist; Mr. J. Wilkinson. oru; List; Messre, Shas and Shaw, druggists. Thirsk-Mr. C. J. Fogget, druggist.

Wakefield-Mr. J. Dasson, chemist, corner of Churchyard ; Mr. S. Sydney, chemist, Market-place. Warrrington-Mr. W. Barton, druggist. Wigan _Mr. E. H. Barish, druggist, Walsall-J H. Watkins, druggist. Wolverhampion-R. Fowke, druggist.

York-Mr. Fintos, chemist, Castlegate; Mr. W. White, druggist, Low Ousegate ; Mr. Davison, druggist, Stonc-

gate.

Thelesale Agents, THOMAS EXRE and Co., Druggist i cel-strest, Liverpool.

Price 1s. 11d., 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

Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country. Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zeyianica, or Nuture's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Ve-

getable Pills. Mesers. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two.

Country patients are requested to be as minute as pos sible in the detail of their cases. The communication

E1. and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be re. principles throughout the body, evon penetrating the boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. lied on

Purifying Vegetable Fills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica. kin

breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every "The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be the tures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrauce from business. These pills, which do not con-tain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed ; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the hensi to of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-conv ad it to a careful perusal."-Era, "" is work should be read by all who value health and

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their again in the morning, for about three months. constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec- ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated can-

tions of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses. irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness. otal impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one hattla for 33s., by which 11s. is saved ; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

An anti-syphilitie remedy for searching out and purifying London; and by all respectable vendors of patent must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and

minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina-

N.B .- Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medi- tions, and i purities from the vital stream ; eradicating sizes. cine renders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's the morbic virus, and radically expelling it through the

night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life ; and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten

(Signed) JEBEMIAH CASEY.

a arthma . For weaks together m

In all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, bad legs, old wounds and fession. always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment ; as by this never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that means cures will be effected with a much greater cer-

appalling malady. Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napieralso Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar),

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger

N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed great expense of the ingredients.

avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of toms arising from a weak stomach, or vitiated bilious the above Ointment. after years of acute suffering, placed secretion, are pre-eminently successful ; for costiveness, himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. either habitual or temporary, they are admirable, and for Abernethy,-was by him restored to perfect health, and elderly persons will prove the most agreeable medicine has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of that can be taken. They are used with the greatest adthe disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which vantage by either sex, and will, therefore prove an extime the same Abernethian prescription has been the cellent family pill; for, in any case where an aperient means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both medicine is required, they need only be tried to be univerin and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of sally adopted. Sold by all medicine vendors. Price which cases had been under medical care, and some of 1s, 14d, per box. See the name of "Thomas Prout, 229, them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE Strand, London," on the Government Stamp. OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of

We beg to direct the attention of our readers that are many who had been perfectly healed by its application : troubled with piles, to the following letter received by the and since its introduction, the fame of this Oint. ment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Proproprietor from John Jessard, Esq., Monkton, Isle of Thanet, Kent.

Sin .--- I feel it a duty I owe to you in expressing my granow freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE | titude for the great benefit 1 have derived by using your OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a ointment having suffered upwards of thirty years from piles, and having tried almost all internal medicines for that complaint, but all to no purpose. I was persuaded by a friend who had been cured by your oiniment to pur-chase a pot of "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," and before the nature of the complaint did not render those who I had used it all I was perfectly cured, and have not had a return ever since. You are at liberty to make my case Sold in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directions for known for the benefit of other sufferers. I am, sir, your obedient servant, John Jessard. Feb. 3rd. 1844.

M'DOUGALL'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DEOPS. - The proprietor has received highly flattering testimonialsf rom original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a all parties whose profession and avocations render them subject to rheumatic affections ; and at a recent meeting *** Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment." and observe the name of C, King on the Government of the operative Paper Stainers, (the members of which trade are martyrs to rheumatic gout,) Messrs. Papworth stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the and Conolly, leaders among that body, publicly recommended their shopmates to go to 35, Myddleton-street, Cierkenwell, for a choap, speedy, and effectual remedy.

to each pot and box.

Boetip.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XXXV.

"THE PRISONER OF CHILLON."

This powerful and beautiful poem embraces a sub ject deeply interesting to all haters of tyranny-the sufferings of a noble man buried in the living tomb of a dangeon for a long series of years for the "crime" of holding

tenets he would not forsake."

The hero of the story is no fictitious character, but writers. one who really suffered perhaps all that the poet has described-perhaps more than even so great a poet could imagine. This poem will make the name of BONNIVARD immortal.

The story describes three brothers (BONNIVARD was the eldest) "in a dungeon cast;" the youngest was a gentle being, the image of his mother "beautiful as day," "with eyes as blue as heaven;" the other was "as pure in mind," but

"a hunter of the hills,
Had followed there the deer and wolf;
To him his dungeon was a gulf,
And fetter'd feet the worst of ills."

This last perishes first, the poet here describes his death and BONNIVARD's agony :---

I said my nearer brother pined, I said his mighty heart declined He loathed and put away his food ; It was not that 'twas coarse and rude, For we were used to hunter's fare, And for the like had little care : The milk drawn from the mountain goat Was changed for water from the moat, Our bread was such as captive's tears Have moisten'd many a thousand years, Since man first pent his fellow men Like brutes within an iron den; But what were these to us or him ? These wasted not his heart or limb; My brother's soul was of that mould Which in a palace had grown cold, Had his free breathing been denied The range of the steep monntain's side ; But why delay the truth !-- he died. I saw, and could not hold his head, Nor reach his dying hand-nor dead,-Though hard I strove, but strove in vain, To read and gnash my bonds in twain. He died-and they unlock'd his chain, And scoop'd for him a shallow grave Even from the cold earth of our cave. I begg'd them, as a boon, to lay His corse in dust whereon the day Might shine-it was a foolish thought, But then within my brain it wrought, That even in death his free-born breast In such a dungeon could not rest. I might have spared my idle prayer-They coldly laugh'd-and laid him there . The flat and turfless earth above The being we so much did love; His empty chain above it leant, Such murder's fitting monument

Next, the youngest brother died :--

He, too, was struck, and day by day Was wither'd on the stalk away. Oh, God ! it is a fearful thing To see the human soul take wing In any shape, in any mode: } I've seen it rushing forth in blood, I've seen it on the breaking ocean Strive with a swoln convulsive motion. I've seen the sick and ghastly bed Of Sin, delirious with its dread; But these were horrors-this was woe Unmix'd with such—but sure and slow; He faded, and so calm and meek, So softly worn, so sweetly weak, So tearless, yet so tender-kind, And grieved for those he left behind; While all the while a cheek whose bloom Was as a mockery of the tomb, Whose tints as gently sunk away As a departing rainbow's ray— An eye of most transparent light That almost made the dungeon bright, And not a word of murmu A groan o'er his untimely lot,-A little talk of better days, A little hope my own to raise, For J was sunk in silence—lost In this last loss of all the most; And then the sighs he would suppress Of fainting nature's feebleness, More slowly drawn grew less and less : I listen'd, but I could not hear-I call'd, for I was wild with fear, I knew 'twas hopeless, but my dread Would not be thus admonished; I call'd, and thought I heard a sound-I burst my chain with one strong bound, And rushed to him :- I found him not, I only stirr'd in this black spot, I only lived—I only drew The accursed breath of dungeon-dew; The last, the sole-the dearest link Between me and the eternal brink. Which bound me to my failing race, Was broken in this fatal place. One on the earth, and one beneath-My brothers-both had ceased to breathe :-I took that hand which lay so still, Alas! my own was full as chill; I had not strength to stir, or strive, But felt that I was still alive-A frantic feeling, when we know That what we love shall ne'er be so. I know not why I could not die, I had no earthly hope-but faith, And that forbade a selfish death.

a colour so local, with a truth so striking, that every, of acquiring such estates honestly. If it be asked how reader may say, in several instances at least, "That is they could have been acquired, no answer but that of robbery can be given. That they were not acquired by what I have seen ; that is what one sees every day !".

The author of the book of "The Social Absurdities,

men,--villages and cities, the metropolis and the pro-

vinces, the poor and the rich, the great and the small, he

has seen them all from the village mayor up to the minis-

ters of the crown. The vicissitudes of his whimsical for-

tune, have made him know nearly every social extremity.

He has suffered rude trials and there are few ways of life,

where his wounded feet have not impressed their traces

The style of the author is throughout elegant, harmonious

We have read the first volume of this new romance

and we must confess that we have been both amused

and instructed by the scenes of French life and the

reflections of the author. We hope that the succeeding

THE POLITICAL WORKS OF THOMAS

DISSERTATION ON THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GOVERN-

MENT.

tion on the First Principles of Government," which

This essay is perhaps the clearest and ablest expo-

sure of the fraud and wrong constituting the "he-

How striking and all-convincing are the following

THE SCIENCE OF GOVEBNMENT.

than the subject of government. His security, be he rich

or poor, and in a great measure his prosperity, is connec

tion therewith ; it is, therefore, bis interest, as well as

his duty, to make himself acquainted with its principles,

There is no subject more interesting to every man

s placed first in the present edition.

English language.

opening remarks on

detection.

and what the practice ought to be.

A few weeks ago we noticed the publication of the

volumes will speedily appear.

83, Dean Street, Soho.

PAINE.

energetic and sometimes of a remarkable elevation.

This manner may seem less dramatical to those who trade, by commerce, by manufactures, by agriculture, or like only imaginary regions, but positive minds will prefer by any reputable employment, is certain. How then it. for they know, that to make justice triumph, to free were they acquired ? Blush, Aristocracy, to hear your society from the corruption which is ruining morality, origin, for your progenitors were thieves. * That part of the government of England that is called the readers must be able to recognize, in the pictures, the House of Lords was originally composed of persons which he has before him, what he must avoid or seek. who had committed the robberies of which I have been In short, according to M. Mishelot, the principal aim of speaking. It was an association for the protection of an author ought to be, to instruct and to reform. The the property stolen. art of amusing and of pleasing must become everywhere

an auxiliary of principles. Such is the mission of public These extracts will suffice to show the excellencies of this "Dissertation :" the man who has not read it sive beings. In this particular man has fallen into error is yet ignorant of the A. B. C. of politics.

has chosen a large field; he brings his hero in the most opposite positions. "He has been" says M. Michelot,

THE PICTORIAL SHAKESPEARE, Parts V. VI. VII. 'in contact with the peasant and the nobleman, with the ouyer and the merchant, with rural schoolmasters and PICTORIAL BALLADIST. Parts V. VI. VII the chiefs of the university, with prisoners and with police-

London: J. C. Moore, 137, Strand.

We have before noticed and recommended both these excellent works. The first volume of The Pictorial Shakespeare is now complete, containing the whole of the Comedies, and may be had, neatly bound. for the small sum of 4s. 6d. ! In this volume we find the "Tempest ; Two Gentlemen of Verona ; Merry Wives of Windsor; Measure for Measure Comedy of Errors; Much Ado About Nothing Love's Labour's Lost; Midsummer Night's Dream Merchant of Venice; As You Like it; Taming of the Shrew; and All's Well that End's well;" with seventy-six illustrations. and two plates of the Bio-graphy,—namely, "All the known portraits of Shakespeare, and two views of the house in which he was born." This is by far the cheapest edition of Shakespeare's works yet published, and the price places these immortal productions of the chief of Englishmen within the reach of the poorest in the land,

Published by the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association. London: T. M. Wheeler, The Pictorial Balladist we have on former occasion warmly and justly eulogised. The three parts before us are rich in ballad lore, both English and translations from the foreign. Several of the ballads are of a somewhat sombre character, dealing much in A rew weeks ago we noticed the publication of the first part of this new and cheap edition of the works of the immortal THOMAS PAINE; we then promised to give a more extended notice of these works on a future occasion, and we now redeem our promise by commencing a series of short notices of the several productions of this great writer. We com-several productions of this great writer. We com-to give a more extended notice of the several productions of the great writer. We com-several productions of this great writer. We com-to give a more extended notice of the several productions of the great writer. We com-several productions of the great writer. We com-to give a more extended notice of the several productions of the great writer. We com-several productions of the great writer. We com-to great writer with the great writer of several productions of this great writer. We com-mence with the short essay entitled, "A Dissertaknute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of heroic poetry." The very commendable. The illustrations to this work are

Both these works were commenced in the shape of penny weckly numbers, but in compliance with the reditary principle;" and the most excellent and wishes of many subscribers, anxious for their comple-unanswerable defence of the "representative prin-tion. each number now published contains double the ciple," or right of self-government, ever penned in the quantity of matter formerly given, and is of course charged two-pence. We trust that both these publications are well supported by the public. The publisher has given evidence of his desire to place the best description of literature in the hands of the people, it will be the people who will lose the most if they do not respond to this noble attempt to add to their education and enjoyments.

> THE LONDON PIONEER-No. 1. London B. D. Cousins, 18, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields.

Every art and science, however imperfectly known at This is the successor of the long-lived and popular first, has been studied, improved, and brought to what Penny Satirist, the first of the cheap publications glorious destiny that in all probability awaits the human we call perfection, by the progressive labours of succeeding generations; but the science of government has following the fall of the "unstamped press." Mr. Cousins has long catered for the instruction and amusement of the people, and his new publication stood still. No improvement has been made in the prin. ciple, and scarcely any in the practice, till the American bids fair to be not the least successful of his ventures. revolution began. In all the countries of Europe (except in France) the same forms and systems that were The London Pioneer is a miscellany of original and erected in the remote ages of ignorance still continue, selected matter in prose and poetry, published in the and their antiquity is put in the place of principle : it is same form and size, and at the same price as the Family Herald, What is not very usual with us in dealing with publications of this kind, we have read forbidden to investigate their origin or by what right they exist. If it be asked how has this happened, the answer is easy; they are established on a principle that nearly the whole of the contents of this first number, is false, and they employ their power to prevent and must pronounce the several articles "good." People must be amused as well as instructed; and it is a matter of great importance that the mental Cork, refuted the fallacy that "Death punishments He commences the consideration of the great quesentertainment supplied for the public, be, at least, First, Government by election and representation. of a harmless character. This is is not the case with too many of the penny publications : there are some o many of the penny p

THE NORTHERN STAR.

PROGRESSION.

Not anything in creation is stationary. Every atom is

changing. The surface of the earth-the sea and the land

-are in a continual state of transition. The commonest

observer is conversant with this fact. By the aid of

science, we know, too, that the sun, moon, and stars are

arts, science, literature, commerce, politics, and religion,

Alas! the shades of the victims of inquisitions innume.

tortured bodies, broken hearts, and wrecked minds, of

Finality! The men who have pretended to guard the

their dazzling promises and awful anathemas to boot,

the word "forward" prefixed to every one of the circle of

religion-he holds up his hands in terror and exclaims.

Stand still! thus far shalt thou go and no farther !!

The pigmy mind of the day presumes to legislate for

is to come. The Solons of 1845 legislate as they suppose

for what will be the sons of the earth in 1945 : but the ad-

vanced state of our sons' sons in 1945, will probably laugh

to scorn the idea of a present generation attempting to

legislate for a future century. As, in the natural course

of things, we are in advance of our forefathers, so will

future generations be superior to ourselves ! Thus, ac-

cording to the sublime doctrine of progression, will the

mind of man go onward-onward-onward, till at last

the mental eye becomes dazzled in contemplating the

DEATH PUNISHMENTS.

Mr. Edmund Stallwood delivered a public lectur

on the above subject to a very numerous, highly re-

spectable and intelligent audience at the South Lon-

don Chartist Hall, on Sunday evening, April 26. Mr. B. Rogers was unanimously called to the chair, and

briefly introduced the lecturer, who, in the forcible

and beautiful language of the Rev. G. N. Watson. of

family .- The London Pioneer.

the sciences ; yet in the most important of all matters-

General Antelligence.

THE CASUEL CATASTROPHE. - Two of the sufferers by the fall of the Cashel Town-hall have died from the effects of their injuries. Their names are Thomas Gleeson and John Dwyer. Two more are considered to be in a hopcless state.

in perpetual motion—that their aspects vary. Mind is no more stationary than matter. The history of man—of SHOCKING MURDER AT SKIPTON .- On Monday an inquest was held at Skipton, on view of the body of Mary Rodda, about a year and a-half old, the daughabundantly prove this assertion. And yet - strange anomaly-the rulers of the world have hitherto framed ter of John Rodda, a labourer. It appears that the latter is a member of a burial club, and that he would laws for the guidance of men as if they were non-progreshave been entitled to 21, 10s. on the death of a child. Under pretence of killing vermin, he purchased some _a fatal error, pregnant with dire ills to the human race. oil of vitriol, which he poured down the throat of his child while she was asleep in the cradle, which rable-ancient and modern-private and public-pass in caused her death. The jury returned a verdict of mournful review before our mental vision, and indeed afford us a sorrowful testimony in blood and tears, in

"Wilful Murder" against the father, who was taken to York Castle on Tuesday, to abide his trial for the horrid offence, at the ensuing assizes. the error of attempting to perpetuate the doctrine of THEATRE AT ALGIERS .- The Minister of War has just accorded the privilege of a royal theatre at Alportals of Paradise and the gates of Pandemonium, aided giers, in the Place Royale, opposite the Djenina. by the vast and mystic paraphernalia of their craft, with There already exists a small theatre at Algiers, but it is of no importance. The new establishment will have never been able to give permanency to any one creed have permission to play tragedy, comedy and opera. The person to whom the privilege is granted is con

afford in this particular a complete satire on themselves. These ghostly counsellors say, and have ever said to the rny.-James Read, who was acquitted at the late people, "Stand still! stand still!" but man, in spite of Warwick assizes on the charge of murdering an old awful but empty anathemas against Progression, and man named Tranter, in the parish of Berkeswell disregarding the dazzling but hollow promises for stand- has been again committed for trial on the charge o ing still, has ever moved, and will continue to move, forrobbing the old man's house : a handkerchief, a hat, ward in accordance with the eternal progressive laws of and other articles were pawned in Birmingham, a his nature. How benighted is man on this subject! He day or two after the murder, in the prisoner's sees everything by which he is surrounded governed by the name. spirit of advancement ; he beholds, in legible characters.

Hardinge, agreed unanimously at a public meeting Goop .--- In one of the pieces performed at the

Queen and Prince Albert, the following line occurred, 'The wife should reign but not govern.' This seemed to create a good deal of merriment in the royal box.

accident which shortly afterwards terminated fatally, occurred on Saturday morning to a workman on the line, at Bull's-bridge, between the West Drayton errors of many opinions now held sacred by our very and Southall stations, who was knocked down by the buffer of the engine attached to the seven o'clock train from Bristol to Paddington. The train was stopped as soon as possible after the accident, and returned to the scene of the unfortunate calamity, when it was discovered that the poor man must have ligion of the present day form a monument of the futility

been killed almost instantaneously. A TERRIBLE ARMY .- The following summary show the strength, in numbers, of individuals occupied in England, &c., in a judicial or other administrative or legal professional character, in April, 1846. We have, then, in England 5 equity judges, and 15 common law judges of the superior courts at Westminster, 1 judge in civil law, 1 admiralty judge, 2 judges in bankruptcy, 12 masters in chancery, 2 masters in lunacy, 5 visitors in lunacy, 11 commissioners in lunacy, 6 commissioners in bankruptcy, 12 country commissioners in do., 96 recorders, 21 metropolitan and suburban magistrates, 24 clerks of the High Court of Chancery, 10 registers of the Court of Chancery, 25 Lord Chancellor's officers, and a legion of other officers attached to the equity and common law public offices. The bar is composed of 3,080 barristers, exclusive of 28 serjeants-at-law. There are 74 Queen's counsel, including the attorney and solicitor general; 23 advocates, members of the College of Doctors of Law; 122 certified special pleaders and conveyancers, not at the bar ; above 2,800 metropolitan attorneys, upwards of 4000 country attorneys. 106 proctors and notaries, 34 notaries public, 55 parliamentary agents, 31 Scotch law agents in London, 51 Irish law agents, 14 patent agents. THE VICTOR OF ALIWAL .- It is said in military cir-

cles that the colonelcy of one of the regiments now vacant will be conferred on Sir H. G. Smith, the letters. Mary Stuart's object, by this destruction,

had hoped, a few days since, that the melancholy progress of these disastrous outbreaks of nature was about to be stopped, but the last Eastern mail have brought us the details of an overwhelming floodi in Maine, by which at least 1,000,000 dollars wortha of property has been destroyed, and the probability, is that in all parts of the Union upwards of 2,000,000 dollars worth of property has been swept away by these dreadful floods. Against such disasters as these no provision can possibly be made ; the resistless tide sweeps away every defence that the arm of man can erect. Thousands have probably been ruined, but it is a great source of satisfaction that so few lives have been lost. The awful loss of life occasioned by the dreadful gales upon our coast has been sufficient to cast a pall of gloom over a great portion of the community without any addition from the freshets. New York Herald.

OFFENCES IN IRELAND .- Three returns respecting ffences in Ireland were printed on Monday. Mr. Charles Buller (Liskcard) obtained a return of outrages committed, to which reference was made in the House of Commons on Monday night. Mr. Gregory (Dublin) moved for a return of all murders that might have been committed in Ireland since the Ist of January, 1842, specifying the county and barony where such murders had been committed, the name and condition of the person so murdered, &c. This return extends to thirteen pages, but its value as a document of reference is diminished by the absence of a summary, which observation does not apply to the other return. From an examination of the second return, it appears that from the 1st of January, 1842, there were no fewer than 561 "h micides" to the 24th of February last : there were 180 attempts to murder, attended with bodily injury, and 308 attempts to murder not attended with bodily injury. The third

return, procured by Mr. Caleb Powell (Limerick), shows that thirteen persons were committed from the petty sessions at Munoe, in the barony of Oweybeg from the 1st January, 1845, to the termination of the Spring Assizes, 1846, and fifty-six outrages reported to the Constabulary-office in the same period. STREET ROBBERY .- On Tuesday, at Marlhoroughstreet, a woman who refused to disclose ker name, was brought before Mr. Maltby, charged by Mr. Charles Grogan, No. 2. Bryanstone-square, with having robbed him of his gold watch, value £15. The complainant said, he was walking with his friend in Oxford-street, about twelve o'clock the previous night, when the prisoner came up and impeded his way, He pushed her off, and she then seized his watch-guard. He felt at his waistcoat pocket, and finding his gold watch gone he caught hold of the prisoner to detain her. The prisoner tried to make her escape, and bit his finger severely. Several persons came up and tried to get the prisoner away, but did not succeed. She was committed.

THE CHOLERA.-This destructive scourge of humanity seems once more on its way to ravage the continent of Europe, originating, as before, in the heart of Asia, Northern Persia being the first quarter in which it was noticed; it is gradually approaching the confines of Europe. The chief cities of Persia already count by thousands the number of their dead who have fallen victims to Asiatic cholcra. The line of route taken by it appears to be almost due west, for it attacked in regular succession the cities of Bokhara, Herat, Meshed, Teheran, and Ispahan, while recent accounts from Odessa state that two or three cases of Asiatic cholera had been observed at Tiflis. Should it continue to advance at its present rate, it may be looked for in Eastern Europe in a very short time. Indeed it is stated from Riga that it has already broken out at Orenburg and Kasan, and that several persons at St. Petersburgh have been attacked by the influenza, a disease that usually precedes the cholera; proper precautionary measures ought, therefore, to be taken to check the progress of the cholera in due time, for arriving as it will in the middle of summer, the season most favourable to its developement and propagation, the consequences in the densely crowded cities of the Continent will be awful.-German Paper. A DESCENDANT OF THE STUARTS .--- Mary Stuart was

brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with breaking Sir James Graham's windows, and that with no more ceremony than Sir James broke the seals of Mazzini's

erroneously declared eternal. The attentive observer of numanity at once discovers that our spiritual guides nected with the French opera at Paris. THE LATE MURDER AT BERKESWELL, NEAR COVEN

> VISCOUNT HARDINGE.-The inhabitants of the bo rough of Launceston, lately represented by Viscount convened by the Mayor on Friday, to present an ad dress of congratulation to the noble Viscount on hi recent victories in India.

futurity. Of course, man must frame laws for his future guidance; but he falls into error when he says or sup-French plays on the occasion of a recent visit of the poses those laws are irrevocable. But a certain class of men have presumed to legislate for all futurity. What has been the result of this false system of law-giving ? The fate attendant on all decrees founded in error

awaited it. The hand of time, guided by the light of FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE WESTERN RAILWAY .- An science, has annihilated false doctrines held sacred by our fathers; even as the same hand and the same light will expose to the minds of our sons and daughters the opinionated but comparatively know-nothing selves. What human being who lived in the year 1744 could have enacted wise political and religious creeds for the people of this generation ! Thousands made the vain attempt, but the altered state of mind, morals, politics, and re-

of the past century attempting to legislate for that which

are in accordance with Holy Writ," and showed from instances in various countries, and from twenty-one

3

It is truly remarked by Sir WALTER SCOTT, that "it is not possible to read this poem without a sinking of the heart, corresponding with that which the poet describes the victim to have suffered."

Passages of wonderful power and beauty crowd upon us, but we must forbear to quote further, instead earnestly recommending our readers to read the poem itself. One word more-a word to the conceited sneerers, and over-righteous revilers :- Could any man but a noet of the highest order have written "The Prisoner of Chillon" ?-could such a work be written by a man possessing a corrupted heart? Imbeciles and Mawworms, answer if you can !

> SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. NO. XII. THE LAND! THE LAND FOR ME! Let Monarchs revel in their might And mighty Empires sway, Let millions robb'd of native right A Lordling's whims obey ; They who delight to worship drones Deserve not to be free, Content to live in landless homes,-The Land! the Land for me!

I envy not a monarch's state, I spurn the badge he wears; Tho' girt with pearls, the thing I hate, 'Tis rear'd on human tears ; I crave but that which tyrants rift From those who should be free. Nature's first boon, man's dearest gift, The Laud ! the Land for me ! The pomp of Kings I'd scorn to seek,

I wish alone to toil; Yet while I toil the right to reap The blessings of the soil. I ask no gold, no dazzling pelf, Tho' bright and fair to see, Let all the world deem lucre wealth, The Land! the Land for me! My wish is not the lounging lot Of Peer or Priestly drone, 'Tis freedom-peace-a vote-2 cot, And plot of ground my own; Then while I toil the live-long day, This, this my song shall be, With pomp and pelf away, away,

The Land ! the Land for me! JOHN PEACOCE. Greenock

Secondly, Government by hereditary succession, Without following Paine's argument, which we ideas by a few extracts :---

tion by dividing his subject into two parts :---

DEBEDITARY GOVERNMENT.

I declare that there is not a problem in Euclid more mathematically true, than that hereditary government has not a right to exist. When, therefore, we take from any man the exercise of hereditary power, we take away that which he never had a right to possess, and which no law or custom could, or ever can, give him a title to. . * *

The moment we begin to reason upon the hereditary system, It falls into derision : let but a single idea begin, and a thousand will soon follow. Insignificance, imbecility, childhood, dotage, want of moral character ; in fine, every defect, serious or laughable, unite to hold up the hereditary system as a figure of ridicule. * * * To be satisfied of the right of a thing to exist, we must be satisfied that it had a right to begin ; if it had not a right to begin, is has not a right to continue. * * * The wrong which began a thousand years ago, is as much a wrong as if it began to-day; and the right which originates to-day, is as much a right as if it had the sanction of a thousand years. Time, with respect to principles, is an eternal NOW: it has no operation upon them: it changes nothing of the nature and qualities. But what have we to do with a thousand years ? Our life-time is but a short portion of that period, and if we find the wrong in existence as soon as we begin to live, this is the point of time at which it begins to us : and our right to resist it is the same as if it had never existed before.

He shows that hereditary succession, as it applies to succeeding generations, is tyranny of the worst kind :---

LEGISLATING FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

The English parliament of 1668 imported a man and his wife from Holland, William and Mary, and made them king and queen of England. Having done this, the said parliament made a law to convey the government of the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following words :-- "We, the lords spiritual and temperal and commons, do, in the name of the People of England, most humbly and faithfully submit ourselves, our heirs, and posterities, to William and Mary, their heirs and posterities, for ever." And in a subsequent law, as quoted by Edmund Burke, the said parliament in the name of the people of England then living, binds the said people, their heirs and posterities, to William and Mary, their

people, detrimes and posterities, to the end of time. It is not sufficient that we laugh at the ignorance of such law makers, it is necessary that we reprobate their want of principle. The constituent assembly of France (1789) fell into the same vice as the parliament of England (1789) fell into the same vice as the parliament of England work entire to our readers. The MURDER IN JERSEY.—The grand jury, before ously went to work; it having been intended by the ously went to work; it having been intended by the our lovers that only one man, or at the most two, Munder" whereupon the court condemned the prihas a right to govern itself as it pleases, must always be admitted; but government by hereditary succession is government for another race of people, and not for itself and as those on whom it is to operate are not yet in ex istence, or are minors, so neither is the right and existence to set it up for them, and to assume such a right is treason against the right of posterity. *

A single reflection will teach us that our ancestors, like ourselves, were but tenants for life in the great freehold of rights. The fee absolute was not in them, it is not in us, it belongs to the whole family of man, through all ages. If we think otherwise than this, we think either as slaves or as tyrants. As slaves, if we think that any former generation had a right to bind us; as tyrants, if we think that we have authority to bind the generations that are to follow.

The vanity and presumption of governing beyond the grave is the most ridiculous and insolent of all tyrannies. Man has no property in man, neither has one generation a property in the generations that are to follow. BIGHT OF SELF-COVERNMENT.

Man is himself the origin and the evidence of his right. It appertains to him in the right of his existence, and his person is the title-deed.

UNIVERSAL SEFFRACE.

The true, and only true basis of representative govern ment is equality of right. Every man has a right to one vote, and no more, in the choice of representatives. * * *

Personal rights, of which the right of voting represen tatives is one, are a species of property of the most sacred kind; and he that would employ his pecuniary property, or presume upon the influence it gives him, to dispossess or rob another of his property of rights, uses that pecuniary property as he would use fire-arms, and merits to have it taken from him,

we could name that are moral pests, diffusing mental have not room to do, we may illustrate his leading and moral degradation amongst thousands. The men who grow rich by manufacturing these trashy and abominable publications, are enemies to the public weal, and deserve the execration of all honest men. But mere execration will not abate the nuisance; the bane will be swallowed unless the antidote be provided-and the best antidote we know of are such harmless and healthy publications as the London Pioneer, the Family Herald, and People's Journal. We wish this new candidate for public patronage sucess, and recommend it to our readers.

> THE SCHOOL AND FAMILY ENGLISH DIC TIONARY. No. I. London: Dyson, Paul's Alley.

This is intended for a School and Family Dictionary, to be published in weekly penny numbers. The Editor hopes that it will be considered "a Useful Edu-cational Book for the Rising Generation." It has one great fault-it is not a pronouncing dictionary The proper pronunciation of each word is, we submit, a matter of primary importance in any dictionary intended for the instruction of youth.

A LETTER ON NATIONAL EDUCATION, ENGLAND. London: B. D. Cousins, 18, Dukestreet, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

This "letter" is the production of a lady moved by the kindliest sympathies and most liberal ideas to advocate the cause of the neglected millions. The not least the Northern Star. (Loud cheers.) The writer's views are good, but too briefly expressed ; at lecturer then traced the effect to cause, namely least six times the quantity of matter contained in this pamphlet would have been necessary to do jus-tice to the subjects treated of, and indeed such a monstration that there was no hope for an effective remedy until such time as the laws were made by the quantity of matter should have been given for the people, for the people; once let political equality price marked on the title-page. We wish "EMILINE" prevail, "peace, prosperity and contentment must all due encouragement to pursue her arduous and and would ensue, and then and not till then will generous labours.

THE PEOPLE. Translated from the French of M. MICHELET, Professor of History in the College of France, by Dr. P. M. M'DoualL. London : A. Dyson, Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row.

This is the first number of a weekly penny issue of a work by the celebrated author of "Priests, Women, and Families." It would be ridiculous for us to "review" these eight pages, which contain only a fortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were part of the "Dedication" (to M. QUINET); we might painters engaged at the time in painting the ceiling

The usual festival in commemoration of the kirth plank so increased its vibration that one end of it all her personal and real property. f Shakspeare took place on the 23rd of April, in his was gradually drawn off the scoffold that supported Cost of THE FORTICATIONS OF PARIS.—The acof Shakspeare took place on the 23rd of April, in his native town, Stratford-on-Avon.

The weather was fortunately extremely fine, and this, combined with the ringing of bells, the gaiety of the inhabitants, and the arrival of company from all parts of the midland districts, rendered the otherwise quiet town of Stratford-on-Avon lively, if not unusually bustling.

At ten o'clock the members of the Shakspeare Club held their annual meeting at the Town-hali, when Dr. Thomson presided. The musical perform-ances at the church which followed the annual meet-Mr. Adams, the precentor. assisted by Mr. Read. the organist of the church, who officiated as conductor. At the close of the music, the tomb of Shakspeare, situated in the chancel, was visited by some hundreds of the sudience.

At five o'clock, a party consisting of from eighty to a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner in the Shakspeare Hall, under the able presidency of Chanlate high-sheriff of the county ; the Rev. J. Clayton, vicar; E. F. Flower, Esq. ; Dr. Thompson, several of the leading county gentlemen, and most of the principal inhabitants of the borough.

After the customary loyal toasts,

The Shaksperian toast of England, "St. George," having been drank.

Shakspeare." He addressed the company in an eloquent speech, in which he paid the greatest homage

murders, or attempts at murder, since the execution of Quennell, in January last, that death punishments are worse than useless as an example, and that from its peculiar brutalising and immoral tendencies, the present criminal code is not entitled to public respect. The lecturer proceeded to recommend banish ment and solitary labour in mines, &c., as a substi-tute for capital punishment, and as a much fitter means to induce sincere repentance on the part of the criminal, whilst he supported himself and slightly compensated his injured victims. In conclusion, he said he was fully aware that those who wished to see those brutalising scenes-public executions-abo-lished, and death punishments swept from the face of the earth, were sometimes taunted with being possessed with morbid feelings; but let not the philanthropist despair, if the advocacy of these principles was a "weakness," it was the "weakness" of four "State Societies" in America ; namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachussetts it was the weakness of an American Convention, with Dallas, the American Vice-President at its head: the weakness of a Dr. Johnson, of a Blackstone. Beccaria, an Erasmus, a Sir Thomas More, a Chillingworth, a Goldsmith, a Franklin, a Rush, a Howard, a Fox, a Pitt, a Wilberforce, a Romilly, of a Mrs. Fry, of a Basil Montague, of John Sidney ADDRESSED TO THE LEGISLATORS OF Taylor, of William Ewart and a bost of other eminent philanthropists, of a large portion of the newspaper press in America, of a considerable portion of the "fourth estate" in England, including the

the better is at hand. "loving-kindness wed eternal peace." Mr. Hallwood resumed his seat admidst much applause.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT. - BRISTOL, TUESDAY, APRIL 28.-Yesterday afternoon a very severe accident, by which five men were most seriously injured, occurred at the New Church, Kingswood. The interior of the church has for some time been undergoing extensive repairs, and was being entirely repainted, and the un-fortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were

should work upon it at the same time. The motions and weight of the four men while at work upon the

it, and it fell with a loud crash, precipitating the count rendered to the King of the works of the forti-four unfortunate men into the body of the church, a fications of Paris have just been distributed to the chamdepth of about fifty feet, and in the progress of its bers. The grants accorded in virtue of the bill of fall striking down another man at work in the church. The utmost consternation immediately prevailed, and of 128 million frances (£5,120,000.) The actual ex-The utmost consternation immediately prevailed, and the five sufferers were picked up in a dreadfully mangled condition. James Morgan having a severe fracture of his right thigh, a compound fracture of his lower jaw and an extensive contusion of his spine. William Lambert also had his left thigh fractured, and received several severe injuries of the right ankle ing were well attended. They were, for the most and right shoulder. Thomas Nash fractured his part, admirably executed under the management of ankle jointseverely, and had besides some very severc contusions of the face and body ; and William Kent received some abdominal injuries of a most dangerous character, but had no bones fractured. The inhabitants of the neighbourhord immediately came to the assistance of the unfortunate sufferers, and they were removed to the Bristol Infirmary, where they are now lying in a very precarious state. The man who was struck by the falling plank was also severely, but not dos Wren Hoskyns, Esq., of Wroxhall Abbey; and dangerously injured, and was removed to the house amongst the company were C. T. Warde, Esq., the of some of his relatives.

THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS .- On Tuesday, Mr. Bedlotted 3,054,519fr. The extent (developement) of the ford, Coroner for Westminster, held three inquests at enclosure is 38,661 metres : that of the forts, 22,648 metres; a total amount of 61,309 metres or nearly the Black Horse, Bedfordbury, Covent-garden. The first was upon the body of William Austin, aged two fifteen leagues and a quarter for forming the most years, the son of a compositor, residing at 16, Crowncollossal defensive works that ever were executed. ROBERT OWEN.-This venerable philanthropis court, Drury-lane. From the evidence of a Mr. arrived in London on Monday last from a visit of rodd, it appeared that on the morning of Sunday The CHAIRMAN proceeded to introduce the toast of the evening_""The immortal memory of William his own, in Crown-court, by perceiving smoke issuing some months duration in the United States. The benevolent philosopher is as busy and as hopeful as through the iron gratings. He immediately went to ever with his schemes for the reconstruction of ascertain the cause, when he found the deceased society. running to and fro in the front kitchen area, with A GAN tion was received with enthusiastic cheers. the whole of his wearing apparel in a blaze. The flames were extinguished as soon as possible, and the deceased was removed first to King's College Hospital, but there being no vacant beds in that instituin which the learned serieant expressed his regret at tion, he was taken to the Charing-cross Hospital, not being able to attend, in consequence of a prior where he died on Monday from the effects of the engagement to dine with the Garrick Club, in Lonburns. It appears that the child, during the temdon, the same day. Mr. Serjeant 'Talfourd's health porary absence of his mother, commenced playing with the fire, and his clothes in consequence became ignited. Verdict " Accidental death."-The second nquest was concerning the death of John Woodman. aged forty-eight. The deceased on the 6th of the present month was engaged with several other men, removing an entablature from the shop front of a house under repair in Long Acre. The deceased was holding the fascia up by means of a rope from the first floor. when the weight of it pulled him out of the window, and falling upon his head he fractured his skull. He was taken to Charing-cross Hospital, where he died on Monday. Verdict, "Accidental death."—The third inquiry was on the body of Thomas Ireland, aged sixty-five. The deceased, on Sunday last, was cleaning some windows for Mr. Sawyer, an engineer, of Frith-street, Soho, when it is supposed that he missed his footing, for he was found lying on the pavement under the house ; the blood at the time was issuing from his mouth, cars, cidentally, and, before she obtained assistance, was and nose. He was also removed to the Charingburnt in a frightful manner. The poor creature was cross Hospital, where he died immediately after his vices of several of our institutions, the great number of will be found in other countries), the great landed estates taken to the Union, a distance of a few yards, with admission. Verdict, "That he died from a fracture abuses of which his hero is a victim, he represents his now held in descent were plandered from the quiet insufficient evidence to prove."

victor of Aliwal. The emoluments of the colonel of a regiment are estimated at 1,000%. a year, but Thinking that statesmen had their feelings framed should the regiment be serving in India, above double that amount whilst so serving.

was to touch the heart of the Home Secretary. and glazed, she sought to appeal to them with congenial stone. In fine, she broke two squares of glass, ELOPEMENT.-OXFORD.-On Friday morning the

because Sir James would not believe that she was "really the grand-daughter of Charles Stuart, but family of Lord Valentia, of Bletchington-park, was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement by the out of her senses." For ourselves, we think the poor discovery of the elopement of his Lordship's daughwoman under a delusion, and this is our reason :ter, the Hon. Nea Ada Arthur Rose d'Amour Anshe said, "As to my birth, I do not think anything nesley. The only circumstances relative to this of that. I only want to get my living." Now, in our rived at the Angel Inn yesterday, who turns out to be Hercules G. R. Robinson, Esq., of the 87th Fusi-liers, second son of Captain H. Robinson, R. N. of Resewood county of Month Index of the Stuarts. The poor woman has no doubt been imposed upon; the Rosewood, county of Meath, Ireland ; that he or spirit—entirely falsifies her assumed origin.—Punch. dered a chaise and pair to go to a village a few miles BACKWARD IRELAND.—At Conciliation Hall, the Lord Mayor of Dublin "believed in his heart that on the Bambury-road, when he met the lady on the road without any attendant. He immediately alighted and handed the lady in, and ordered the postboy to retrace his steps to Oxford, and drive as Ireland would fall back 300 years, if O'Connell was lost to her sons." And what more would Irishmen wish? The Union is the blight of Ireland : now, put last as possible to the Great Western Railway-sta-Ireland back even a hundred years, and no Union would exist. However, his Lordship further obtion, where, on their arrival a special train was found awaiting them. They were soon whisked away to London, and before 12 o'clock were united served that "O'Connell's precious life would be protracted until justice was obtained; and nothing was justice but Repeal." If O'Connell is really to live to see Repeal, he would be a profitable assurance in the holy bands of wedlock, at St. James's Church, Westminster. The happy couple left London immediately after the ceremony, en route for Ireland. THE CROPS.—The state of the spring wheat begins (and Daniel himself knows what profitable assu-

rance is)-to any Life Office.-Punch. to excite some alarm; the long continued cold and THE HORRIBLE RAPE CASES IN WESTMORELAND .--bleak weather, with rain and easterly winds, having not only checked vegetation in general, but The four railway labourers (two Smiths, Gloucester, and Gunner) who in so diabolical a manuer, on caused a great breadth of wheat in the midland disand Gunner) who in so diabolical a manuer, on Sunday evening week, violated the persons of Miss Elizabeth and Jane Dover, on Knipe Scar Moor, Westmoreland, and who absconded early on the following morning, on Wednesday night last were apprehended at Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, by Charnock and Stevenson, the two railway police stationed at Hartlepore after a chose of nearly 100 tricts to turn yellow, and set. We hope a change for "THE BEST PLACE."-A Dutchman and his wife

were travelling, and they sat down by the road ex-ceedingly fatigued. The wife sighed—"I wish I was in Heaven!" The husband replied—"I wish I was at the tavern!" "Oh, you old rogue," said she, "you always want to get the best place." stationed at Hackthorpe, after a chase of nearly 100 miles. On Friday last the prisoners were brought up before Mr. Richard Tinkler and J. W. Ward, clerk, PARDONED, AND AGAIN CONDEMNED .- Mr. Serjeant who was convicted at Dublin of having forged a bill

at the Lowther Castle Inn, Hackthorpe, when the Misses Dover identified them, and they were comof exchange, was last week sentenced to seven years' transportation. When George IV. was quitting Iremitted to Appleby Gaol to take their trial at the next assizes. land, in 1821, this individual was under a similar sen-

WORKHOUSE REFUGE REFUSED TO THE INSANE .-tence for a similar charge. His wife rushed into the At the Clerkenwell Police-court on Tuesday Mrs. water after the King's barge, with a petition in her Fraser, a nurse in the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's hand praying for pardon, which his Majesty granted. UNPARALLELED PERFORMANCE.—Jackson, the cham-Inn-road, brought a poor demented looking girl, named Higginbotham, before the magistrate under these circumstances :---It appeared, from the state-ment of Mrs. Fraser, that the poor girl on behalf of whom she applied had been received into the Royal pion of Transatlantic pedestrians, ran ten miles in 58 minutes and 9 seconds ! on the 11th ult., at the Free Hospital a few weeks ago, in consequence of an illness which affected her mind. From the physical malady she recovered, but the light of reason seemed to have departed for ever. Previously to admission the girl had been in the service of respectable families, and there was no stain upon her moral character. Murder," whereupon the court condemned the pri-Murder," whereupon the court condemned the pri-soner to transportation for life, with confiscation of all her personal and real property. Court of THE FORMATIONS OF PARTS. The Re-not what to do with her. They applied to St. Pancras workhouse, but the functionaries there refused to receive her without the certificate of a medical gentleman as to her insanity. That certificate had been procured, and Mrs. Fraser hired a cab and conveyed the poor girl from the hospital to the workhouse on that day (Monday), thinking no difficulty penses amount to 127,266,238 francs, leaving a bal-ance of 783,762 francs, or £31,350. The sum total would be experienced regarding her admission upon presenting the certificate. The officers, however, reestimated for the fortifications of Paris was 140 milfused to receive her, on the ground that the magislions, or £5,600,000, which leaves in hand the sum of trates had made no order on the subject, and one of 12,783,762 francs (£511,350,) which is sufficient to complete the works. The expenses are stated as fol-lows :--Exterior walls, 54,361,959fr. 22c.; forts and the overseers told her that unless one of the magis trates of this court made an order for her admission they could not receive her. Mrs. Fraser added that strategic roads, 59,633,163 fr. 69c. ; purchase of lands, the unhappy being had made two determined at-tempts to destroy herself, and that casting her upon 17,471,638fr. 54c. ; general expences, 8,533,238fr. 55c. ; total, 140,000,000fr. The following additional state-ments are not void of interest. The ground occupied the streets would be certain destruction. Mr. Heseltine, overseer to St. Pancras parish, said, that the board had decided upon not receiving the girl because they would be overburdened with destitute persons by the fortications is 782 hectares, or about 1,560 acres. 770 hectares have already been taken possession of; 12 hectares have still to be acquired ; 657 from the University and the Royal Free Hospital, hectares were obtained by private contract. The 113 hectares which it was necessary to obtain by exproboth which institutions were in their parish. Mr. Combe said, the overseer would refuse to receive her priation, cost 27'per cent. more than they were valued at his peril. It was evident to anybody that the at. The state offered 2,410,587fr.; but the jury alpoor girl was insane, and to suffer so helpless a creature to roam about the streets would be an outrage upon humanity and decency. He told Mr. Heseltine very plainly that if the overseer persisted in his refusal he would be indicted for such refusal, and the Attorney-General would prosecute him. Mr. Heseltino promised to communicate the magistrate's opinion to the overseers; and since it was so strong he felt no doubt that the girl would be admitted.

> HORRIBLE MURDER OF A POLICE OFFICER .- On Saturday evening last, William Sommerville, one of policeman on the Caledonian Railwa in the most barbarous manner, near Lockerbie, by the labourers. It appears that the monthly payment of the men working on that part of the line took place on Saturday evening last, and a disturbance having occurred amongst the "navvys," deccased and other officers were called upon to quell the uproar, who, in attempting to do so, were kicked and beaten in the most violent and brutal manner, by the meb, who were mostly Irishmen. The treatment which Sommerville received from three of them was most savage. He was stabled on his body with some sharp-edged instrument, his nose was split in two, and so was one of his cheeks, whilst one of his eyes were burst, and rolled out of its socket. He expired soon afterwards. The three murderers effected their escape, but the police are in pursuit of them in all directions. DEATH ACCELERATED BY EXCITEMENT .-- On Tuesday vening an inquest was held before Mr. W. Payne. City coroner, at the Hand and Shears, Cloth-fair, Smithfield, respecting the death of Elinor Shore used fifty-one years, of Long-lane, Barbican. The leceased generally enjoyed good health, but during be last three months had laboured under great exitement in consequence of her daghter, who had been decoyed away by a young man with whom she had formed an attachment. On Sunday night last the deceased retired to rest, and the following morning vas discovered in a dying state, foaming at the mouth. A surgeon was sent for, but the deceased expired be-

Reviews.

SOCIAL ABSURDITIES. OR THE ADVEN-TURES OF JEAN AUGUSTIN. By J. A. Paris.

This is a new romance, from the pen of our French friend, M. Michelot, which we recommend to our readers who understand the French language. We subjoin an extract from one of the French papers, in which the celebrated J. Arago expresses himself in the following terms :---

The romance has in an extraordinary manner developed itself in our days, all ideas of reform and progress are now made to appear under this form, in order to penetrate more easily among even the humblest classes of society. A reproach, made to the writers of this kind of books is that they place their heroes in circumstances 50 exceptional, that among readers it is a common say. ing, "This happens only in romance." This is a great fault; M. Michelot has happily avoided it.

Indeed, from the beginning, he enters so thoroughly into the realities of life, that one is tempted to believe he is writing the memoirs of some person and not a romance. In painting, for instance, the habits of the gands. Those of later times sycophants. sheriff's officers, their extortions, the partiality of certain magistrates, the absurdity of imprisonment for debt, the It is very well known that in England (and the same personages, their actions, their good or bad qualities, with habitants at the conquest. The possibility did not exist yesterday morning.

* The only ground upon which exclusion from the right to the memory and genius of Shakspeare. This or of voting is consistent with justice, would be to inflict it as a punishment for a certain time upon those who should At the conclusion of an acknowledgment of the propose to take away the right from others. The right toast to the "Chairman's good health," the hon. MICHELOT, professor of French literature, and of voting for representatives, is the primary right by gentleman read a letter from Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, correspondent of the Journal des Theatres, in Lon- which other rights are protected. To take away this don : Four vols. Vincenot, 11, Rue Childebert, right is to reduce a man to a state of slavery, for slavery consists in being subject to the will of another, and he

that has not a vote in the election of representatives is in this case.

ABSURDITY OF PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS. When a brood mare shall fortunately produce a foal or

a mule, that by being worth the sum in question shall couvey to its owner the right of voting, or by its death take it from him, in whom does the origin of such a righ texist ?

Is it in the man, or in the mule ? When we consider in how many ways property may be acquired without merit, and lost without a crime, we ought to spurn the idea of making it a criterion of rights.

ABISTOCRACY.

This wax-work order has assumed the name of aristo cracy; and the disgrace of it would be lessened if it could he considered as only childish imbecility. We pardon foppery because of its insignificance, and on the same

ground we might pardon the foppery of titles. But the origin of aristocracy was worse than foppery. It was

was drank with great applause. The health of "the Vice-President," "the Warwickshire lasses," succeeded. "The Rev. Mr. Harness and the Shaksperian Society of London," was responded to with three times three.

"The Press," "the County and Borough Magistrates," " Mr. Read and the choir," followed in succession, and the party-as enthusiastic an one as ever assembled in the Town-hall of Stratford-on-Avonseparated shortly before eleven o'clock.

Thus ended the Shaksperian festivities of 1846. It is hoped on the next occasion to render the celebration one of national attraction.

DEATH BY FIRE.-On Tuesday night, about eight clock, Ann Davis, aged fifty-nine, the wife of a obbery. The first aristocrats in all countries were bri- | labouring man, living in one of Carter's Cottages, East-hill, Wandsworth, set her clothes on fire ac-

A GALLANT ACT .- On the night of the 16th inst ... at half-past twelve, when relieving sentinels on board the Raleigh, fifty, lying in Pinop Reach, the sentinel in the forechannel fell into the water. The alarm 'A man overboard" was immediately given, and reached the ears of the first lieutenant of the Raleigh, Mr. Tatham, in bed at the time, who in-stantly spring on deck in his night-shirt and preci-pated himself off the gangway into the river Although an intense fog prevailed at the same time' and the weather was very cold, at the peril of his own life he succeeded in saving the marine, but was much exhausted when he got on board. The sentinel was very nearly drowned when Mr. Tatham saved him.-Hampshire Telegraph.

RETIREMENT FOR A DIPLOMATIST .- Mr. Everett, says the Boston Courier, has taken up his residence in Cambridge, and entered upon the duties of the Presidency on Monday morning. He attended the customary religious services that morning, and made an affectionate address to the under graduates. Mr. Everett's accession to this office — the highest literary distinction in the country—will be an auspicious era in the history of Harvard University. THE FLOODS IN THE UNITED STATES .- Every mail for the last three weeks or more, has come to us freighted with the intelligence of disasters by freshets. Bridges without number have been swept awayhouses carried off-railroads submerged-embank. ments overthrown - thousands of acres of land deluged, and property of all kinds destroyed to an inreense amount. In fact such injury by floods has not sore his arrival. The jury returned a verdict of sccurred in this country for the last fifty years. We "Natural death."

HATE REELITION BET

THE NORTHERN STAR.

MAY 2, 1846.

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quette in persisting with the first reading. Instead

professions of friendship to Ireland in the debate of

unsuccessful expedient, of attempting to suppress by

torce the natural and indestructible discontent of an

oppressed people, should be discarded by a Minister

who seeks to establish the reputation of a great states

of the beaten track of his predecessors, and striking

out a comprehensive, just, and humane policy with

The conduct of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN in refusing to

serve in English or Scotch Committees, which has

occupied so much of the time of Parliament this

week. and which has ended in his being committed

of the House, is looked upon by the English press as

mere popularity hunting and a morbid desire for

martyrdom. The member for Limerick is, we be-

effectually force upon its attention the wrongs of his

country. While upon this matter we cannot help

sonorous snoring of one or two " honourable

THOMAS COOPER, THE CHARTIST'S WORKS.

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TAKING AWAY HUMAN LIFE, UNDER any Circumstances; and in explanation and defence of the misronecentral doctring of "Nondefence of the misrepresented doctrine of "Non-Resistance." (Delivered in the National Hall, Holborn,

on the evenings of February 25th and March 4th.) "These orations are the outpourings of a mind that WILL make itself heard, in spite of the abuse of hireling

demagogues, or the misrepresentations of pious tricksters, just because 'tis gifted with genius, and inspired by that enthusiasm ever produced by a quick perception of truth, and a profound love and veneration for justice, and its subject, MAN. A free, generous, loving nature speaks out in every page. We do not doubt that many a sneer will be called forth by a perusal of this work ; but we ask those who SNEER, to BEFUTE it if they can."-Nottingham Resign.

"Mr. Cooper is a man in whose efforts we take great interest. He possesses undeniable abilities of no mean order, moral courage beyond many, and we believe a sincere and fervent desire to do real and permanent good to his 'own order.' He has lately excited both surprise and admiration by 'The Purgatory of Suicides,' 'The Baron's Yule Feast,' and ' Wise Saws and Modern Instances;' he is a man that has been, and will be, heard : he is destined, if we mistake not, to fill a position, in -connexion with the progress of his own class, both interesting and important. For these reasons we cannot but rejoice in his adoption of sound and healthy sentiments. The mauliness with which he avows, and the boldness and zeal with which he urges, the doctrines of peace and love. respect for human rights and moral power, in these lectures, are worthy of all honour."-Nonconformist.

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"We hall the writer as a new power in the world of poetry, the ruler of a new domain, as yet but little known, but which the public cannot fail to recognise. when its kings of thought shall put on their singing robes, and with tresh voice and soul speak its praises to the world."-Sentinel.

" vud understood, and which, therefore, demands resport Athenaum.

"Pure, religious, patriotic, he has not a line inimical to the great law of progression. Men may read him as a preacher poet. His lay is for all time. It will make the ow with a holy fire when he wh penned it has passed from among men. As man strengthens in knowledge and love-as passion or prejudice expire-as reason gains and retains her mastery -will this high-souled man's work be increasingly reverenced and read."-General Advertiser. Well conceived—wrought out with no ordinary amount of power-clearly and concisely expressed."-Muminated Magazine. "One of the most extraordinary literary productions o the day-we may say of the present age-a work which will gain for its author a reputation as lasting, if not as great, as that of Byron, Spenser, and Milton."-Kentish Independent. "Intensity, passion, is his great characteristic : and this will constitute the main source of his influence, and unless we are much mistaken, will render the 'Purgatory of Suicides' as popular in the political, as Pollock's Course of Time' in the religious, world .- Nottingham "Use of the noblest creations of modern times, deeply impregnated with power and beauty, and glowing in every page with the illuminings of searching and pas-Review. every page with the illuminings of searching and passionate thought. He wields an intellect of mighty power. We shall not halt in asserting that in the catalogue of Englauis's greatest bards must hereafter be inscribed the name of THOMAS COOPER."-Shefield Iris. "Cae of those rare works which appear at but distant Interval: of time. It proclaims the author to be gifted with the spirit of poetry in the highest degree."-Leicestershire Mercury. "The whole work is one which must impress the reader with the conviction that Cooper, the Chartist, is a of a large stock of Boots and Shoes of every description, man of lofty genius, and must and will be remembered of the very best material-and of first rate workmanship. with his land's lauguage."-Boston Herald.

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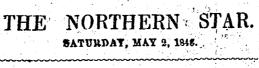
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THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

FROM 1833 to 1839 was a period within which Whig treachery had done more for the cause of democracy in this country than ever the staunchest advocates of that principle could of themselves effect. The detestation of the Whigs had become so general and confirmed that the mind of the country by degrees became radical. In the year 1838, so strong had this increasing feeling become, that it sought a manifestation of its strength in a national representation; and 'so motley, piebald, and heterogeneous was the character of that representation, that, had it not been for the strength of the principle itself, the cause and progress of democracy must have fallen a sacrifice to the wiles and machinations of its pro-

tended friends. A section of the Birmingham rump, who had long tampered with public opinion and lived upon public confidence ; a knot of Conservires; who were as unlike their leader as a horse-chesnut is to a chesnut-horse; and a clique of the London working men Whig hunters; together with a sprinkling of individual freebooters, a species of camp followers. had become part and parcel of the national represenutside. Arrwood ruled the Birmingham rump

would not have changed his anxious hope that the ters' oppression. We shall have much more to say vance farther than this preliminary stage, seems follow, we should still contend for the measure. But it is because we see the inevitable effect that of the great principle of restriction-the extensive

view that we have ever taken of the measure. We shall now direct attention to the grounds upon which masters, free-traders, and political economists base their opposition. Firstly, philanthropy compels them to oppose the measure, because the shortening the hours of labour must necessarily entail a reduction of wages. Secondly, the operation of manufacturing the same amount of goods with a limited additional machinery, or else the masters will be compelled to produce one-sixth less than their pre-

sent amount. Thirdly, there is a fear lest the operation of the measure might compel the owners of capital to seek more unfettered markets for speculation. Now, upon the first point, we hold with Mr. Gardner and others who have tried the experiment, that the produce of ten hours' labour, of active energetic labour, is more remunerative to the employer than twelve hours slothful, sluggish, exhausted, tired drudgery. The day's labour does not

apply to the day's work only. It applies to the week, to the year ; yea, to the very life of man. It will not do to say that ten hours of the twelve hours labour is as good as the sole ten hours' labour, and that the two hours additional is so much profit to the master and advantage to the operative. The man who works sixty hours in the week will have done more work and better work, and will be fresher for his Monday's work, than the man who has worked

seventy-two hours in the week. He will be younger at 50, upon ten hours' work, than at 40 upon twelve hours' work. Apart from this arithmetical calculation, all the best feelings of our nature step in and rebel against the notion of a woman who shall

have the charge of a family, and her infant of 13 years of age, being compelled prematurely to exhaust nature in compliance with the arrangements neces. sary for the government of an unbridled licentions system: Secondly, we know of no limitation to the expen-

diture of capitalists in preparing machinery to make profit, and we know of no greater benefit that the state could confer upon reckless (speculators than placing & limit to production: the surplus of which to argue after the old fashion, that, as so many will secured a better attendance and more attention. constitutes their most dangerous competition. Fivesixths of the present amount of GOOD manufactures less : such indifference has been the rock upon which | Irish members doubt the will of an English Parliathan what is now realised upon the whole of the na- and every popular movement has split.

tation. Each of those sections had its moving power tional rabbish, and would go far to rescue the mer- We now turn to the still more important, because The other matter of importance which has occucantile character of England' from that odium in immediately pressing, question of the strike of the pied the attention of the Commons this week, forms

masters and operatives themselves would come to an on this subject hereafter, and shall, for the present, a doubtful matter. The determined opposition of amicable arrangement upon a subject, the import- merely comment upon what, under the circumstances, the Irish members will not be without its effect on ance of which he was free to confess, into open becomes the duty of the labouring classes. The the Premier, who may, perhaps, think that he has opposition to the measure. We rather incline to principal boot and shoemakers in London send the already sacrificed sufficient to Parliamentary eti-Sir JAMES GRAHAM'S version of the result, than to stuff, when cut, out to Stafford or Northampton, and that of The Times. Sir JAMES argues that the in- to many more distant towns, from which they receive of forcing on a measure which, in its subsequent evitable consequence must be a reduction in the the boots and shoes when made. Of course, lower stages, may be made to consume the remainder of hours of adult labour; The Times, upon the other rents, lower taxes, cheaper food, and an abstinence the session, he will better show the sincerity of hig hand, contends that the question is only meant to from metropolitan gaiety, enables the country jouraffect the labour of women and children. If such neyman to work at a lower rate of wages. But, if Monday night, by offering to its representatives the were the case, and if no other result were to the masters are enabled to undergo the expense of social and political remedial measures which they double transit, and still make a profit, surely a com- demand. The worn-out, oft-repeated, and as often bination of working men can incur the expense of the measure must have upon adult as well as infant one transit, and leave a more becoming remuneraand woman's labour, that we hail it as the realisation tion than that which the masters' regulations now permit.

If, therefore, this first move in the right direction man. Sir ROBERT has on various occasions shown should fail, it will justify the masters in increasing that he looks forward to the judgment of posterity their oppression, and justify the world in increasing and wishes it to be a favourable one. The leaving its denunciation against the working classes them selves. We may be told that master boot and shoe makers can only take advantage of this traffic re- | regard to Ireland, would be such a novelty as would quiring double transit, by being able to measure | go far towards securing that verdict in his favour. their customers, and sending the cut-out work to number of hands will either entail the expense of be made in the country, and that, therefore, the traffic of the

National Boot and Shoe Depot

will be limited to that sphere within which they | to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt could measure their customers. This, however, is a fallacy, as there are two modes of meeting the presumed difficulty :--

Firstly, The Association may have a measuring lieve, actuated by higher motives. He despairs of shoemaker in every town in the kingdom, who might wringing any really beneficial measure from parliaact as corresponding secretary, and send up the mea- | ment by ordinary means, and conscientiously besure of those who were particular as to fit. lieves that by adopting this course he can must

Secondly, If the Association were sufficiently wealthy, they might furnish the required supply of ready-made boots and shoes to the several towns in noticing once more, what has been often previously the kingdom, where there was likelihood or promise noticed, namely, the warm interest taken in any perof support; but they must be guarded upon two sonal matter such as this compared with that evince points : firstly, the funds must be INDISPUTABLY | in measures of a political character. On the same AND SATISFACTORILY PROTECTED AND evening that Mr. O'BRIEN defied the authority of the ACCOUNTED FOR ; and secondly, the very best | House of Commons, Mr. P. SCROPE asked leave to article must be supplied, at such a profit as will se- bring in a Bill for the reclamation of waste lands in cure the stability of the Association ; and if those | Ireland. The House was filled during the personal two indispensable objects are systematically attended discussion-"a beggarly account of empty" benches to, kept in view, and acted upon, there is no earthly was the principal feature of the debate on the pracreason why the National Boot and Shoe Depot should | tical question. Of, the few who remained to help to not become the most extensive manufactory of the make "a House," several were fast asleep, and the kind in the kingdom.

For ourselves we shall wear NO OTHER MANU- members" was so overpoweringly loud as to put FACTURE so long as we are fairly served ; while the mover somewhat, out in his speech. We we shall become active canvassers for the patronage admit that Mr. P. Scrope's oratory is not of and support of our friends. Thus we strengthen the the most attractive description ; but the object bond by our mite, and if all who have a greater he had in view, its applicability to the present interest than ourselves in the success of the project | wants and exigencies of Ireland, its capabilities of will act upon the same principle, this branch of la- | supplying a home-employment, and comfort to the bour will be for ever secured against the inroads of pauperised masses of starving peasantry, whose woes capital. It will not do, however, for the multitude we mock with empty commisseration, ought to have deal with the association, their custom will be use- Is it wonderful, that with such facts before them.

would produce more money and leave larger profits every trades' movement, every political movement, ment to legislate justly and practically for their

country ?

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at the Emigration Depot, Plymouth,

LABOUR'S EMANCIPATION FROM CAPI-TALIST TYRANNY.

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Wrong and Insult will not, however, in this instance triumph over persecuted industry. The injustice perpetrated by Mr. Kendall, and the con-sequent wretchedness, scarcely short of starvation. endured by a numerous body of workmen, and their

amilies, having been communicated to the President (T.S

oppression, and placing them in a far better position than with this intention, the directors have enabled the illused workmen to

COMMENCE BUSINESS FOR THEMSELVES,

AT No. 151, DRURY LANE. (Opposite Long Acre,)

and in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Kendall's principal 'establishment." The men are now actively engaged in the manufacture

which stock they will commence offering for sale at the "WORKING MAN'S OWN SHOP,"

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Let, then. Working Men support their "own order"! L-t the Friends of Humanity uphold the oppressed !! Let the Public generally buy at the best and cheaper

BECAUSE. -The Workman. employed by and for himself, will re ceive the highest rat . of wages, much higher than he received from Mr. Kendall.

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durable material, and superior workmanship, instead of having old "vamped up" leather, and "slop work," TX

imposed upon them. The Public are supplied at the lowest possible price, because the workman and salesman is one, there is no employer to grow rich at the expence alike of the pr ducer and purchaser, and the "W. rkman Trader" i "fair profits" in addition to "good content with wag-s."

of Trades' Societies, and of Chartist localities can, at once, ensure the success of this important effort, by forming "Boot and Shoe Clubs," to be supplied from the

WORKMAN'S OWN SHOP.

All who are thus disposed to render "good help" with-out the slightest s lf-sacrifice, to oppressed industry, will please communi-ate their wishes, in this respect, to Mr. Harris, Secretary, 151; Drury-lane, (opposite Long

*** The alacrity with which this first application, from workmen 'on strike," has been responded to by the directors of the "United Trades' Association for the

Employment of Labour, &c.," will, it is heped, have a tendency to bring the advantages resulting from an adhesion to the Association under the more immed ate

attention of trade vocieties generally. The subjoined brief extract from the address appende to the Rules, and s - forth, of the association is, as the di. when "Strikes, and rumours of strikes" are so preva

lent :---"N twithstanding many thousands of pounds have been spent on strikes, the condition of the producing classes presents but too many palpable evidences of deterioration; of subjection to evils-increased-increasing, and which ought to be diminished. Past experience emphatically proves the inadequacy of the methods previously em ployed to ward off these evils; and it is at least no very fanciful deduction from that experience to say, that the capital hitherto expended ineffectively, if employed in the if necossary. shops, the purchase of raw materials for manufactu ing

and handicraft purposes, and the employment of the un employed members of the trades in these establishments employed memb would remove, if not all, some of the evi's universally com plained of, and be a more rational as well as a more re productive method of using the funds collected for imroving the position of labour." How to achieve the great and good objects here indi-

cated will be best ascert ined by an attentive perusal of the "Rules and Regulations" of the Association ; a copy of which may be procured on application to the Secretary Mr. Harris, United Trades' office, 30, Hyde street, Bloom

At all events, the directors trust that the support es ne may take its place using of in the stand, as At all events, the unrectors trust that the support ex-one of England's greatest and truest-hearted poets. The tended to the "Workmen's Boot and Shoemakers' own man who can write such exquisitegems as this little volume bop" will be such as to justify the establishment, by the expressed a hope that "THE PROPOSITION Directors of similar shops for every other branch of Directors, of s industry, not merely in the metropolis, but in principal towns of Great Britain. The way will thus be cleared for those more extensive complicated, and contralized operations, contemplated by the Association, which will eventually conduce to the

The Charter newspaper, a weak, trashy thing, edited by the physical force CARPENTER, and controlled by the Whig hunters, professed to be the government of that section, while WHITTEE, with his of their capital, and for the simple reason that in no Champion, contended for a spurious COBBETTISME. The camp followers acted upon the independent

principle-every man for himself: "The Lord love ye, we are all for ourselves in this world." A party thus constructed, with £9,000 TO BE SPENT. was not calculated to inspire the country with confidence, or to give strength to a cause. And however it may have escaped the recollection of the heedless. the anxiety that we felt during the long reign of this patchwork Parliament has not, nor is likely, to escape our memory. For eight months our mind was upon one continuous strain, to devise means for lessening the evil of the threatened danger, until at length we were fortunately relieved by the exhaustion of the exchequer. Now precisely the same difficulties stand in the way of the Ten Hours' Bill movement that stood in the way of the Chartist movement. Men have joined in it who have no earthly interest or concern in the question beyond the amount of individual bencfit that they can eke out of it ; and hence, after two years, we now find it transformed from a gigantic monster, threatening Ministerial existence, to a pigmy dwarf, against which the Home Secretary wages war with confidence.

As to Mr. FIBLDEN'S conduct, it is above censure, and deserving of all praise. His support is too generous, his arguments are too convincing, home, and unanswerable, to leave the slightest impression of indifference, or to convey the notion that he. at least. has enlisted in the cause for any party or personal purpose. Not so, however, with the ruling body, whose last instructions to their delegates we here

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.

1st .--- The object for which they are sent to London is to represent to the Members of Parliament the wants and wishes of the Factory Workers of Lancashire, and are therefore to promote by every means in their power the passing of the Ten Hours' Bill.

2nd .- In no case are they to represent to Members o Parliament, or any other persons, that the working classes will be satisfied with any measure short of an efficient Ten Hours' Bill.

3rd .- Should the Ten Hours' clause be lost, the Dele gates are to assist in the passing of any measure which limits the hours of labour in factories,

4th .- Their business shall be to canvass Members each day, until this Committee shall deem it right, by the advice of Bord Ashley, Mr. J. Fielden, Mr. C. Hindley, and Mr. J. Biotherton, to recall them.

5th .--- They shall put themselves under the control Lord A hley, Mr. J. Fielden, Mr. C. Hindley, and Mr. J. Brotherton in all matters that may arise during their stay in London, and should any overtures be made to them by the Government, or any other party, they shall, before accepting them, take the advice of those four individuals, and, if practicable, that of this Committee and the Districts.

6th .- In no case shall the Delegates mix with any political movement, nor identify themselves with any other movement whatever, which has not for its objet the shortening the hours of factory labour.

7th .-- That a book be kept by the Delegates in which the proceedings of each day shall be duly entered, noting all narticular circumstances that may transpire, which book shall be returned to this Committee, and published

8th .- That a letter be sent every morning from the Delegates to this Committee, giving a full and accurate account of the day's proceedings (Sundays excepted). 9th .- That each Delegate write to his respective Dis trict at least twice a week during his stay in London.

Let us now ask if any man with a particle of sense can read the third of those instructions, and then read the assurance of Mr. AINSWORTH, who seconded Mr. FIELDEN'S motion, without coming tol the conclusion that the short time committee has

tranquillity, must unite, one and all, in the assertion of the great principles of restriction of labour and WOULD BE ADOPTED WHICH HAD BEEN what is necessary for the comparatively idle shop boy is indispensable for the over-worked slave-the unprotected mill operative. In conclusion, we trust that the ten days' breathing time yet allowed, will be used for the profitable purpose of strengthening the hands of Mr. Fielden, and that the operatives, seeing the manner that they have been juggled, deluded, and cheated by the governing body, will set up business upon their own account, upon the assurance, and with the convic-

which it is held throughout the civilised world. building trades in Lancashire. It appears that the the subject of a separate article. The debate, as well Thirdly, there is no danger of our leviathan men are resolute and determined, and we are told by as the preliminary discussion, brought out, infall its capitalists seeking other climes for the expenditure the Liverpool Times, that the master builders of nakedness, the natural antagonism of the Malthupart of the known world would they find so exten- sticks" from Plymouth and Devonport, via Liver | men who are crying out against the Irish members sive a slavery to be preyed upon as they have created pool. We are also told that these intruders were for obstructing the progress of the Corn Bill, impuin this HAPPY ENGLAND:

answer of those whose interests are at stake, and it the closest vigilance of the police some of the picquets | tory slave, "Brown-bread Joseph," whose acquainis at once conclusive and unanswerable. They say contrived to pop a slip of paper into the hand of one | tance with the working classes and of the practical that they are prepared to relieve their wives from a of the strangers, which contained the following bearings of the Factory system, are of the most life of eternal drudgery, and their infants from a life words-" You d- blacks, your fate is sealed : you | meagre and theoretical description, had the audacity of unremitting slavery, at the hazard of the threat- will be havooked and murdered." We need not assert to move the rejection of a measure recommended by ened reduction of wages. This noble declaration that this threatening notice was the production of JOHN FIELDEN! The hon, member for Oldham has upon the part of the men is irresistible, unless indeed one of those masters belonging to the building trade, all his life been engaged in the Cotton Manufacthe system requires a nation of slaves to prop it. who had a long interview with Sir JAMES GRAHAM | tures. He is now one of the largest employers in Let us now analyse Mr. FREDEN's simple and irre- on Saturday last, and who no doubt presented the this country-and yet, it is to the deliberately exfutable arguments, and let it be borne in mind that horrible death warrant to the astonished gaze of the pressed opinion of such a man, based upon ample Mr. FIELDEN has written more ably and spoken advocate of the Masters and Servants' Bill. We are experience and guaranteed by the risk of his fortune more forcibly upon this question than any man further informed that the strike has been much pro- on the measure he proposes, that Mr. Hunz ventures living, added to which he is amongst the largest, tracted in consequence of the Liverpool Dock to oppose the sophisms and common-places if not the most extensive; manufacturers in the king- Trustees having a large number of men in their of a selfish, heartless, and exploded theory. dom. Mr. FIELDEN says that he and his family have employment, most of whom are contributors to the We must not interfere between employer and made their wealth by manufactures-that he and funds of the union ; and we are further informed that employed, forsooth : "The maxims of political his brothers are still engaged in the trade-that he on Thursday week the trustees came to a resolu- economy forbid it. They insist upon letting things employs from two to three thousands hands-that tion to give notice to seventy of their men who alone." We reply, that the dictates of morality, nine factory bills interfering with labour have been passed, from each of which in turn ruin to the mas- would not be further required, unless they ceased to half of the weak, when oppressed by the strong-of ter was foretold-that in the face of this bill, which | belong to that body. And we are still further in- | the poor, when trampled upon by the rich. The annals must pass, and which threatens inevitable annihila- formed that the Birkenhead Dock Commissioners of the manufacturing system abound in instances of

interest; and for his own interest, his brother's bound to support a Ten Hours' Bill. What sophistry can a fox-hunting, place-hunting,

landlord Home Secretary oppose to this plain and simple reasoning, other than that he is the hired tool | for the freedom of their trade, or the Trustees of the of a class p owerful in capital and supreme in repreand simple reasoning. True, he tells us that the experiment has been made and failed : but this places bond, nor law? Will this, or will it not, teach the the question upon the simple issue of a man producing as much in ten hours as in twelve hours. He does not see that " that may fail as an experiment." which may succeed as a system. He does not understand, that the vices of the general system have of themselves defeated experiments made upon the principle. He does not understand that the philanthropic experimentalist is subjected to all the casualties of a vicious competition, which a Ten Hours Bill alone can destroy, by equalizing the number of hours and placing all upon an equality in the competitive Commissioners and Trustees, master bullies and tymarket. rants, make the act of belonging to a union a dis-

This conscientious haberdasher fears that his conaualification to labour or live, the required qualificascientious vote may deprive him of the confidence of tion by us shall be proof that the applicant belongs his supporters, while he knows well that a truckling to the union of his trade, and that he has paid up, or subserviency to their will and interest alone induces will allow us out of his first receipts to pay up, his him to give that vote. We are satisfied to test the arrears. question by ballot, and we undertake to say that Whenever the working men are prepared to resist there will be few silent votes of Englishmen recorded that species of grinding tyranny to which they have for the voluntary perpetuation of their own and their so long tamely submitted, they will find hosts of family's slavery. Again, then, we call upon the men backers springing up to aid and comfort them, but of England, the women of England, and the children while they passively submit to every degradation that of England to shake off and purge themselves of the damning sin of willing slavery, sought to be branded them, they will fail to possess more sympathy than upon them by the third instruction given by THEIR Committee to THEIR Delegates. The time is come when the Trades, the working class, without distinction, the payers of poors' rates, police rates, taxes, and legal expences, when the shopkeepers and peaceable inhabitants who have an interest in peace and

is due to destitution, or more comfort than arises from pity. It appears that the old practice of idle beggars quartering themselves upon trade necessity is being put into active operation, and that many scamps representing themselves as collectors on behalf of the men on strike are making a begging tour. Now, in the name of common sense, are the building trades settled this time. so destitute or so deficient in the art of management equitable distribution. The time is coming that as not to have selected proper persons, supplied with Lord John Russell will be compelled to admit, that books bearing the stamp of the Union, also giving TO Readers & Correspondents. notice that none others are authorised to receive contributions. One consolation is, that the time for BOLTON.-The Chartists and Land Society Members, beg holding the Trades' Conference is not far distant, and to inform their friends Mc Grath and Clark, that they that those who have so nobly struggled so long will did not receive their letters before Monday, April 27th, it being sent to a person who has no connection whatstill persevere, despite all danger, until they learn the ever with the Land and Chartist Association. All course to be proposed by the directing body, and to he decided upon by their representatives. Again expressing a hope that we shall hear of an active agi-

that the next gathering will be a representation of

the democracy of labour, and not the mere whining

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

of its former aristocratic controllers.

Manchester have imported a number of "knob- sian economists to the rights of labour. The very met on their landing at the Clarence Doek by the | dently tried to prevent the House from entertaining Apart from these considerations, we have the piquets of the unionists, and that notwithstanding the question of the partial emancipation of the facacknowledged to being unionists that their services justice, and humanity, demand interference on betion to the trade, he is bringing up his children in expressed their readiness to suspend their works atrocity, caused by the almost irresponsible power the same walk-that he has an interest in their provided the Liverpool Dock Trustees did the same. | which the peculiar circumstances of the occupation, Let us now in fairness ask who are chargeable and the large capital possessed by the masters, in interest, his children's interest, the interest of his with violation of the law, and with direct and pal- conjunction with this "let alone" system, give rise hands, of his country and his order, he feels himself pable tyranny; the men who have a legal right to to. One recent case of oppression of the most unapply their earnings as they please, and who apply justifiable and disgraceful description, we were prethem to the politic, praiseworthy, and creditable vented from noticing at the time it was brought bepurpose of supporting their brethren in the struggle fore Parliament by the representative of the labouring classes in the Legislature-Mr. DUNCOMBE, We Clarence Dock and the Commissioners of the Birken- allude to the imprisonment for ten days of six facsentation. What sophistry can Mr. Mark Phillips, a head Dock, who tyrannically obey the mandates of tory girls in Dundee, for the CRIME of asking for wholesale haberdasher of Manchester, offer to this plain | the masters' union and unjustly dismiss from their | an advance of one halfpeinny a day from their ememploy men who have violated neither contract. ployers, the Messrs. BAXTER. That this was the real crime there can be no doubt, bscause the preworking classes that the masters, strong in governtext for the infliction of such a punishment-their ment countenance. powerful in their union, supreme being absent from their work for an afternoon-is in representation, commanding in capital, and holdevidently a mere pretext, and nothing more. The ing the terror of the law over their bondsmen, can only pressure of other matter prevents us this week from be resisted by a union equally confiding, equally strong, entering upon the details of this flagrant case of facequally unanimous, equally determined, and equally tory oppression and tyranny and the expression of unbending as their oppressors. For ourselves the feelings of indignation which it excites, but we we hope speedily, with the consent of our brother dishall endeavour to treat it fully next week. inasmuch rectors, to set a large number of the building trades as it forcibly illustrates the necessity for that internearer to Manchester than London to work, and while ference and watchfulness on the part of the govern-

ment and the Legislature, which the advocates of the Factory Bill contend for, and the Leaguers resist as an infraction of "sound principles." These are merely fine words to cover the deformity of their allgrasping avarice; the dust which they throw in the eyes of their dupes to blind them to the real nature of their insatiate thirst for wealth and the unscrupu-

lous acts by which they pursue their object. There ought to be, and we hope there will be, no delay on the part of the operatives and their representatives in speaking out upon this question. Now is their opportunity. The protectionists are waiting whim, necessity, or caprice may impose upon the chance of revenging themselves upon PREL; they are no longer under his leadership. Causes of disunion are not wanting on the opposition benches, while the most eminent members of the Whig party are pledged to the principle of the Bill. Now, then, we repeat, is the time to "strike home." The weak. ness and division of all parties is the strength of the factory cause. Let us have the question honestly

abounds with, may, and he will, carve out for himself a name as enduring as the language in which he pens the "thoughts duat breathe, and words that burn.' Altogether, this is the best Christmas book we have yet seen."-Leicester (Tory) Journal.

"We are happy to meet Mr. Cooper in this light depart- peaceful and complete ment of poetical labour, and to find that his muse can for a while lay aside her sternness, and, ceasing to brood o'er efforts of the author were imbued with true poetic feeling. the aggression of capital ! The notes exhibit a learning that is surprising when the

acquired learning is but one of the many singular features that characterise the productions of this singularly gifted man, a poet of Nature's own making, whose extraordinary genius cannot fail, ere long, to exhibit still higher manifestations of its powers and versatility."-Kentish Indepmdent.

"A ciever fellow is our Thomas, the Chartist, full of rough common sense. And as much imagination as could possibly and room in a head so crammed with the hard knotty provalins of politics. On the present occasion he has essayed, in his own peculiar way, a metrical story, which, although at times uncouth enough, is written with a heartiness that forms a pleasant relief to the a rolume of poetry that we could read through with half as much pleasure."-Churton's Literary Register. Published by J_remian How, 209, P.ccadilly.

EMANCIPATION OF LABOUR.

It should be further borne in mind, that the success (human wrongs, can yield to the impulses of the season, the "Workman Traders" will materially benefit the work- COME TO WHICH WOULD BE SATISFACand sympathise with the kindlier emotions of social fes-men employed by individual masters, inasmuch as the The poem before us proves how much the earlier certainty that labour can and will, if ppressed, secure its own independence, must operate as a wholesale check on offorts of the author were imbued with true poetic feeling. The notes exhibit a learning that is surprising when the ine aggression of capital. N.B.-A pamphlet detailing the mal-treatment expe-writer's history is tak n into account. And yet this self-rienced by Mr. Kendall's late workmen, may be procured at No 151, Drury-lane.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CONNECTING RAILWAY. The Managing Committee have much pleasure in informing the Sharehol lers that their Bill has ssed the Standing Orders Committee. W. JENKINS, Secretary.

71, King William Street, April 28, 1846.

MUSIC FOR THE MANY.

ties to it.

THE MUSICAL HERALD, edited by an eminent Writer. A New Periodical, containing four quarto ages of select music, and four of entertaining and instruc namby-pamby rhymes of most of our poetasters who have sung of the moon and stars above, and the streams with the flowers below, till ordinary folks are sick and tired of the flowers below, till ordinary folks are sick and tired of the flowers below. hearing of them. We have not for a long time met with ness, all lovers of music are invited to inspect this hearing of them. We have not for a long time met with ness, all lovers of music are invited to inspect this rolume of music are invited to inspect the second read through with half Specimen of a new Era. To be had of all Booksellers This is another step towards the promotion of a musical taste in this country which deserve general enocurage-ment. The Masie is both beautiful and correct,

HELD OUT BY THE OPERATIVES, THAT A COMPROMISE SHOULD BE COME TO: AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD ADOPT THE TERM OF ELEVEN HOURS; AND

THAT SO AN ARRANGEMENT MIGHT BE TORY TO ALL PARTIES." Now, in the name of the Short Time Committee-and they must and shall answer the question-and in the name of the operatives, we ask if they are consenting parties to this compromise ? If they are not, public opinion will compel them to speak out within the fortnight's breathing time allowed ; if they are, public opinion

will compel them to abandon a position which they are not fitted to maintain. We nave a right to en tertain the opinion that the Short Time Committee has joined in this compromise, but we have no right to entertain the opinion that the operatives are par-

Had our advice been followed, when Lord Ashley first surrendered his vantage ground to ministerial threat and convenience, Mr. FIELDEN and the question would have occupied a much better position now, And had the friends of the measure still put "No Compromise" upon "" oir banners, Sir James Graham

delegates of probity, character and wisdom, we con-THEY MUST DO IT FOR THEMSELVES. clude for the present with a reiteration of our belief.

THE TRADES' CONFERENCE.

STRIKE OF THE BUILDING TRADES. "There's nothing like leather,"

AGAIN we turn to the all-important consideration of Labour's struggle for justice. We call especial THE Irish Curfew Bill has not passed its first readattention to the advertisement of the shoemakers ing at the time of our writing. The debate was dismissed from Mr. KENDALL's employ, announcin : again adjourned on Monday night, and is expected. the cheering intelligence that they have at length whether correctly or not we cannot say, to be condiscovered the practical mode of meeting their mas- cluded on Friday night. Whether it will ever ad-

communications for the Chartist and Land Society Members, must be addressed to Edward Hodgkinson, Squint-lane, Bradshaw-gate, Bolton. AILORS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The address of the Setation from the present to the time of holding the cretary is J. W. Parker, Harrison's Coffee House. St. Conference, and that the assembly will consist of John-street. Manchester.

EOBGE CAVILL, SHEFFIELD .- The inquiry respecting the St. Jago Gazette we cannot answer, but should recom. mend you to apply at Messrs. Simmonds and Ward. Foreign and Colonial News Agents, 6, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London.

. LEACH, HYDE .- We are much obliged to our correspondent for his good opinion of the Star, but must decline inserting his letter, as we have already said sufficient concerning the Tailors' Conference. We hope that the next conference will manage their reporting after a better fashion

PETTY TYBANT. - A correspondent at Snenton Elemonts, near Nottingham, sends us some particulars of the doings of a petty tyrant named Smith, keeper of a public-house, and "master" over a few frame-work knitters. By fraud and tyranny, this Smith caused a strike of the poor employed under him ; and they having

tion, that if their work is to be done

JATZ MATHOM RET THE-NORTHERN STAK.

MAY 2 1346.

bold of one of these, and immediately sent the printer and secretary a lawyer's letter; threatening each with an action for libel. He next got a disreputable fellow to take the place of one of the turn-outs ; this excited. the men on strike to go to the shop, where they merely " hurrahed." For this offence Smith procured summonses against 8 of the men ; of these 7 were convicted, one sent to prison for two months, and the other six for one month each. He subsequently attended a meeting of the committee of the turu-outs, and by various insults tried to excite the men to resent his insolence, he being provided with two policemen at the door to take advantage of the poor fellows if they had afforded him the chance. This contemptible tyrant and his abettors and protectors must not play their fantastic tricks and expect to escape public exposure, we will at least hold them up to the indignation of all good men.

COBRESPONDING SOCIETIES AND LECTURE-ROOMS .- Mr. Thomas Dancombe's bill to amend the laws relating to corresponding societies and the licensing of lecturerooms, which also bears the names of Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Aglionby, was printed on Tuesday. There are five clauses in the measure, and their object is to repeal certain sections in various acts of Parliament now in force-39 George III., c, 2; 39 George III., c. 79, s. 15; 57 George III., c. 19, s. 25. By the acts 39 George III., c. 76, and 57 George III., c. 19, certain offences are created, and certain penalties are attached to the commission thereof. It is declared that the provisions of the recited acts have given occasion to vexations proceedings by common informers, and that after the passing of this bill they shall only be commenced by the law officers of the Crown. The repeal of the several enactments is not to extend to other societies, which by the acts are declared to be unlawful combinations and confederacies.

FURTHER EXPOSURE OF THE GLASGOW CRIMPS. - OR Tuesday the 21st ult., the adjourned case of Bryce glias Devines, alias Barney Devin, alias D. Boyce, alias Bryce Deron, came on for hearing at the Justices of Peace Court, at 12 noon. John Mc Bride, Sheriff's Officer, any other name. Knew all his family very well." Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson .. William Munre, Police Officer, Saltcoats, sworn : Letcester, per G. Noon "Knows the defender Barnard Devines, commonly Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson ... called Divin for shortness, there is no other tamily of Leeds, per W. Brook. that name in or about Saltcoats. Knew his brother that was sent to Ayı Jail in 1844. (Witness here pro-duced the extract from the prison register, to prove the name); his name was Robert Devines. Knew him Dumfarling new J Gordon always to answer to that name." James Levens, Seaman, Glasgow, sworn : "Knows the defender for about 28 Todmorden. per J. Mitchell ... years : also his parents and brothers in Salteoats. Bradford, per J. Alderson ... Glasgow, sworn : "Knows the defender for about 28 Defender's name was then Barney Devines ; since that | Hanley, per H. Foster time I have seen him some years after at Ayr, his name was then changed to Mr. Bryce. Some now call him Mr. Bryce, and some that knew him before, Devines or Divins. Knows defender to go about the quays of Glasgow shipping seamen ; is the person alluded to on the sign, as Bryce." Robert Brown, Printer, Glasgow, sworn ; "Knows the defender ; he got work done at my Lake Lock, per W. Humpbrey. ago, he took the work away from my shop ; he was the person that ordered the work; it was struck off from a plate he brought with him." Daniel King, Master Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson Rigger, sworn : "Knows the defender about 16 years, he and his people then lived at Saltcoats, beside whom the witness then lived : his name is Barney Devines. Did not know him by any other name." Thomas Mc Gilvery, Sheriff Officer, Glasgow, sworn : "Knows defender, charged him with a small debt summons and decree with execution thereon; he answered to the name of Bryce Divin. Never knew him by any other name (the execution was here handed, which bore the aame as above)." James Barclay, Police Officer, sworn : Gir "Knows the defender by the name of Bryce, has often New spoken to him under that name the last two years ; Hen never knew him by any other name. He is one of the Wes

the value for it.

IOSEPH GOODY, SUDBURY .- The will of his father is explicit and positive. Creditors cannot dispose of the furniture in which Mrs. Goody has but a life interest. nor can any mortgage given by her extend beyond the period of her own life, or militate against the interests of her children.

ANUEL HUNCKLIFFE, HECKMONDWIKE .- The 12 postage stamps were acknowledged as received for the Poland Regeneration Society, Mr. O'Connor knows of no other letter to which he refers.

OSEPH TURNER, LEEDS .- No. It will not be permitted for any person who has drawn a preference to transfer it to another ; if he declines the option goes to the person who stands next in the list for choice.

THE LAND .- We cannot find room for Mr. Stallwood's letter this week.

MANCHESTER CARPENTERS STRIKE .--- A special meeting

of the Original Society of Carpenters (Running Horse), will be held on Tuesday evening next, May 5th at eight o'clock, at Nutkins Assembly Rooms, Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone, to grant further assis-tance to their brothers of Manchester in resisting the infernal "document."

RECEIPTS OF TH CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SECTION No. 1. PER MR. O'CONNOR. SHABES. £ s. Lake Lock, per W. Humphrey 1 18 0 13

Lake Lock, per W. Humphey Tavistock ... Dodhu st, Brown, Hindley, per J. Bowden, Sutton, in Ashfield, per C. Meckin ... Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Norwich, per J. Hurry Worcester, per M. Griffiths ... ** Carrington. per J. Ley Manchester, per J. Murray .. Dumferline, per J. Gordon ... Ketterring, per M. Wallis ... Bolton, per E. Hodgkinson ... Ely, per B. M. Aungier Ovenden, per Halifax, per R. Buncroft

SECTION No. 2. Leicester, per J. Adams Oldham, per W. Hamer Leicester, per G. Noon Dumferline, per. J. Gordon .. Kidderminster, per G. Holloway Chepstow, per C. Walters ...

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name (the execution was here handed, which bore the	£ s. d. £ s. d.
aame as above)." James Barclay, Police Officer, sworn :	Girvan 0 8 9 Derby 3 6 0
"Knows the defender by the name of Bryce, has often	Newton Abbott - 5 0 0 Burrowash - 1 12 0
moken to him under that name the last two years:	Henry Davis 0 7 0 Mr. Allen, Rochester 0 2 0
The is and of the	James Simili V I V Loughoorough Sac-
form of Boyd, Flett, and Bryce. Is employed shipping	Westminster 1 16 8 vington 0 6 4
firm of Boyd, Flott, and Bryce. 1s employed sin pping	Emanuel Wright - 0 15 2 Do. W. Simpkin - 0 6 1
sallors." Mark Cromme, Civile, Oriminal Viller,	Marvienone L V V Do. C. Gark 0 V L
sworn ; "Held his situation 15 years ; has known de-	Dorking 2 0 0 Do, W. Brewer - 0 2 10
the transformer binners in Ramon Down thandad	

printed a handbill detailing their grievances, Smith got THOMAS JENKINS, ISLINGTON. - We know of no means by power should remain in the hands of the people. which he could purchase two, three, or four acres of (Hear, hear.) Surely, if the people were competent land as an individual, without giving much more than to elect the Convention, they were equally competent to elect the Convention, they were equally competent to elect the Executive. (Cheers.) He conceived that it would be very wrong to give up any point of the Charter, and after struggling for eight years against any odds, and all opposition, he still said, let us have the whole Charter. (Loud cheers.) He came forward to petition Parliament against the informal knew many at the present time who were virtually disfranchised for the want of the Ballot-(hear, hear,)-he had, therefore, much pleasure in moving the resolution. Mr. PAGE seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said the Somers Town locality had come to a unanimous resolution, that the members Thanks having b at large should elect the Executive. (Cheers.) The meeting dissolved. resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. FERRIS, in a very neat speech, moved the following resolution :-

That our delegate be instructed not to move or sup. port, but to oppose, any proposition that shall have a a more orderly, or better attended meeting has not tendency to sever the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association from the Directory of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.

Mr. PAGE seconded the motion.

Mr. FARRER, in a speech of considerable length and force, moved as an amendment :---

That our delegate be instructed to support a propo sition to the effect that an Executive Committee, consisting of one or two persons not connected with the Land Society be elected, to manage and direct the affairs of the National Charter Association.

Mr. GEORGE GODWIN seconded the amendment. Mr. PATTENDEN could not agree with the amendment of Mr. Farrer, but would move a rider to the

port a proposition to add two members to the present Executive Committee, and that such increased Executive do govern the two societies, conjointly.

Mr. Hall seconded the rider. After a long and interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Farrer, Page, G. Godwin, Hall, Pattenden, Worledge, Stallwood, Hornby, and Johnson, took part, Mr. Ferris replied, when the resolution and rider were amalgamated, and carried by a very large

majority. Mr. PAGE then moved,

Locality.

2

That the delegate be instructed to move for the re-appointment of the Exiles' Restoration Committee. That he be also instructed to move the appointment of a National Victim Committee, such committee to consist of the Executive and one member from each Metropolitan

Mr. WORLEDGE seconded the motion. Mr. STALLWOOD suggested the propriety of the Con-50 9 13 vention voting the funds now in hand, one half for the restoration of Frost, Williams; and Jones; and the other half for the purpose of bringing up witnes-ses from the Potteries, and thus getting Ellis's case reviewed by the Government, which he thought would effect his liberation. (Hear, hear.) As a mem-£90 0 0

ber of the present National Victim Committee he could not conceive that there was at present a single victim in existence, other than the above. (Hear, hear.) The motion was carried unanimously. Messrs. Pattenden and Large then nominated Mr. Worledge, of Saint Marylebone-Messrs. Hall and Page nominated Mr. John Hornby, of Somers Town -Messrs. Cooper and Rewland nominated Mr. Bird, who declined to stand. The votes were then taken, and the choice of the meeting fell on Mr. John £7 14 9

Hornby, who was declared the delegate. A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Arnott, for his strict impartiality in the chair, and the meeting dissolved.

YORKSHIRE.

SPECIAL WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING .- This the following resolutions were carried :--"That in the event of the Chartist Convention being î

held in London, two delegates be immediately elected to ⁴ represent this district in that Convention.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. JACK-

son was carried unanimously. An IRISH FRIEND, who was in the body of the hall, came forward to petition Parliament against the infernal Curfew law, intended to be inflicted on the starving places :--people of Ireland,

The motion was then put from the chair, and carried nem. con. arried nem. con. Three lusty cheers was given for the opposition.

and three for Frost, Williams, and Jones. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the PAISLEY.

GREAT MEETING AGAINST THE COERCION BILL. Sis.-I send you inclosed a report of a public meet. ing from the Renfreushire Advertiser, and I may say been witnessed in Paisley for a number of years. The Exchange Rooms, which is the largest place of public meeting in the town, was crowded to suffocation. It was truly gratifying to see the harmony that

prevailed during the whole of the proceedings, which with the exception of the chairman, was wholly con-ducted by working men. This, and meetings such as this, is in my opinion the best refutation that can be given to the off-repeated assertion of certain parties, that the working classes of Scotland, and England have no sympathy for the sufferings of their Irish brethren. We are busily canvassing for signatures to the petition, and I hope to be able by Monday night to send you an account of the number .-Correspondent.

IRISH COERCION BILL.

On the evening of Tuesday, a crowded meeting of the nhabitants of Paisley took place in the Exchange Rooms, Moss-street, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament

against the Irish Coercion Bill. On the motion of Mr. James Fleming, Councillor Campbell was unanimously called to the

chair. The Chairman having read the bill calling the meet ing, said it would not be worth his while to trespass much on their time at present. He might say, however, that he never saw much good result from coercion, progress of opinion."

either in a family or in a government. Coercion only incensed the people against the government, instead of road .- Mr. John Skelton will lecture on Sunday evepacifying them. Mr. Cocuman said he would read the resolutions, and then make a few comments upon them. He then read a

series of resolutions, deploring the present unhappy state of Ireland, attributing it to the course of policy which BILSTON.—A public supper will take place at Mr. Linney's, in celebration of the first colony by the had been pursued towards her, and embodying a resolution to petition Parliament against the Irish Coercion Bill. He would not take up their time in endeavouring to depict the miserles of the Irish people, Everybody reading the press must be acquainted with it. In fact.

the misery of Ireland had become proverbial, Persons who had visited Italy, Poland, and barbarous Russia, declared that they had only to return to Ireland to witness the summit of human misery. This meeting was not only necessary to make known to the legislature of the country that they were aware of the treatment of the Irish people, but it would go far to conciliate the minds

of their brethren of the sister isle towards the people of this country. It was not long since it was declared by the aristocracy that the Irish were aliens in blood. It was the interest of the aristocracy to foster such prejudices as these in the minds of the people .--A petition had lately been presented at the foot of the

Messrs M'Grath and Clark will attend and address throne from the Corporation of Dublin, stating there the meeting. Subject—"The Land and the Irish Coercion Bill." Chair to be taken at eight o'clock were four millions of Her Majesty's subjects whose only food was the potato-whose only drink was waterin the evening. whose houses were pervious to the rain-and to whom

a bed or a blanket was a luxury unknown-who were in Buildings is open every Saturday and Sunday evenfast the most wretched people in Europe. And this is a meeting was held on Sunday last, according to country which contained food of the best kind, sufficient notice, in the Working Man's Hall, Halifax, when to supply three times its inhabitants. They exported the

put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. DUNCAN ROBERTSON said, it might be regretted

by some that there was a lack of talent on the platform.

He might say that they had exerted themselves to obtain

men accustomed to public speaking, but they had learned

lutions.

possible.

starve on the potato. (Uncers.) Alsonable, however, as they were, in consequence of their hardships, the syrant landlords were not satisfied, but they must drive them from their homes—that home to which, miserable as from their homes...that home to which, miserable as they are, they are deeply attached ; and this simply that | Sunday Afternoon, at two o'clock. they may accumulate more capital to spend abroad. It

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members, and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and

SUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road : at half-past six o'clock. — City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn-again-lane: at six o'clock. — Westminster: at tho Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane- at and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock and Cat, Church-row, Bennal-green, at six o clock precisely.—*Emmett's Brigade*: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—*Marylebone*: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-

past seven. MONDAY EVENING.

Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight o'clock.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne : This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Leicester: The members and committee of the Co-

every Sunday night, at six o'clock. Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operative

Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain lane, Farringdonstreet .-- A meeting of the shareholders will be held in the Coffee-room, on Sunday morning next, May 3, at half-past ten precisely. In the evening at seven, Mr. Shorter will deliver a public lecture; subject- price of our produce sufficiently remunerate you ? "The influence of religious establishments on the

may cheat his men out of 6d. per day, is it well that you South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriarsshould follow his example. How much more would I you be liked, gentlemen, if you was trying to prevail on ning (to-morrow) at half-past seven : subject-" The those, your neighbours, whom you so much complain of, , Philosophy of Society." CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.-A meeting will be to give to their workmen something more.

Hoping, gentlemen, you will view the subject in the held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monlight of right, day evening next, May 4, at eight o'clock precisely.

We are, your obedient Servants. THE MINERS' COMMITTEE.

Bilston, April 22nd, 1846.

Chartist Co-operative Land Society, on Monday CLOSE OF TAE BRADFORD CARPENTERS' STRIKE .--- Theevening, May 11. Our friends are requested to make masters of Bradford, Yorkshire, have withdrawn from speedy application for tickets, as the number will be the Association of Manchester and Liverpool, and have limited.

A HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the Clock called their men in, at an advance of 2s. per week, House, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Tuesday, evening, May 12, for the benefit of Mr. Llewedyn. with a promise of another shilling when the contracts in hand are finished, and have done away with the document as they could find none base enough to sign it. A ball will conclude the evening's amusement. Tickets 6d. each, to be obtained at the Parthenium, OLDHAM CALPENTERS STRIKE .-- Upwards of 100 Car-

and of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 83, Dean-street, Soho. penters struck on the 6th of April for an advance of 2s. CAMP MEETING. - A Charlist camp meeting will be held at Wibsey Slack (between Halitax and Bradper weak, there is now 60 out, a number of them being employed finishing the work for gentlemen, which the ford, on Sunday, May 10, to commence at two o'clock employers are unable to do in consequence of the strike.

LEEDS CARPENTERS .- The masters, when they gave the advance of 2s per week in the beginning of April, refused to employ about 20 of the most active men in conducting the strike; these men have formed a joint stock company, and gone in business in opposition to the masters, and are likely to prove formidable rivals to them in trade.

BRADFORD. - The Chartist-room, Butterworth THE MANCHESTER TURN-OUT .- John Bush, London Secretary of Carpenters, begs to acknowledge £261 ing. The Northern Star and several other publicafrom the Carpenters' Societies of London, indepentions are supplied for the use of the persons attending dent of the amounts received by the subscription lists. best kind of food, and allowed the producers of it to the room. A meeting of the members will take place the also acknowledges 9s. 6d. from the silk hatters starve on the potato. (Cheers.) Miserable, however, as on Sunday afternoon next, at two o'clock, to elect a in the employ of Mr. Bennett, Winchester-place, Borough.

MANCHESTER STRIKE - A public meeting will be

their men's wages threepence per day; we thereforfo desire to ask you a few questions, that we may be enlighed ened as to how it comes to pass that you are oblige it i

lower our wages at a time like the present. 1st. Does not your present per centage on your capitaits sufficiently remunerate you ?

2nd. Is it because you cannot afford to pay us the prore sent amount of wages ?

Brd, 1s it because we have failed to perform threepenene worth of work less per day than what we have been wonon to do ?

4th. Is it because our labour is not as valuable now ir i 1846 as it was in 1836, when coals were sold for 7s. pepe ton in the market, and we had 4s, per day, and our stintsits half-past seven.—Somers Town; at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven.—Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington half-past seven.—Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington dec., was much less than at present, although you are nowow 5th. Is it because you have suffored much in the ironor stone mines in consequence of some sudden fall in thehe iron market, that you wish to reduce our wages, asat miners, threepence per day ?

6th. Is it because our labour is become a drug in thehe market, or do we produce too much, so that you cannoto get your price ? We think we hear a voice answering fromm

the Charlinton works "No." 7th. Is it because we, as a body of miners, in variousus parts of our district, are organising ourselves in union ? ! 8th. Is it because we, as a body of miners, have showed:d

some symptoms of "mastership" against our masters by y making some " unreasonable demand ?"

9th. Is it because we have been the means of causing g our consumers to kick against our produce, by allowing g you to drive us into the pits, late and soon, when we have e wanted to stay at home, forcing us to work against the e operative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate, interests of both the employer and the employed ?

10th. Is it because you have too many accidents occur- ring in your tirlis, of which the causes are chiefly your r cheap way of getting your coal and iron stone, &c., and 1

caring nothing for the poor men's lives ? Lastly. If it is none of these, we ask what is the reason

you wish to have threepence per day off our wages ? We ; think we hear some of our masters answering, " Why, because we are giving 6d. yor day more than some of our neighbouring masters are." Yes, we at once admit it,

but then we would ask such masters who are giving 6d. price of our produce sufficiently remunerate you ? We would ask such gentlemen, because your neighbour

fender about 4 years, his name is Bryce Devon (kanded in a former charge against him to prove the name). Always saw him attending the shipping office in Dale-Wellingborough - 1 7 7 street. Know him to be the person named on the sign as Bryce." Malcolm Laing Flett, sworn : "Is a partner of the firm of Boyd, Flett, and Bryce, Knows defender. Never knew him by any other name than Bryce Devon. Falkirk-On his oath never knew him to sign by any other name. Would not show the books of the firm, unless an order was got from the Board of Trade to compel him to do so (which was ordered by the Court, who threatened Long Sutton -tim with commitment if he refused, the books were Joseph Lock then handed in by the witness. At this part of the Westminster. proceedings, Mrs. Barney Devines, alias Devon, alias C. Carpenter-Bryce, alias &c., in company with Mrs. Malcomb L. Flett, made their appearance in the witness room, and made a most furious Billingsgate attack on Mark Crombie, Criminal Officer, who if he had not made a most determined resistance, would have lost his hair. if not his scalp, but the wrath of the ladies vanished when Mr. O'Connor, Section 1 to their mortification they found out that they had Mr. Wheeler mistook Mr. Crombie for Mr. James Fildes, who had been instrumental in bringing these crimps to justice, for imposing on the seamen). Boyd and defender got | Mr. O'Connor. Section 2 licenses same time as himself. Knows Wood, the Mr. Wheeler Spanish seaman, shipped him for the Margaret Poynter. Knows Finlay, Tavern keeper; does not remember whether he got any drink in the house of Finlay, the Saturday before the ship sailed. Is in the practice of going to all the public and boarding houses daily." After sitting five hours, the Court adjourned until Wednesday 29th, when papers and documents were to be produced from the Board of Trade, that will very likely open a mine of rascality and impositions practiced on the Board, for the purpose of obtaining licenses for these three fellows. We understand that some of the Magistrates who assisted this trio of honest mer to cut it so fat, at the sailor's expense, will be haule over the coals at the next examination.

A LOOKER ON. Glasgow, 23rd April, 1846. JOHN WILLEY, NEWBIGGIN, is informed that the address he requires is George Noode, No. 60, Chatham-street,

Leicester. VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHIL

RENS' FOND .- Reccipts for the week : J. Fildes, Gl 30W, 5s.; W. Peplow, Stafford, 6d.; Greenwit Chartists, per Mr. Brewerton, 1s 1d.; Exeter La Society, per Mr. Fred. Clark, 3s. 3d.; Julian Harn London, 1s.; and Mr. Livesey, London, 6d; total 11s Two pounds have been disbursed as usual, this wee and I have now but one plain statement to make, name since there remains but 7s. 31d. in hand, neither M Ellis and her children, Mrs. Roberts and her childr Daddy Richards, or the veterans Preston, Smart, a Davenport, can be relieved next week-unless help promptly sent. I can say no more. Thomas Coop secretary, 194, Blackfriars-road.

SALES OF LAND .- A great number of advertisements property to be sold, for which we thank our correspo dents, and request that all will continue to send us su notices, but we do not engage to purchase ALL i

estates to which they refer. JAMES GRAHAM, DUNDEE .--- When he next writes, we quest that his communication may be at least respectful not in courtesy to him, but from respect to our gener readers, we beg to answer the question referred to bis letter. We employ a gentleman whose sole duty is to arrange and comment upon the parliamenta proceedings; we more than once expressed to him or great anxiety upon the Dundee case, and directed his at- Leicester (profits on Star) tention to the necessity of a full report. The debate came on on Thursday the 2nd of April, and did not make its Mr. Codwin's Book appearance in any paper until our Scotch Edition was posted. It could not appear till Friday morning, and Newport, Isle of Wightour Scoth Edition is posted many hours before the morning papers are delivered, therefore it could not have Loughborough appeared in the papers of that week; the following week we left for Manchester, and the gentleman whose business it is to arrange the Parliamentary news, left town with the other Members of the House for the Easter recess. This we think will account for the reason of the nonappearance of the debate, although by no means satisfactory to ourselves. We do not conceive ourselves chargeable with the omission of Mr. Duncombe's reply in all the papers. We have not a parliamentary reporter, and Mr. Duncombe's reply was not published in any paper. Mr. Duncombe has moved for some important returns connected with the masters' tyranny in Dundee, for the purpose of aiding the aggrieved party in procuring justice. If they are to plead in

forma pauperis we shall aid in trying to procure justice

SHEFFIELD, their appearance, we will more than make up to the ing Chartist Convention. Mr. John Arnott was unanipaltry shopkceper or petty manufacturer. (Cheers.) spirit of the times calls aloud that we should avail our-THE INISH CORRECTON BILL.—A public meeting was It was agreed that the petition should be forwarded selves of the means at our disposal for the advancement beld in the Town-hall, on Monday evening, April for presentation to Mr. Duncombe. poor sufferers any loss that they may have sustained mously called to the chair, and having stated the from the omission of the publication of the debate; object of the meeting asked, had any person a pro-DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT: CASHEL. meantime Mr. James Graham must have a very short | position to make. 27th, to take into consideration the propriety of A Committee was then arguinted for the purpose of the influences of those excitements which public houses meantime Mr. James Graham must have a very short position to make. memory, as he appears to have forgotten that we did comment upon the Dundee case when all other papers were silent upon it. He has also forgotten that we An accident of a truly painful and fatal nature canvassing the town for signatures, and, after a vote of afford. This will not admit of contradiction, and when occurred here on Monday night. The following are the brief particulars. It appears that about, four hundred persons, who had been employed at. tem. thuks to the Chairman, the meeting brokeup. we consider the constitutions, habits, and prejudices of many, whose dispositions will not render their attendance GREENOCK. published a very excellent letter from a townsman of tion which was seconded by Mr. Worledge and car- opened the business of the evening in an appropriate at public houses comfortable, we lose much valuable asporary work by the Relief Committee of the town. THE COERCION BILL,-A public meeting of the sistance, thereby weakening the power of the trade, and address, his, in which the whole proceeding was fully and ried. had assembled in the evening at the Old Toxon, Hall clearly exposed. We offer this as an explanation to our Dundee friends, and not at all as an apology to Mr. LARGE rose and said, as they were about to Graham. Mr. LARGE rose and said, as they were about to elect a delegate, he thought it necessary in these eventful times, that they should be provided with ininhabitants of this town was held in the Mechanics placing a weapon in the hands of our adversaries. We Mr. W. GOODLAD moved the following resolution : in order to be paid, when one end of the roam, gave Institution, on the evening of Tuesday, April 21, for think by adopting the means we suggest, we can secure That this meeting is of opinion that the Coercion Bill the purpose of considering the propriety of remon-strating against the Irish Coercion Bill. Mr. John delass, and consolidate the protective power we already the way and procipitated the unfortunate people into the room underneath. The confusion was sawful, and for Ireland is unjust in principle, most oppressive in its room underneath. The confusion was sawful, and the result is that two of the sufferers are since dead, structions on which their delegate should act, he had, | nature, and an insult to that long misgoverned country ; W. BROOK, LEEDS .- Mr. O'Connor will have great plea-Neilson, an Elector, was unanimously called to the possess, by infusing a new spirit and opening up new sure in complying with his request. therefore, prepared the following resolution which he and that we petition against the enactment of the forty more in hospital-the majority of whom are in Chair, who opened the proceedings with a few appro- channels of thought and action, which the literature of JUHN BELL, GARLIELE, - There is no necessity for the would submit to the meeting :measure. a dangerous state—and about forty are conlined to agreement being upon a stamp. However it is much priate remarks on the obnoxious measure. Mr. the day offers to the working millions. With these few That in the opinion of this meeting it is the bounden Mr. Evinson seconded the motion, in a short cursory remarks, we solicit the aid and advice of those their own houses, all more or less injured. Sexeral Robert Burrell proposed the first resolution, which better to do the thing formally at once to put an end to all duty of every true Chartist to stand firmly by the six speech, after which of the wretched creatures confined to the hospital was seconded by Mr. Kerr. Mr. Peacock, and Mr. of our trade who wish to see so desirable an object Alexander Campbell, supported the resolution, which [carried out, in order that the example may stimulate after cavils. points of political reform, laid down in the People's Mr. T. CLARK, of the Executive, was called upon cannot long survive. The unfortunate circumstance T. S. FORD, LIMEHOUSE .- Mr. O'Connor being engaged to support it. On that gentleman rising the cheer-Charter, believing, that through the adoption of those has caused the greatest sensation here. The Roman was ununimously adopted. A petition was then proother trades to follow in the same path. That the subon Monday next, at the tea party in honour of Mr. principles, rests the only hope of permanent relief to the ing was immense-after it had subsided Mr. Clark posed by Mr. R. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Peter | ject may be taken into serious consideration is the sin-Campbell, and unanimously adopted. The petition | cere wish of the provisional committee. Catholic Clergy and Town Commissioners have been Cooper's hieration, will not be able to attend at Lime-bourse that evening, but will positively be there on Monday, the 11th of May, at eight o'clock. doing all they can to relieve the sufferers and their families. The town is quict, although the distress will be signed by the public generally, and then for-(Signed on their behalf) W. J. Young, RICHARD RADFORD, MANCHESTER.-We thank him for his carrying out the foregoing, the meeting hereby instructs 35, Park-street, Dorset-square. is awful warded to Mr. Duncombe for presentation. The unanimously. very us-ful communication, and by reference to the their delegate in the approaching Convention to oppose Faceting was very numerously attended Mr. AtLex moved the petition, which was seconded (The following did not reach our office till this, (Wed Star he will find that we have made important use of it. any deviation from the Ballot, or any other point of the by Mr. STOCKS, and carried unanimously. Mr. CAVILL moved the following resolution :---MERTHYR TYDVIL .- Mr. Morgan Williams having DIED at Glasgow on Tuesday last, April 21, 1846. A DISSENTER, RICEMANSWORTH,-We think the Land Charter, and that he shall support the principle of Uninesday) morning. We cannot account for the delay.] kindly offered to deliver a series of lectures on dit ADAM CAMEBON, aged 48; he has left a wife and three Society is precisely the Association suited for him, as versal Suffrage in the election of the Executive com-TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Children to mourn their and bereavement. Mr. Cameron's amongstits members he will find neither prejudice nor mittee, believing that a Convention electing them is bad That H. G. Ward and John Parker, Esgrs., the two ferent subjects interesting to the working classos, Dear Sir,-By your inserting in your valuable paper Members for the Borough, be respectfully and emphati. delivered his third lecture on Sunday the 26th ult. loss is deeply regretted by all who knew him; he was the following lines, you will much oblige the Miners of religous intolerance. in principle, unjust to those not represented therein, a sterling and unflinching Chartist, since the first com-mencement of the agitation, and upheld the democrat do principles from his earliest years ; he was the first Chaft. cally requested to oppose the Irish feercion Bill, now on the life and writings of Benjamin Franklin. The South Stafford hire. R. BROWN, SALFORD.-No. The funds of the two sections and not in accordance with the principle of popular gobefore the House of Commons, and in doing so, to take two first lectures were on "the life and writings of that advantage of every form of the House which will admit great man Thomas Paine." Mr. Williams explained will not in any way be mixed up; they will be kept wholly TO THE COAL MASTERS, BUTTIES, &c., OF vernment. STAFFORDSHIRE. He said at a Conventior, some years since he had man of the Glasgow Branch of the Chartist Co-operative of that course, independent of the consequences to the in a clear and concise manner the light Franklin had separate and apart, Gentlemen,-We, the miners of South Staffordshire. Land Society. His remains werd followed to the sil nt W. HAMEB, OLDHAM, must know that it would be imopposed the principle of Conventions electing the commercial measure proposed by the Minis, try, as we thrown on electricity and philosophy; his reception grave on Sunnay last, by a farge concourse of his only to state for Mr. O'Connor to devote time to procuring Executive Committee, I and had not yet seen reason would scorn to take the supposed boom on condition that at the Court of Britain, and his successful efforts to hear it announced in several parts of our district, that to alter his opinion. ("lear, hear.) He thought the our Irish Brethren are coerced, establish the liberty of his native land, some of our "masters" are about to give notice to drop friends and associates. the document that he refers to. <u>۲</u>. مند مند

Wellingborough - 1 7 7 £29 16 0 SECTION NO. 2. George Borton Dorking-- 0 J. Pocock Borrowast - - 0 2 0 T. Ladd, Gillingham 0 2 6 William Davis John Davis Jonathan Rudman, - 0 2 6 Gillingham- - 0 2 6 - 0 1 4 Hammersmith, per - 315 8 Stallwood -J. Carpenter -

TOTAL LAND FUND.

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EXILES RESTORATION COMMITTEE.

VICTIM FUND, · · ·

WIDOWS AND OBPHANS,

0 2 EXILES' WIDOWS' AND AGED PATRIOTS

RGB. dressed to the office of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, 83, Dean-street, Soho. Sub-secretaries are reested to copy the above address,

- THOMAS M. WHEELEB, Secretary.

Chartist Intelligence.

THE ENSUING LONDON CHARTIST CON-VENTION.

A public meeting was held at the Feathers Tavern. business of the society, securing the right and advantages no sooner was a school of design talked of, than down for them, and if that privilege is denied, and should wherever he thinks proper, so that he gets it cheap came a hundred pounds. But was he as ready with the Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Monday they be thrown upon their own resources of redress. of such place of meeting, instead, as is now the practice, Abolition of Capital Punishments," and a committee we shall cheerfully aid them with our mite. When evening, April 27, for the purpose of Electing a of soliciting the favours of a landlord, whose only interest starving people ? The day would come when the workenough and soon enough. the documents moved for by Mr. Duncombe make | delegate for the Borough of Marylebone to the ensuing classes would be counted as respectable as any is the amount of drink you consume. The progressive was formed to carry out its objects.

"That each locality nominates proper persons as can. 0 0 Ardsley - - - 2 0 0 didates for election, to represent this district in Confer. ence, and send those nominations to the secretary immediately, and the secretary will furnish each locality with a list of the candidates so nominated.

"That the secretary write to the localities unrepresented at this meeting, that they may have the same privilege as the rest.

"That the question of electing the executive body by the Conference, or by the body, be referred to the localities.

"That we consider the executive fully competent to manage the affairs of both societies, and that interference with the present arrangements would be productive of

irreparable injury. £9 10 10 "That there be a camp meeting held at Wibsey Sluck, on Sunday the 10th of May, to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the following gentlemen be invited 90 0 20 16 to attend-Messrs, Shaw and Brook of Leeds ; G. White. J. Adderson, and J. Smith, of Bradford ; J. Hobson, of Huddersfield; B. Rushton, J. Baldwin, R. Suttliff and R. Wheelright, Halifax ; J. Firth, of Keighley ; F. W. Sueksmith, and other friends from Dewsbury, Littletown on 9 10 10 Liversedge, and that the election of delegates to Conference be confirmed at that meeting."

BILSTON.

A unanimous vote of thanks to, and confidence in, **9** 1 the directors has been passed by the members of the Land Society. We fully confide in the directors to buy land where it will best suit the members.

BRADFORD.

THE COERCION BILL.-A petition containing 9844 signatures against the Irish Coercion Bill has been sent from this town to Mr. T. Duncombe for presentation. This is the work of the Bradford Chartists. 0 0 0 0 BACUP.

A public meeting of the shareholders of the Bacup Branch of the Chartist Co-Operative Land Society was held on Sunday, April 26th, in the Chartist room, Rochdale Road, when the following resolutions and asked if they could be astonished that the Irish were passed unanimously :---

10 0 That we, the members of the Land Society, hereby instruct the directors to purchase land in any county in England that will best answer the objects of the society, either in an agricultural or manufacturing district,

That we meet in future at ten o'clock on Sunday morn. ing, to transact business connected with the Lund Society.

PLYMOUTH;

THE COERCION BILL.-At a meeting of the members pressions reprehensive of the Coercion Bill which of the National Chartist Association in this town, on was about to be imposed on the people of Ireland. Sunday, 26th instant, Mr. J. Rogers in the chair, it What was deemed necessary for the Irish to-day might was unanimously resolved, That a public meeting be held at the Mechanic's Insti-

tute to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the passing of the Irish Coercion Bill, and that Messrs. Rogers, Tremayne, and Robertson, be

appointed to arrange for the same.

(We hope to hold the meeting early next week.) It was proposed by P. J. O'BRIEN, and seconded 1 3 by MR. MOSES SIMMONS.

FION That Mr. E. Robertson be the delegate from this locality to the Convention, and that he be requested to be in

readiness when called on. The Leaguers, with all their protestations of sympathy for the Irish, fear to move lest their Corn Bill would be endangered thereby, another proof, if one was wanting, that the gaining of their own ends is more dear to them than the lives and liberties of millions. From my very heart, I say, may every blessing fall on O'Connor for his noble conduct in aiding the Irish M. P.'s in their struggle to strangle the "bloody bill;" this will, and must convince, 2 0 my hitherto misled countrymen, that the Chartists G. B. 0 2 0 my hitherto misled countrymen, that the Unarcists Noricz.--Communications for Mr. Wheeler to be ad. of England feel for them, and are ever ready to aid

LAMBERHEAD GREEN.

At the usual weekly meeting of the shareholders of this branch of the Chartist Co-Operative Land Society, in the Working Man's Hall; Mr. Henry Atherton, the oldest democrat, in the chair, the business of the meeting commenced by the Secretary. reading Mr. O'Connor's letter to the audience, in which it was observed that he was waiting the decision of every locality, whether he was to be confined to a manufacturing district in the purchase of land; we considered, and unanimously agreed, that it ought to be left to his own decision to purchase it

NorTINGHAM .- The next meeting of the Land Sowould be no difficult task to prove that those driven out ciety in this district will be held on Sunday (to-morhave a better right to the land than those who possess row) evening, at six o'clock, at the New Inn, Carit. He held it was the bounden duty of the Legislature rington. BATH .--- The members of this branch of the Charto interfere when they saw the poor Irish, driven off in

in the afternoon.

tist Co-Operative Land Society are requested to thousands. (Cheers.) They talked of people being shot at attend at the house of the secretary, No. 11, Clement midday. Headmitted it. Heat the same time regretted it,

MACCLESFIELD.-A public meeting will be held in

the Chartist-room, Stanley-street, on Monday next.

Street, on Sunday, (to morrow,) at seven o'clock, on but he was not surprised at it. It was a wonder that the people did not rise in a mass and sweep their tyrants business of importance. A tea party will be held at Mr. Beaven's, Batheaton, on Monday, May 11th, to from God's fair earth. (Loud cheers.) After a few farcelebrate the first anniversary of the above-named ther remarks he proposed the adoption of the resosociety; tea on the table at half-past six. Tickets | called kinipe bear, a lone and extensive moor, lying may be had of the secretary; of Mr. C. Cottle, No. 8, between the village of llackthorpe and Bampton Chelsea Buildings, and of Mr. Beaven, Batheaton. Grange, in Westmoreland on the persons of Miss Mr. JAMES FLEMING said, they were called to discharge a duty to Ireland. Surely there was some other rule STOCKFORT.—A meeting of the shareholders of N. C. Land Association will be held in the Chartist which might be applied than coercion. The very wildest animals could be tamed by kindness, and it was strange Institution, Bamber's Brow, on Monday next, to appoint two persons to audit the accounts.-[Our Carlisle Railway, near Strickland, named John correspondent does not specify the time of meeting.] Smith, William Smith, Jack Gloucester, and T. that this rule could not be applied to man. Was not the government rejoicing at the laurels obtained by one of the sons of Ireland in India ? And what must he think A South LANCASHIRE Delegate Meeting will be when he hears of his countrymen being brought to the

held in the Chartist Association-room, Mill-street, verge of desperation ? Would he not say to his country-Rochdale, on Sunday next, May 3rd, at ten o'clouk men, "We ought to be in Ireland to relieve our brethren in the forenoon. from the common enemy." Such a state of things could not last long. He seconded the resolutions, which were

Sunday next. May 3rd, at two o'clock in the after-

MANCHESTER - Messrs. P. M'Grath and T. Clark, will address the people of Manchester on Sunday next, in the Carpenter's Hall. Chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock.

they must not rely too much on clerical gentlemen. They STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES .- A public meeting will had learned that the people of Ireland were suffering, be held in the Christian Brethren's Meeting Room, and that they were to be insulted by a measure, which, if not resisted by England and Scotland, would be a disgrace to them. The people, he believed, only required to be informed of the condition of Ireland in order to exdance.

tend their sympathy. When they looked to the state of Ireland, it was not astonishing that life and property was TOWER HAMLETS .- The committee men of the insecure. He read an extract from an Irish paper, desvarious localities for raising means to pay the delegate to the forthcoming Convention are requested to and asked if they could be astonisked that the trish people were goaded on to take vengeance on those op-pressing them? He had no doubt but that the bill would meet with the hearty opposition of the people of England and Scotland. He moved the adoption of a ing tickets of the lato supper in commemoration of reach home, leaving her sister in the hands of the petition to Parliament founded on the resolutions, and the birthday of the late Henry Hunt, are requesed to four villains. On getting home she presented a most concluded by hoping, that those present would use attend on Sunday evening, at the Whittington and frightful spectacle, and having told what had hapevery endeavour to get it as numerously signed as Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green.

TO THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A brief outline of a Protective and Scientific Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

On presenting this to the members of the above trade. few words to justify the formation of a new society may wards the Irish. He returned his best thanks to the be necessary. Several experienced members of associated Committee for having taken up the subject. He hoped | bodies have thought that a more useful class of instituit would be a stimulus to other towns. It they tamely tion might be established, for assisting, protecting and promoting the interests of the trade, and also for adserved to be called passive slaves indeed. He hoped the vancing and assisting each other, in extending a knowtime was coining when the men of Britain would see | ledge of the sciences, particularly those connected with what it was their interest to do. The Government, he | the building trade. The advantages resulting from the | ment and execration. thought, would find it a difficult matter to coerce hun- | present mode of holding meetings and conducting trades business at public houses is questionable at the least, although sanctioned by many of the best intentioned of the trade, and without wishing to be hostile to our fellowmembers, we think we perform nothing more than a necessary public duty in propising the adoption of such neans as will afford to all who desire to associate apart from public houses, an opportunity for so doing. We are of opinion that societies for the protection of labour

should be removed from those exciting influences, which tend to depreciate the working classes as far as possible. It must be self-evident to all reflecting minds that any means used to cause reflective instead of those exciting proceedings (which are unfortunately to common in the present houses of call) must promote greater self-respect mongst us which is the first step towards mental improvement, moral elevation, and more extended protec. tion. We also think we shall stand in a much more in-

ield at the Victoria Tavern, Three Colt Street. Limehouse, on Wednesday evening, May 6, at eight o'clock, when delegates from Manchester and London will attend and explain the present position of the turnouts, and the coercive measures adopted by the employers and police in disguise in their endeavours to destroy the rights of the trades.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY .- It falls to our lot to relate the particulars of two of the most brutal cases of rape that perhaps ever occurred in this country, which were perpetrated, on Sunday evening last, at a place Grange, in Westmoreland, on the persons of Miss Elizabeth Dover, aged thirty-two years, and her sister Jane, of the age of seventeen years, by four Gunner, who have made their escape. It appears that the mother and brother of these unfortunate women carry on a large farm, called the Scarside, near which there is not another dwelling for nearly a

STOCKPORT .- A Members' Meeting will be held on mile; and the Misses Dover live with them. Un Sunday last, another sister, who lives at llackthorpehall, was on a visit to her mother and family at Scar-

side-farm, and on her return home in the evening, her sisters Elizabeth and Jane accompanied her over the greater part of the moor, and on their return, about a half-a-mile from home, they were met on

the moor by the two Smiths, Gloucester, and Gunner, who all four commenced most brutal assaults Market-street, Hanley, on Tuesday evening, at 7 upon them. by kicking and beating them in a most o'clock, May 5th, to Petition against the Irish Coer-barbarous manner; indeed, one of the Smiths knocked cion Bill; Mr. Thomas Clark will be in atten- a tooth out of the head of Jane, and their bounets

and clothes were all torn and tattered to pieces. llaving done so, they threw the two defenceless sisters down on the ground, near the cart-tract, for there is no regular road on the moor, when each of the ruffians repeatedly violated their persons. At last, however, pened, her brother Matthew immediately mounted his horse and galloped off in search of his sister Elizabeth, but the villains, no doubt, on hearing the clattering of the borse's feet, had decamped. On coming to that part of the moor where he expected to have found her he was disappointed in doing so, for he had galloped too far, and on retracing his steps he at last found her lying on the ground unable to get up, and presenting a most horrid and heart-rending sight. With great difficulty he succeeded in getting her home, about ten o'clock at night; it was before eight o'clock when the villains first attacked them. The four villains, on leaving their victims, proceeded to their lodgings at Little Strickland, where they remained some time, but early in the morning they absconded. The police are out in all directions in search of them, but up to this time (Thursday evening) they have not been apprehended. The respectability of the Misses Dover and the enormity of the crimes have given rise to much excite-

FURIOUS RIDING .--- At the Bow-street Police-office, on Wednesday, George Ellis, a messenger employed at the Sun newspaper-office, appeared upon his recog-nizances, before Mr. Henry, to answer a complaint preferred against him by Mr. Catchpole, a silversmith, 120. Regent-street, for having on the 31st of March, ridden over him and his wite in the Strand, where by they sustained considerable injuries. The magistrate decided on sending the case before a

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH .- Last evening a public meeting was held at Exet r-hall, to consider the subject of punishment of death, and to petition Parliament for its immediate abolition. The large hall was densely crowded long before the hour appointed for the meeting. William Ewart, Esq. M. P., was called to the chair, and the resolutions were moved dependent position amongst men by establishing Labour Protective and Scientific Societies at coffee-houses, private the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Mr. O'Connell, M. P., and rooms, or building suitable premises to transact the several others. The resolutions and petitions founded on them were unanimously agreed to. A society was also formed, to be called "The Society for the

be their fate to-morrow. He conjured the working classes to unite together in seeking justice to the Irish. He seconded the adoption of the petition. Mr. M'GHEE said, when he came to the meeting, he did not intend to say a single word on the subject, seeing that their Scotch friends had been willing to get up

this meeting of themselves. He felt it an honour to live in a town where such good feeling was manifested tosubmitted to the tyranny of those in power they degry men. For one that had been assassinated in Ireland there had been a hundred killed by starvation. He had been in many places, but had seen no misery equal

Mr. WALTEB ARTHUR cordially concurred in the ex-

to what existed in Ireland. After a little discussion, the petition was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman said, he had not seen a meeting like the present for several years. It was a credit to the working classes. They were always first in hand, and

then others came forward and took some bit from them. They had seen this in the case of the Corn-laws. It was the working classes who advocated their abolition ten years ago, and now they found such men as Peel and Graham taking up the question. The day, he said, was not far distant, when they would see the middle classes coming forward and advocating the extension of the suffrage. Mr. Duncombe was the only member they had in the House of Commons. They talked of rotten beroughs-was there ever 2 mor rotten borough than; Paisley ? Mr. Hastie knew well how to keep his seat

Trades' Mobements.

THE NORTHERN STAR

W. P. ROBERTS.

UNDERNEATH will be read one of the most importaut of Mr. ROBERTS' many important triumphsmore important than those cases decided by the mere whim or caprice of a single justice of the peace, because it carries with it the weight of the verdict of a jury. It would but weaken the reported case to offer further comment than merely to call attention to the rascality of those free traders who contract for the weaving of fifty-four yards, and make the unfortunate slaves produce seventy. Of course, Mr. CLARKE's name will be found amongst the list of free trade subscribers, and the evidence adduced upon the trial is a significant taste of the justice in store for the working classes when his party shall have gained political power. It will be seen that Mr. ROBERTS has got a verdict for the full demand of his client, and that, therefore, he evinced sound judgment in his desire to have the case tried at the assizes, as originally intended, had not the judge considered it a fit case for the assessor.

We have frequently thought, and we still think. that Mr. ROBERTS' exclusive engagement with the colliers, although highly beneficial to that trade, is neverthe'ess a great national loss. In our opinion. Mr. Roberts, as a local or sectional adviser, is thrown away. His legitimate place is the metropolis-near the courts, in the vicinity of the Senate House, directing a national movement, instead of wasting his energies for mere sectional purposes. Booby solicitors can do better service under Mr. Roberts' training than those of a superior class without his instruction. What we desire to see is, a great national movement, not of the trades only. as far as Mr. Ro-RERTS is concerned, but of the whole of the working classes, with Mr. ROBERTS installed as their Attorney-General, and elected to the house of Commons, to watch their interests there; to see to the repeal of laws pressing injuriously upon labour. and to the enactment of those required for its protection. We know of no single act more easy of accomplishment if the people would only decide upon its necessity.

MANCHESTER. SHERIFF'S COURT, THURSDAY, APRIL 23. (Before Robert Brandt, Esq. Assessor.)

WEAVER'S WAGES .- LENGTH OF CUTS.

of Great Queen-street, pursued by police-constable Dunsford, 83 F. The wounded man was conveyed to the shop Roscos v. CLARKE, -This was an action for wages, inof a surgeon, in Drury-lane, where, on opening his shirt. volving a somewhat serious charge against Messrs. Geo. Clarke and Co. cotton spinners and manufacturers by it was discovered that he had received a bullet wound in power, Poilard street. Mr. Greene, barrister, instructed the left breast. He was conveyed to King's College Hosby Mr. W. P. Roberts, appeared for the plaintiff; and pital, where, on being examined by Mr. Walker, the house Mr. Saunders, of the firm of Atkinson, Saunders, and surgeon, it was ascertained that the ball had entered the Atkinson, attorneys, for the defendant. The declaration left breast, and passed out at the right. He is also of

sassination.

stated, that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in opinion that the wound is mortal. Immediately the sum of 10s. the value of labour done by the plaintiff information was forwarded relative to the sad occurfor the defendant, and at his request. To this declaration rence to the wife of Blewett. He was at this time the defendant pleaded that, except as to 9s. 6d. he never | able to speak, and stated that he was wholly unconscious was in leited to the plaintiff in the manner alleged, and of who had shot him, and that he had not had the slightthat that sum was ready to be paid. Mr. Greene stated est quarrel with any person. the case for the plaintiff, who, he said, now worked at Dunsford, the police-constable, continued his pursuit Oldham, but was formerly in the service of Mr. Clarke, an without losing sight of the accused until he arrived in atensive manufacturer. In September or October he Little Queen-street (singularly enough the place where

went into that employment, upon the hiring of Mr. the murderer Wicks was captured), and where he took Charles Clarke, the son of the defendant, who took the prisoner into custody. On the accused being taken into custody by the conhim on the terms that he was to have 2s. 6d. for weaving

s cut of nankeen, of 54 yards length. After the plaintiff stable he still had the pistol in his hand with which he had been there some time, he began to think the cuts were had committed the act, and on being searched a powconsiderably longer than 54 yards, and on the 10th of der flask, containing a considerable quantity of powder. J nuvre the plaintiff and some other weavers measured a | and a number of bullets were found on his person. He cut, and found that instead of being 54 yards, it was actu lly 70 yards, measured by a string of 37 inches to the running, but as soon as he recovered himself he exclaimed yard. Complaints had been made by the weavers before to Dunsford that it was an accident.

this, that the cuts were too long, and these complaints On his arrival at the Bow-street station the prisoner bing thus proved to be well-founded, the weavers turned was placed within the bar until Mr. Superintendent if she called out or made any noise. After this, he then out. Mr. Charles Clark summoned several of the wea- Pierce, who was at Covent-garden Theatre at the mo- proceeded to act towards the child in a most disgusting vers, but the charge was afterwards abandoned. Now, ment, was sent for. During this interval he trembled when the defendant turned out, there were some wages exceedingly, and frequently buried his face in his hands. | ful of calling out or making any alarm, under the appredue to him ; for the mode of payment in the mill is, for The accused is of exceedingly juvenile appearance, with the men to receive on the Saturday payment i-r the work | dark hair, sallow complexion, and rather long features. done up to Wednesday, so that what the defendant did be. He was attired in a most respectable manner. tween Wednesday and Saturday was unpaid. He and The charge was entered, and, on being interrogated by other men applied for summonses against Mr. Clark for the inspector, he said in a tremulous voice : My name is these wares. but the magistrate refused them, on the John Braham ; I was fifteen years old last January. I instantly communicated the treatment she had experienced round that he had not jurisdiction in the matter, when reside at No, 31, Harrison-street, Gray's Inn-road, and from the prisoner, who followed closely after her. The the an ount sought for was under a week's wages. If the am clerk to Mr. Humby, a solicitor, No. 8 Regent-street; summons had been granted, probably the plaintiff would | I mean Lower Regent-street, near Waterloo-crescent. Inspector Black : You are charged with shooting a man have been well satisfied with it, whatever the decision in Drury-lane, with a pistol. The prisoner : It was quite Mr. Cottingham said that he believed every word of the migi thave been. But that being refused, he went to an accident. the Court of Queen's Bench, with the intention of hav-The accused was then removed. On the prisoner's ing the case tried before one of the judges. The case person was found £2 in gold, and about 14s. or 15s. in ought to have been tried at the last Liverpool assizes, but in consequence of some delays that could not silver. The wounded man is described as an extremely the child escaped his brutality before he had completed an be done, and the judge decided that it was a case fine, tall man. proper to be brought before the learned assessor. On From all that has transpired on the subject, it is bethe 23th of January, Mr. Charles Clarke called to lieved that both individuals were strauge to each other. gether a number of the hands who had turned out, among which is confirmed by the fact that the wounded man, whom was the defendant, and proposed that they when asked, had no idea by whom the shot was fired. sho dl lave 6d. a cut additional. Now what was this FURTHER PARTICULARS. for ? Was it not done because the detection had taken The officer selected for the ourpose of visiting the resiplace ? Mr. Clarke, it could also be shown, had acknow dence of the accused, No. 1, Harrison-street, Gray's innledged that the cuts were 66 yards in length. Besides road, was police-scrieant Pocoek, of the F division. On from the Wednesday to the Saturday the plaintiff had his arrival at the house, he found that Braham's father waven three cuts, which of course amounted to 7s, 6d, ; is a grocer in a most respectable way of business, having but the defendant had paid into court the sum of 9s. 6d. lived in the neighbourhood and being the owner of conwhich seemed very like an admission that there had been siderable property there for many years. On making more work than 54 yards done to the cut. Mr. Greene Mr. Braham acquainted with the position his son was in then called Mr. Charles Clarke, and examined him at he expressed no considerable surprise at it, and added some length. From his evidence it appeared that when that it was what they expected, for they never could stop a weaver got a warp, he received a "tally-paper" with it, his taste for fire-arms. On proceeding to the accused's on which, amongst other figures, were ":4," in a column bed-room, on the three-pair back, he searched it, and under the head "length." This, it was stated by the found two guns, a shot bag containing a quantity of shots, plaintiff was understood to represent the length of the a powder flask full of powder, a box containing a quancut, and they had no other mode of knowing the length tity of bullets, a hullet mould, and several pieces of metal of the cat but that, except by measuring it yard by yard. for making bullets. He also found a small cannon, and The witness said the 54 was merely a nominal number, a canister which had contained powder, but which was that it had been used for this description of goods ever empty. There wer- also screw-drivers and a number of since he had been in the mill, and that it merely inother instruments used for removing locks, &c., from dicated the quality of the work, and not the length of the fire-arms. He also found in the accused's box a book, piece, so that any other sign, an A or a B, would answer called " Statham's First Steps in Chemistry," useful as the purpose as well. The actual length of the cuts of an instructor in experiments to youth of both sexes. The blue nankeens varied from 58 to 64 yards, and the wea. father of the accused accompanied Pocock to the station. vers were paid from 2s, 4d. to 2s. 6d. for weaving them. He identified the pistol as belonging to his son, but was They did not tell the weavers the length of the cut. not permitted to see him. They could easily tell whether it was long or short, by From the moment when the unfortunate man Blewet measuring it with an inch rule on the beam,-A number was taken into the King's College Hospital all hopes of or with 5528, who were called for the plaintiff, distinctly his surviving were given over. At an early hour Mr. state i that they understood the figures "54" to be the Ferguson was called into consultation, and gave the best length of the cut, and that they had continued working professional assistance, which was however too late. It under that impression; and some of the witnesses for was impossible, from the condition of the patient, to probe the defence admitted that they had the same impression, the wound, although from the direction of the wound it bat though they thought the cuts were longer than that, appeared that the bullet having entered through the right they never complained .- Mr. Saunders and Mr. Greene mamma, had passed through the right lobe of the lungs, having back addressed the jury, the learned assessor and came out behind the clavicle, having probably summed up, and briefly explained the case to the jury. wounded one or more of the branches of the leading Hesaid, though there did not appear any direct attempt pulmonary arteries. In the course of the night he at fraud on the part of the defendant, yet it might reasuffered much, but in the early part of the morning his sonably be supposed that the plaintiff had been misled pains materially lessened, and he expressed to his wife by the figures "54"; and if the jury believed that to be his opinion that he would yet survive. She was inthe case, they would return a verdict for the plaintiff. cessant in her attentions to him during the whole of the The jury, after a short consultation. found for the plainday, and he was visited by his daughter, a child seven tiff, da mages 30s., based on the calculation that the years of age. On marrying his wife he became a Caplaintiff had been underpaid Ss. a week for the 10 weeks tholic, and on his admission to King's College Hospital, he was in the service of Messrs. Clarke. mmediately requested the presence of a priest, and was visited by the Rev. Mr. Coyne, Lincoln's Inn-fields, who was that night and yesterday very attentive in the dis-VISIT TO THE CHARTIST ESTATE. charge of his religious duties. Throughout yesterday a great number of members of his trade, that of a lithographic printer, called at the hospital to make inquiries, Let the residents in the murky dens of the manufacturing towns, and the occupants of the fithy gar- and emongst others the Secretary to the Society of Lithorets of the Great Metropolis, follow us to this truly graphic Printers, to administer to his wants, or those of aelightful spot, the first fruits of the Chartist Cothe unhappy wife. At nine o'clock the unfortunate victim operative Land Society. If health, happiness and was still living, but life seemed drawing to its close. comfort be an object, it may be enjoyed in this beau-EXAMINATION AT BOW-STREET.

and violets, which were very numerous. There is a very excellent spring in the wood, which flows gently down the hill side, and in summer time must There is a true; it was a pure accident." John Fisher, 22, Rose-street, Long-acre. chimnevsweeper-I was in Drury-lane at five minutes to nine against it, and procuring its reversal. The prisoner, form a preity accompaniment to (the melody of the passing up the right hand side towards Long acre; when opposite the burial ground I heard the report of a pistol; express any such intention, and was removed in the van. cathered tribe. On leaving the wood, we made a circle round the turning towards the side the sound came from, I saw the On leaving the wood, we may a choic round the furning towards the blue the sound came from, I saw the boundary, and passed several fields of wheat and boundary, and passed several fields of wheat and clover in good condition. During our ramble, the into his left hand pocket. He turned up great Queenclover in good contributed much to our knowledge by street, and crossed to the left hand side of the street, and with having assaulted and wounded police-constable worthy ballin countriving at a field where ran so fast that it took my greatest pace to catch bim. turnips had been grown last year, he said that it was I caughthim at the print shop, at the corner of Little famous land, and that they had turnips off it as large Queen-street. I said to him, do you know what you as tea-kettles. He also stated that the gentlemen in have done? He said "Have I harmed anybody ?" I called to suppress a disturbance in a public-house, in fort, according to the Tuam Herald :the neighbourhood were sadly vexed that they had replied, No matter, you must go with me. I then saw Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, and on entering the house, not purchased the property. In his own words- that he was moving the pistol from one pocket to the found a tumultuous mob assembled in front of the bar, they be fit to chaw their fingers." After spending other. I said, what have you got there? at the same time catching hold of his hand, which had the pistol in it. parture, and returned to London, well pleased with He replied, only a little pistol which I have just let off; I of the house, he was attacked by the prisoners, and Excellency, praying for relief, but as yet no answer has our journey. If any one doubts this description, let was going to the shooting-gallery in Drury-lane. He said knocked down several times in rapid succession, but ul-

all the rest of his life. I brought him back to the they renewed the attack, and threw him heavily upon the house, in good repair and having an excellent oaken doctor's shop in Drury-lane, and there learned that the pavement. On recovering his feet he was again felled to usual hour, the head pacificator assuming the charac wounded man had been taken to the hospital. In return, the ground by the prisoner Hurlock, who threw him co to visit the people's estate in the summer. Taking ing along Russell-street, I met two policemen, and gave self upon him as he lay upon the pavement, and, fastening it for all in all, the members of the Chartist Cothe prisoner into their custody, and delivered the pistol his teeth into the lower part of the constable's face, to Inspector Blake at the statiou-house. Dunsford, bit a piece completely out of his cheek. His staff had operative Land Society may congratulate themselves to Inspector Blake at the statiou-house. Dunsford, police constable 83 F, corroborated the evidence of the been previously wrested from him by one of the mob, last witness, and said, as he was taking prisoner to the | and both the prisoners having kicked him in the most

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN DRURY. leaden bullets. He was then told what he was charged

Edwin Masters, 129, Drury-lane, pawnbroker's assistan -Identified prisoner as having come to his master's shop, On Saturday night, a few minutes before nine o'clock and said he wanted to purchase a percussion gun. He the neighbourhood of Drury-lane was thrown into con ooked at several, and then said, he had a gun and pistol sternation by the report of another act of attempted as which he wanted to sell, and we agreed that he should have our gun for his own and the pistol, with two shil-It appears from information obtained by the reporter lings. On Saturday week he returned, and wished to from those who were witnesses of the diabolical deed, that buy the gun and pistol back again, as the gun he had from about ten minutes before nine o'clock a lithographic prinus did not suit him. I let him make the re-exchange on ter, uamed Blewett, residing at No. 18, White Hart-yard, condition of his paying a shilling. The pistol is the on Drury-lane, was returning home from his employment, which has now been produced. and walking down Drury-lane from the direction of Great

The prisoner was here asked his age, and he replied Queen-street, towards Princes-street. On his arrival fifteen last February.

near Morgan's dining-rooms, at the corner of Princes-Mr. Henry remarked upon the impropriety of selling street, he was shot. A man named Samuel Sandered deadly weapons to mere boys; and the witness replied and hard labour. Neither of the penalti-that he took the prisoner to be eighteen years old at and the prisoners committed accordingly, who was drinking outside the public-house exactly opposite, hearing the report, ran across the road, and suc least .--- Inspector Blake deposed to having received the ceeded in catching Blewett in his arms as he was staggerprisoner in the station house, and said that he repeatedly ing. He exclaimed, "Oh, I am shot ;" and the blood was firmed that the pistol went off by accident .-- Superinseen issuing from the front of his shirt. At this moment tendent Pearce reported from the hospital that the man the youth who had fired took to his heels in the direction was still alive, and likely to recover.—The prisoner, who by the advice of his solicitor remained silent, was then manded until Saturday next at one o'clock,

Bolice Intelligence.

SOUTHWARK.

ATTEMPT AT RAPE .--- On Monday Robert Eyre, a tail powerful-looking man, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting to violate the person of Eliza Goreen, a little girl, eleven years of age, the daugh: of respectable parents residing in Park-street, St. Saviour's. The complainant having answered satisfactorily as to her knowledge of the nature and obligation of an oath, was then sworn, and from her statement it ap. peared, that on Saturday evening about seven o'clock, she was in care of the house of a Mrs. Edmonds, a neighbour of her mother's. While there the prisoner called, and having inquired for Mrs. Edmonds, he was told that she was not at home, but he said that he should wait until her return. He then followed the complainant into the parlour, and sat down, and laying his head upon the table,

pretended to fall asleep. In a short time, however, he trembled very violently and was quite out of breath from rose up, and taking a knife out of the table drawer, he approached the chair on which the complainant was sitting, and pulling out his handkerchief placed it over

her mouth, and then threatened to run the knife into her manner, and continued so for some time, she being fear.

but that did not prevent us from placking cowslips pistol went off by accident; to which he replied, "It is hard labour in the House of Correction as a rogue and sentence, he could exercise his privilege of appealing however, who appeared astounded at the result, did not DESPERATE ASSAULT .- On Wednesday, two athletic young men, named John Hurlock and William Fleming, were placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged Walter White, of the G division, whereby his life had been seriously endangered. Shortly before one o'clock on the morning of the 22d instant, the complainant was endeavoured to separate the assemblage and get them out

> I might take the pistol or anything else he had, but he timately succeeded, with the exertions of the landlord, in hoped I would let him go, or else I should injure him for forcing them into the street; on reaching which, however, station-house, he repeatedly asked whether anybody was malicious manner, started off, leaving the officer in a hurt, and repeated over and over again, that it was done state of insensibility. They were instantly pursued by by accident ; took from his pocket a powder flask and five two tradesmen, but after following them a short distance, the prisoner Fleming suddenly turned round and struck one of his pursuers such a violent blow in the face, that he was compelled to desist from further inwith them nearly half a mile further, when he for-

tunately met two constables, and gave the prisoners into custody. Mr. Broughton ordered the prisoner Hurlock to pay the full amount of penalty it was in his vower to inflict, namely £5, or in default of so doing, to undergo two months' imprisonment and hard labour in

the House of Correction ; and the prisoner Fleming. whose conduct had been less culpable, to pay a penalty of 60s., or in default, six weeks imprisonment taken place into London during the past week, we have to and hard labour. Neither of the penalties was paid,

DEATH OF A GENTLEMAN IN AN OMNIBUS. -- OD Monday evening, Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at the White Bear, King William-street, London-bridge, on the body of Mr. Frederick Edgell, aged fifty-one years, a gentleman residing at Wandsworth. Thomas Gregson, conductor of one of the Clapham omnibuses, deposed, that on Tuesday night last about eleven o'clock, whilst standing in front of the Cross Keys Tavern, Gracechurch-street, the deceased entered witness's omnibus, in which were several other gentlemen. The vehicle proceeded as far as the Monument in King William-street, when witness was alarmed by the passengers calling for help, as one of the centlemen had been taken ill. Witness and the driver assisted the deceased to the surgery of Mr. Fuller, who opened a vein in the arm, but life was then quite extinct. He was searched, and on his person were found a £5 note and three sovereigns in cold. Mr. Hugh Fuller, of No. 53, King Williamstreet, surgeon, said that when he fist saw the de-

ceased he was quite dead. His eyes were contracted and the features very palid. Other evidence having been adduced, the jury returned a verdict of "Na 'ural death.'

DEATH OF A FATHER AND SON BY SUFFOCATION .-A very afflicting accident, but one unfortunately of frequent occurence, took place last week in the works of Messrs. Bagnall, Toll End, near Wolverhampton, by which a father and son lost their lives. It appears that on Saturday morning, Thomas Onions, one of the men engaged in the works, went into a pit through which the pipes that supply the works with gas empty themselves, for the purpose of The very primest down qualities supported with difficulty pulling out the plugs and letting out the water. In so doing a great quantity of gas rushed out, and the Calves and pigs-

fell down senseless. The young man was drawn out

The father, who was lying in the pit a considerable

verdicts of " Accidental death " were returned.

SUDDEN DEATHS .- On Tuesday Mr. Baker held

against him for keeping his house open, after twelve

ceased, who thought himself ill-used by the police,

returned a verdict of '' Died by the visitation of God.'

-In the second case it appeared that the deceased

Marshall, was seen to pass down North-street

fore he reached there. Verdict of "Natural death'

the collar, if I had a watch. I said I had. He asked

if I had any money. I said I had. He then caught

hold of me by the neckerchief, and said he must have

knocked me down twice, and kicked me. I at length

got the better of him, and got him down. I struck

him several times violently on the head, calling out

the magistrates hearing of the death, they ordered

Price to be arrested, but subsequently liberated him

The man Sutton being apparently dving.

IRELAND.	a
(From the Times.) DUBLIN, APRIL	017
THE PROVISION SCARCITY.	4(.

Matters appear to be nearly at a stand-still. There are but few facts of any importance mentioned in the provincial papers for the last two days; so it is to be presumed, that if distress has not abated, it has not, at all events, increased to any considerable extent. The county of Galway is, perhaps, an exception. From that district the accounts continue of a very unfavourable nature. In two parishes adjoining Head

(1,1,1,1)

Scarcely any public works have been obtained to afford Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 17th to the 23rd of April. employment for over 7,000 people, two-thirds of whom have amongst whom were the two prisoners. The instant he no potatoes for seed or food. Three weeks have elapse since a'memorial was forwarded from these parishes to his been returned to the applicants."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION. This was another dull day at Conciliation-hall The "house" met_it may be said, pro forma-at th ter of " Speaker."

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien, who, not content with the leadership of the 'Irish party" in the Imperial Parliament, appear also to aim at the dictatorship of home affairs, vice Mr. Daniel O'Connell, whose tenure of both offices evidently about to expire. There was a frightful deficiency in the week's re

venue; at half-past three o'clock the sum received by the treasurer amounted to a paltry £70, and about £10 additional was all that that clear-headed functionary could safely calculate upon coming in terference, and the other witness only escaped similar up to the hour of closing the books for the transfer 11-usage, by pretending that he was one of the same of stock. Although this is but a sorry state of affairs party endeavouring to elude the police. He was ac-cordingly, under this supposition, allowed to proceed not, after all, be quite so cheerless a prospect for the contributors themselves.

Market Intelligence.

SMITHFIELD. Amongst the importations of live stock which have

notice the first arrival of a small cargo of beasts from the distance they have travelled on foot and by steam conveyance, they came to hand in most excellent condi-£19 to £21 each, at which the whole were disposed of. dering the prices obtained, it is by no means improbable which moved off slowly, at barely late rates. For the time of year, the receipts of home-fed beasts fresh up this morning were tolerably good, and of excellent quality, the whole, the beef trade was inactive, yet the quotations obtained on this day se'nnight were pretty generally supported, the primest Scots producing 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. The droves from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire. consisted of about 1,800 Scots, homebreds and short horns, from the western and midland districts, 600 Devons, Herefords runts, &c ; from other parts of England 200 of various breeds; and from Scotland 300 horned and polled Scots. The supply of sheep was again somewhat on the increase, and of excellent weight. Although the mutton trade was not quite so active as on Monday last, prime old downs moved off steadily, at full prices ; but most other breeds were a slow inquiry. At the close of the market a fair elearance was effected. About 300 sheep came to hand from Scotland. From the Isle of Wight,

185 lambs were received per railway; while the receipts from Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, &c., were liberal. he supplies of which were r

duty)

FORFIGN SEEDS, &C.

duty) White ditto Tarcs, small spring (free of duty) 40 to 44, large ... 47 70 Tarcs, small spring (free of duty), 40 to 44, large ... 47 50 Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £8 108, £7 French, per ton Rape cakes (free of duty) £7 0, £7 10 Rape cakes (free of duty) £5 10 £5 15 and 5 per cent. on the duty; AVERAGE PRICES

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Mar. 7, 1846 Week ending	54	10	29	3	21	10	33	6	_34	11	88	8
Mar. 14, 1846 Week ending	54	÷.,										-
Mar. 21, 1846 Week ending	55	1	29	10	22	0	83	10	34	4	38	£
M:r. 28, 1846 Week ending	55	5	30	2	22	1	84	9	35	0	33	3
April 4, 1846 Week ending	55	9	80	7	22	6	83	7	34	10	34	2
April 11, 1846.,	56	0	80	9	22	9	83	4	85	l	38	8
Aggregate aver. age of the last												
six weeks London aver-	55	3	-30	0	22	2	33	9	34	n	33	9

ages (ending April 14, 1846) Duties	61 17	10 0	30 8	10 0	23 6	4	86 9	26	33 8	3	36 9	10
London aver-				1					• •			

NEWCASTLE COBN MABKET, TUESDAY .-- Our market was well supplied with wheat to-day, both from the farmers and coastwise, but the attendance of buyers being small; we experienced a dull trade, at similar rates to last Saturday. For barley, the trade proved extremely limited, as a great number of our maltsters are stocked for the season, and to transact business lower prices must have been submitted to for all except the choicest quality. In white peas we had little or nothing passing. Rye scarcely maintained its value, Oats and other grain re-

mained without any material alteration.

LIVERPOOL COBN MARKET, MONDAY .- Easterly winds have kept back supplies of grain, &c., from Ireland, and Prussia. These animals-thirty in number-were on the arrivals since last Tuesday are very small. The sale here te-day, and, as might be expected attracted no quantities of foreign produce are likewise limited this little attention from the butchers present. Considering | week. All descriptions of wheat have been held firmly for the full prices of Tuesday last, but the millers and dealers have at the same time restricted their purchases tion; hence were in fair demand, at prices varying from within the limits of their immediate wants, and the business of the week in that grain has been of a limited Although the stock in question was by no means sym- amount. Flour has met a moderate demand without metrical-the hind legs being very long and badly-shaped [change of value. Scarcity has given a little enhance. -it was well fed, and will, no doubt, die well. Consi- ment to the value of oats; a few of fine mealing quality have brought 3s, 9d. to 3s. 91d. per 45 lbs. Oatmeal has that similar imports will take place during the present met a fair sale, at fully previous rates. say 33s. to 34s. per year to some extent. From Hamburg, Rotterdam, and 240 lbs, for the best old and new. The transactions in Schiedam, about 100 oxen and cows were on offer, but barley, beans, and pease, have been in retail only, without alteration in value. A good demand has been experienced for Indian corn during the week, principally for shipment to Ireland, and prices have improved a little. the actual weight appearing to increase every week. On The bonded market has had little attention, and the quotations for wheat and flour are nearly nominal.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) COEN MARKET, SATURDAY .----We had a tolerable supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s. to 9s. ; Oats, 3s. to 4s. 3d. ; Barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d. ; Beans, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS .--- There was considerable improvement in buiness at the Cloth Halls, both on Saturday and Tuesday : the latter day more goods were sold than on any market day during the last two months. Prices continue pretty steady, and the stocks on hand are below the usual quantity at this season. Trade has also been more lively in the warehouses this week than for some weeks past. A number of drapers from the country and from Ireland have visited the town, and some Americans last week's figures, all other kinds being a mere drug. have also been here during the week, Altogether the rospect is better than might have been expected a fer weeks ago .- Leeds Mercury. MANCHESTER, Friday Evening .- We have had rather less doing in cloth this week : and this has been more decidedly the case to-day, than yesterday or Wednesday. There is, however, a strong disposition on the part of buyers to do business at a small advance on the lowest prices, but the manufacturers being firm in their dem:nds prevents any thing on an extensive scale being done. Yarns scarcely so buoyant as on Tuesday, but not lower. BEADFORD, Thursday.—There is no disposition to buy any kind of wools except on the limited scale we have observed for some time past, no alteration in price. The improvement in the demand for yarns, noted in our re-440. port of last week. is fully developed to-day, as the buyers are disposed to purchase for distant delivery, to which the spinners are not ready to accede, as the price now current must undergo a great advance before they can realise prime cost : but as long as wool maintains its present disproportionate price to yarns, there is little hope of the large quantity of totally idle machinery being put to work to relieve our distressed operatives. During the week and to-day more business has been done in all kinds of dress goods suitable for autumn, and a feeling is gaining ground that we shall continue to improve. The delay in the Government measure affecting the Corn-laws, has no doubt tended to retard the progress of the merchants, particularly the export houses. The absence from the market of a rather extensive buyer noted in our last, turns out more unfavourable than was expected, and considerable embarrassment is felt among the smaller manufacturers, several of whom have already had to yield to the loss they will sustain, and many once respectable men will be completely ruined, and necessarily involve increased temporary distress among the operatives in the villages where they reside.

five hours on the land of freedom, we took our dehim go and see for himself. In addition to the description already given, it may floor. It will make a capital ball-room for those who

on being the proprietors of such a lovely spot. May the factory slaves have the wisdom to follow their example.

LANE.

feathered tribe.

titul place. Talk of town life, with its bilious compiainis, bid appetites, &c .- surely, the fortunate for examination. shareholders on this estate may escape all these without the aid of Holloway's pills. But lest the Charlist body should remain in doubt, perhaps it woald be better to enter more minutely into detail whilst describing the first portion of the working man's land of promise.

On Sunday morning, April 26, Thos. M. Wheeler of London, Henry Cullingham of Hammersmith, Walter Thorn of Birmingham, and George White of through Tyburn-gate, Bayswater, Hanwell, and Uxproudest nobleman's seat. For more than a mile, in

On Monday the prisoner John Braham was brought up

John Braham was placed at the bar, charged with shooting at and wounding Thomas Blewett, whereby his life is endangered.

Louisa Cook, 12, Great Earl street, Seven Dials, ser- tendance on a future day. vant to Mrs. Dowling .--- I was going into Clare-market at five minutes past eight on Saturday evening. The pri-

soner was crossing Drury-lane towards Princes street. 1 pushed accidentally against his elbow. He said with a years of age, named Joseph Rosier, was placed at the bar hour. I was sober and alone. I did not know the oarse oath, " What made you do that ?" I answered by Bradford, set off to visit the Chartist estate at Her- asking, "You puppy, what made you call me that-can his person to a married woman named Caroline Smith, ringsgate near Ri kmansworth, Herts. The road lay you prove you words ?" He came behind me, and seizing the wife of a painter and glazier in Devonshire street, me by the shoulder, said with another oath, "I would do Globe-road, Mile-end. The complainant stated, that bridge, to Denham Park, a better road need not be for you to night, but for one thing." I saw the muzzle of while proceeding to her own residence through a rural required, and from Denham Park to the estate equals a pistol from under his coat, and cried "Police!" and lane leading from Victoria park to Hackney, at eleven the avenues of the most aristocratic entrances of the he ran away towards Drury-lane. He seemed quite timid. o'clock that morning, she passed the prisoner, who was Cross-examined : You said he looked wishful at you. standing still on one of the park bridges ; but had only on the ground, and marks of a very violent struggle

tension that he would carry his threat of using the knife unfortunate man fell down nearly suffocated. Not returning out of the pit, which was only three or into execution. She however entreated him to desist, four feet deep, the son hastened to his father's assis-

saying that her mother, or Mrs. Edmonds would be in immediately, and he then let her go, and she rushed out of the house, and went home to her mother, to whom she a few minutes afterwards, but he was quite dead. time longer, was not dead when taken out, and prisoner, when asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, merely ejaculated that it was all false, and that hopes were entertained of his recovery, but he survived only till the following day (Sunday), when he he neither used a knife nor handkerchief, as asserted. expired. Inquests were held on the bodies before George Hinchliffe, Esq., coroner, when, it appear-ing that no blame could be attached to any one, the little girl's evidence, to whom the prisoner, a giant in appearance, and advanced in years, had behaved in father having the care of the pipes for many years the most scandalous manner. It was fortunate for him act which would have placed him in a more critical positwo inquests, one at the Star and Garter, Arbourtion than he was at present. The magistrate added that the case was of too serious a nature for him to dispose of summarily, and that he should therefore commit the pri soner for trial to the Central Criminal Court,

ROBBERY BY A HOSPITAL PATIENT .-- On Tuesday Thomas Swainson was brought before Mr. Cottingham for re-examination, charged with stealing a watch, and a quantity of wearing apparel from some of the patients in Guy's Hospital. It appeared that the prisoner was admitted as a patient into the above hospital, about four months ago, and when he became nearly well, he ingraciated himself into the good opinions of several of his fellow-patients who were all labouring under the affliction of loss of sight. He availed himself of the opportunites thus created, and in the first instance he procured the papers of a poor fellow, a pensioner belonging to the mero'clock on Sunday nights. This also excited the dechant seamen's service, and without his knowledge or sanction endeavoured to obtain his quarterly pension. and had often complained of their conduct. The jury He next took a watch from a lad in the same wards and having also taken various articles of clothing from other patients, he absconded, and having got rid of the property, he expended the proceeds in dissipation. It appeared that the excesses into which he had plunged when he got the money had such an effect upon his health that he was compelled to apply for admission again into an hospital, but he took care that it should not be Guy's but St. Thomas's. Here he was discovered soon after his admis. was recorded. sion, and taken into custody. In the course of the examination it was stated by a policeman that the prisoner had been for some time past supporting a woman at the west end of the town, and that he had promised her marriage, which was to have taken place bad not the discovery of his dishonest acts towards his fellow patients taken place. It was further stated that the prisoner belonged to a very respectable family in Scotland, by whom he was encouraged long since to leave London and return to them. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial.

MARYLEBONE.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD .- On Monday, Joseph Eales and Elizabeth Eales, the former a railway porter, were brought before Mr. Rawlinson on the charge of having ill-treated their child, Hannah Eales, eleven years of age. An application respecting the case was made on the 1st inst. to the magistrate by Clarke, 85 S, who proluced a certificate from Mr. Curtis, a surgeon, which set forth that he had examined the poor child, who appeared [to him to have been dreadfully beaten and nearly starved ; he (the officer) also said that the child had been removed to the St. Pancras Infirmary, and that some time would and I will not leave him until I see who he is.' probably elapse ere she would be sufficiently recovered to come to the court. Hannah Eales, who looked extremely thin and weak, was sworn ; and she said that she lived with her parents, who had four other children, at No. 27, Ferdinand-place, Hampstead-road : she gave ber evidence with such reluctance, as to induce a belief that she had night. about half-past ten, I was going home from previously been tutored as to what she should say, and all | the Tivoli, and when half-way between that place that could be elicited from her was, that she was some- and Hart-down. Sutton jumped out of the hedge by times kept short of food, and beaten by her mother when- | the footpath. and demanded of me. catching me by ever she did anything wrong. The answer to the charge was a denial of any cruel behaviour; the mother said that the child had for some time past been living with her grandfather in the country, and had not many months | it or my life. We struggled together, and I slipned been at home; she had always a sufficiency of food, and up my hand and untied my neckerchief. He then was only besten when she told untruths. The male prisoner was ordered to put in bail for his and his wife's at-]

WORSHIP-STREET.

for assistance, and sitting across him to keep him down. Kemp was the first who came to my assistance; we were struggling for three-quarters of an A BEASTLY EASCAL .-- On Monday a man about 20 man." before Mr. Broughton, charged with indecently exposing medical aid was promptly called to him, but he neve rallied, and expired in the course of a few hours. On on bail. On the inspector inspecting the spot where the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood

noved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal, tance, when he too was overcome with the gas. and

The moldmenter	, , ,					
			.*	8.	d. "	۶,
Inferior coarse beasts		•	•	2	10	3
Prime large oxen		•		3	6	4
Prime Scots, &c.		• ! *		4	2	4
Coarse inferior sheep	•		•	3	10	4
Second quality				4	6	4
Prime Southdown	÷		÷.,	-5	3	5
Large coarse calves .				4	4	4
Prime small		. .		6	2	5
Suckling ealves, each		•		18.	0	81
Large hogs	•			8	10	4
Neat small porkers		•		4	6	5
Quarter-old store pigs, e	eac	h	•	16	θ	22
HEAD OF	CAT	TLE (. •.	• . Ť
(From the Books of	fth	e Cler	k of	the l	Mark	(et.)
Beasts, 2,648-Sheep, 2	0,5	00 —C	alve	s, 78-	-Pig	s, 44

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

square, Stepney, and the other at the London Hos pital, on the bodies of Henry Ephraim Hubble, aged We have to report the arrival of a fair average quantity thirty-one, and George Marshall. aged fifty. It apof country-slaughtered meat up to these markets during peared in the first case, that Hubble was landlord of | the past week, chiefly by railway conveyance, and which the Star and Garter. Several years ago, while in has come to hand in tolerably good condition. With Calcutta, he had an attack of insanity caused by ex. | meat killed in the metropolis, we have been moderately cessive drinking. On Easter Monday the police well, but not to say heavily, supplied. Prime mutton and cleared his house, and turned the gas off. The de- lamb have commanded a steady sale, and previous rates ceased complained of it and appeared to be very much are well supported. In all other kinds of meat only a excited. On Friday evening he went to bed as usual. moderate business has been transacted, at late currencies, and shortly afterwards got up and ran down stairs About 400 carcases of lambs have reached us from the into the street with nothing on but his shirt and eastern and western parts of England, but which have

drawers. He was brought back, and he died a few | sold on very easy terms. hours afterwards. There had been a summons out LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 27. The supply of beasts at market to-day has been rather larger than last week, but the quality not quite so good. The number of sheep was smaller, Beef, 51d. to 61d.; Mutton, 7d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, TUESDAY .- At our market this morning there was a fair supply of beasts, which was of a middling quality; a short supply of sheep, and Stenney, on Sunday evening. Suddenly he staggered the same of swine. In the beast market, though there and would have fallen to the ground had not a man was little alteration in prices, there was a decided imcaught him in his arms as he was passing by. He provement in the demand; the south dealers bought was conveyed to the London Hospital, but died befreely, and all soon sold up. In the sheep market there was little alteration in either the demand or the prices. Business commenced slowly at daylight, and continued

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER. - An so until five o'clock in the afternoon, when all was sold affray of a fatal and extraordinary character has ocup. Store pigs are in brisk demand ; several lots were cupied the attention of the magistrates and coroner sold yesterday to the south jobbers, and those on offer of Ramsgate during the lost few days. The facts this morning brought high prices. Beasts, small cutters, elicited by them went to show that on Wednesday 6s. 9d. ; steers of the best quality, 6s, 6d, ; middling, 6s. ; last a large number of the inhabitants of the neighpork, small, 6s.; large, 53. 6d. per stone of 14 lb. Small bouring villages congregated in Margate to celebrate sheep about 1s. a head below 71d. ; large fat, ditto, 7d. the festival of a henevolent society, in the Tivoli Gardens. Amongst them was a man named James | per ib., sinking offal.

Sutton, reported to be respectably connected, who. LONDON COBN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 27 .- The towards night, attracted attention by his boisterous wheat trade was not particularly brisk this morning, but the supply of English being scanty an improvement of conduct. It appears that after the evening's amusement he left his brother's company, and nothing was fully 1s, per qr. upon the prices of this day week was estaheard of him until midnight, when two men, named blished upon the finer runs and rather more money was Kemp and Kitching, on their return home from the made even for secondary qualities. Fine samples of free gardens, while proceeding along a footpath leading to Foreign wheat are now scarcely to be met with, and the Hartsdown, an adjacent parish, saw a man some dis. sale of bonded for consumption is materially checked by tance in advance, calling "Holloa !" On coming up the high price of certificates ; speculative inquiry there is they found it to be John Price, a carrier, living at none. Barley was very heavy sale, but no great altera-Runcorn. Price said, in a very excited manner. tion can be quoted in the value of any description. Oats 'Here is a man who has been attempting to rob me. were extremely dull at last week's prices, and where it was necessary to make way a reduction of 6d per gr. had to A few yards distant they saw a man lying on the be submitted to. . Beans and grey peas were fully as dear ground, who seemed senseless, who was discovered to as on this day se'nnight. White peas 1s. per qr. higher. he Sutton. Price then charged Sutton with at- The clover seed season is drawing to a close : there was tempting to rob him. His statement to the in- but little inquiry to-day for red, and none whatever for spector on duty was as follows :--- "On Wednesday white or Trefoil

IN MARK-LANE, BRITISH GRAIN.

Wheat ... Essex

Rye

Barle

Malt

Oats

Peak

	Shilli	ngs	per	Quart	er
Essex & Kent, white, new .	. 49 to	63 -	·	57 to	70
Ditto, red	47	59		53	6
Suffolk and Norfolk, red	47	57	whit	e49	62
Lincoln and York, red		57	whit	e 49	62
NY 11	•.			47	60

		·					22	- 8
177	••	Malting	**			24 or	tra 37	_
J	••			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		0.04	26	2
			••	••	••		20	2
			44	**	"			_
		Ship	••	•• 1	53	57 W	are 59	6
		Lincolnshire	and	Yor	kshire.	feed.	21s 0d	l t
		23s 6d ; po						
		Poland, 22s						
		and Scotch						
		21s 0d to 25						
		black, 20s						
		24s 6d ; Gal	WAY	10.	84 4A 90	c fid		
_		Mi-lue mont			20	36	old 38	4
5	••	Ticks, new		**				
		Harrow, smal	ı, ne	W	31	92	old 40	4
		White			87	43 boi	iers 40 🗉	ି 4
			· · ·				0.0	· •

Gray and hog Flour .. Norfolk and Suffolk -44 Town-made (per sack of 280lbs) 46

53 ENGLISH SEEDS, &C.

HALIFAX .- There is no improvement in this market, n either wool or manufactured goods. Prices are without material alteration since our last. In the wool trade, middle hogs are quoted at £12 15s., and middle wethers £12 per pack, common noils and broke, together, fetch about £10 7s. 6d.

HUDDERSFIELD .- There has been a slight improvement in the amount of business done to-day, and more especially in the various descriptions of good, that suit the American market. As this is the season when our transaltanic customers come over to make their purchases, we have remarked a considerable number of American buyers in the town, and these with several of the large London kuyers being also down, there has been more doing in the warehouses during this and the last week than what we have noticed for some time

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MABRET-The market this week has been quite equal to that of the preceding Monday. There has been a fair demand for goods, and a government order for 7,000 flunnels, which was divided last week amongst six manufacturers, has given a little stimulus to business. The wool market was rather quiet, and the transactions limited.

previous.

NorTINGHAM .- The wrought cotton hose branch has retrograded, but not to the extent of being much felt. The spring has arrived, when, in former times, at this season, stockingers as well as workmen were at a premium. The cut-up or rather slop-hose trade is pretty good, though one branch, namely, the half hose selvagefooted hose, is in a state of agitation against a master stockinger at Snenton, who, from circumstances, has CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED | been induced to stop his frames. This has been construed by his workmen to be with a view to a reduction of wages. Both the hosiers and journeymen have united to reduce is profits, though, by the aid of machinery, he has been enabled to make as good hose, three at once, as is in general made one at once. Several workmen have been com-62 mitted to Southwell under the Intimidatian Act, as every species of annoyance had been resorted to to induce the master to succumb and take on the refractory men again, The drawer branch continues a shade better. The glove trade keeps pretty good. The fancy lace trade is considered worse than ever, though there are some exceptions where machines are yet worked to a profit. The plain trade, though both low in wages and profits, is much better than the fancy trade. Invention and improvement seem to be usarly abandoned. The warp lace trade is in a most depressed condition.

> LEICESTER .- Several home buyers have been in our market this week, and have bought cautiously; manufactured stocks in hand are light, and there is no intention to produce by the makers what is likely to be wanted. Some American orders have been received, and purchasers are now in the market for goods suitable for the full demand, but the uncertainty existing with respect to the Oregon question induces them to conclude their purchases

a straight line, the road is enclosed on each side What did he mean by that? He looked wild as if he gone on	about a hundred and fifty yards further when he and in the ground was a hole, evidently made by a	Buckwheat, or Brank	mand, but the uncertainty existing with respect to the
by lots steed. We then proceeded among beautiful) would do something if he dared. He seemed frightened lovertook	k her passed her two or three yands and don't mon's hand heaten against it, and in the centre were	ENGLISH SEEDS. &C.	Uregon anestion induces them to some lade the innume has a
green lanes, and passed scores of acres of cultivated but perfectly sober.	and, without uttering a word, deliberately per- two small stones sticking up about an inch. At the	Red clover (per cwt.) 42 to 72	quickly, leaving no time for anything to be manufactured
Wallercress.		white cloter (per early it it is a second seco	on speculation. Wools remain the same, and worsted
On according at our desidation, we met a farm- Horford-place Drury-lane I was at the corner of him a se	coundred and threatened to give him into such the long a next mode a next mortem examination of the body, deposed		yarns are more in demand.
and the price out to be the balling in charge Princes street Drury and Met the price one there. He on which	the prisoner mumbled out comothing the second labor don'th had been caused by concussion of the brain	Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, 7s	
of the property; he immediately volunteered to had in his hand 2 pistol, which he presented at me as he not unde	and and not standing to off a grant standing and which might have been produced by beating	to 108. Tanga (nor hushel), spring, 69. : winter, 58. to 68. Gd.	GLASGOW, FridayCotton Yarn The market has
cacuro us to the latin-house, and great was one filled advanced until the muscle was very near my breast 11 mm off of	as fast as he could She nurroad him as for as I the head your the graning. "I all and was areaditully I		exhibited some animation for all Nos. of shipping yarns,
prise wally that the people's estate was in every was rather plarmed and moved on one side and as he the hou	use of a lady of her acquisitance on most in I imported about the eve blackened and lin cut and	FOREIGN GRAIN.	from 40s. downwards, and prices may be quoted 1 to 1
icspece quar, it is use surpass, those which sured me I heard the supert of a pietol and a man and which at	he meaning friends and while a ferring a sure is a the thread as it going by the mode even of the mode on the second second by the mode on the second s	Shillings per Quarter	higher, but yarns for home consumption are still in li-
Total IV. The dalle invented us black the property out (I am shot in I looked round and som a man ster I sine whe	without to inform the police of the ments included a man's innucling forced into the fligh. If was	Free. In Bond,	mited demand and prices unsteady Cotton Goods . We
the partition of a connection in Language, including about on the fact with the men annial inters in a	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	wheat Dantsic and Aonigsberg 63 extra: 70 46 - 59	Cannot report any improvement in the murket this weak
and be oblight to a number of Work- I dortor's shop. I had previously seen the prisoner run off I amin and	the prison of the number of the number of the set of the second of the decensed's relatives snoke to his	Ditto $0100 54 - 61 44 - 52$	Business controlly quality in Cardon and a second
		Louist Holetein fro 54 - 03 11 49 - 12	indeed, what we usually expect at this season of the year.
	her filter she into the one may one than into the they knew nothing of him at least in the	Russian, hard	rices for most descriptions may be said to be nominal.
house, where a cheerful wood fire blazed, as also shot.	b, and the prisoner was parsued and taken into show that didy like a housing of the internet show that the prisoner shape of a highway robber. The coroner's jury, after	Ditto, soft	and, in general, there is not much inquiry from :
another on the old-iashioned hearth in the kitchen Charles Baker 20 Ration 20		Spanish, hard	Prices are as undernoted :- Pig iron, £3 10s, per ton :
We were invited to partake of refreshment, and feel, lare I passed on a historical was on dary in plany. Was the		Ditto, soft	bar iron, £10 per ton ; nail rods, £11 per ton ; boiler
		Ddessaw Lapanrog pard	
		Canadian, hard	Sweet barrel flour, best brands, 32s, fid, nett new harrol.
we had a view of one part of the estate, and from the numerous trees which are to be seen in all directions have here in added and back and saw a cloud of smoke at the cook- her evid back and back and saw a cloud of smoke at the cook- her evid	dence, and that the action imputer to min was botten into another take his trial at the next parizes	Ditto fine 58 — 60	sour altro, azs. ou. nett per barrel: lat. Montreal note
		Rye Russian, Prussian, &c. —	239. to 238. 6d. per ewt. : 1st Montreal nearly 980 and non
it may be well imagined to be a pleasing prospect. Lord!" I immediately went towards him, but had not innocent	inately had no withesses who could commin his of orrever at manual place on Monday at Birkenhead.	Revie Grinding in the 23 - 26	CWL : butter. Caughien bact analise 75. and in a
		1)1100, distanting 11	60mmon, 478. Der ewt. ditto refined 50g von ant
long ramhle, and set off, accompanied by Mr. Ellis, we, I took hold of him: I asked "What is all this?" He approba in the direction of the wood which stands on a gentle required. "I trave a nited ment of What is all this?"	design being the manner in which the complete docks at Birkenhead, seems to have given some of-		Cheese, ordinary, 528, ner owt + ditto host 555
	the other order and the dealer the company force to the navies employed under him : and suspect-	Russian $$	The price of barrel thour is firm, and rather on the advance.
			A large proportion of the stock is now bonded, and con
the presed only which which which which everyon, i shot himself w and not easing another that the	17	Beans Ticks. 33 to 38. small 36 40 98 36	umers have not much on hand, but, owing to the un-
ingly well. We next overhauled the plan of the the prisoner let him go; not suspecting it was he that impossible estate to ascertain whether the reality agreed with had so it is a second so it	the public were much indepted to her, said it was insisted upon searching it, swearing that if they found	Egyptian $33^{2} - 85 28 - 30^{2}$	certainty of the new Corn Bill they will buy only spar-
			ingly of the new corn bin they will buy only spar-
we passed it. Our ramble through the wood was said to me I took her to the station, and there I found the never be	and with a peculiar character which he might schools inguised by the we write is guarded by the	32, superfine	
rather a rough one, there being so much underwood prisoner in custody. I immediately said, You are the it was hi	a nute to the indication of y sears of after conduct, in police - but we understand he has left it and returned	Canada, 30 to 33, United States	PRAISEWORTHY LAW In the Chinese laws, one of
and the ground being wet from the late heavy rains, young man I stopped in Drury-lane, and you said the tence his	is any to desare the on-new prover, and to sen- points on the interstance of and referre and referred	States	the grounds upon which a husband may divorce his
	in to dust Ro futes mouths unbusonment and to up turning.	Buckwheat 30 - 32 24 - 21	wife is being given too much to talking.
			•

MAY 2. 1846.

Foreign Mobements.

"And I will war, at leastin words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought!"

oI think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BILCH.

EASTERN EUROPE AND THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.# No. I.

popular cannon at Cracow, though heard but for a moment, caused a vibration from St. Petersburgh to Paris, from Vienna to London, shaking the tottering tented Slavonians," all ready to plot against the of the people with hopeful anticipation of that integral part. The death of Metternich, a successcoming time when mankind shall burst their fetters and trample down the hideons tyrannies which have France, may, at any moment, dissolve this decrepidtoo long cursed and desecrated society.

proved that there was "something rotten" in their | tern provinces of that kingdom cannot be long remany great excitement was manifested, the best proof of which was seen in the calumnies invented by the slave-press of that country against the Poles with the view of counteracting the formation and expression of German sympathy: thus was invented tained, however, but little credence amongst the Germans themselves, as was proved by the proceedings shoes, knowing that their own doom was sealed if the white eagle was again victorious.

And France was moved ; not immediately, for the corrupt rule of the usurers' king has done not a little to weaken public opinion. France did, however, respond to Poland's cry, and could the combat have been prolonged on the banks of the Vistula, the Seine might have beheld events which would have caused the privileged ones of the earth to turn pale. It is not for us to enlighten the Times and the rest of the English profitmongering journals as to the actual state of France; they may hug themselves, if they will, with the belief in the "loyalty" and "order" which apparantly reign in that country, one day-perhaps not very distant-they will awake to a knowledge of the reality. We promise their duped readers this, that there is a generation of men now living in France who will not pass away without uprooting the present villainous system. France sadly needs a purification, no nation more so; the throne occupied by a greedy usurer; the chambers filled with mushroom aristocrats and government employse; the laws reated avowedly for the purpose of extending the asurpations of property and rendering labour more and more degraded and enslaved; the great mass of the people deprived of all political rights and social freedom; public morals debauched by profligate writers ; money and luxury exalted, and poverty and honour crushed beneath contempt; bourgeoise rule has created the most vicious state of society that has existed in France since the time of Louis XV. Happily the purifiers exist and France will be saved. Even in this "nation of shopkeepers" the Polish movement excited no little interest in spite of the fact, that nearly the whole of the journals, daily and weekly, did their best to prevent the creation of sympathy for the Poles. The Crown and Anchor meeting was a "great fact," important in more respects than in its relation to the Polish movement, and and was not " injured " by that meeting. The principles enunciated by the several speakers, proclaimed meeting to be looked back upon as the commenceproceedings of that meeting were published through-Chartist as well as the Polish cause. One thing friends and foes may rest satisfied of, that the men who got up that meeting are not the vendors of "clap-traps," they are in earnest, they have faith in their principles and will attest their faith by their works. When the people of this country hear of insurrections in Poland, they are not generally aware that the Poles are but one section of a family of nations, all belonging to one race, all oppressed by the same tyrants, and consequently all having a common interest in overthrowing the order of things at present established. It may startle zome of our readers to hear that this family of nations, known as the Slavovonian races, nearly equals in number, perhaps even exceeds, the whole of the inhabitants of Great Britain, France, and Germany combined. The state of so large a portion of the human race must clearly be of interest to the people of western Europe, more especially when it is considered that the civilization of the western nations may be said to exist merely by sufferance, so long as the ninety millions of Slavonians are held in serfdom, instruments of aggression and barbarism, mere brute masses, obeying the will of enemies of progression, the irreclaimable foes of regret was, he said, that he could not live to write his treedom. The Slavonian races are variously estimated at from eighty-five to one hundred millions; their principal divisions are Poles, Muscovites, Ruthenians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Servians, Moldavians, Bulgarians, and Wallachians. A glance at the map will show the enormous extent of territory occupied by these races, while their numbers sufficiently attest their overwhelming physical force. Were the Slavonians united by a common instinct of aggression and deroted to their chiefs, it is evident that the wildest dreams of ambition might be realised, and the free nations of the west be swept before the mighty fleod of Slavonian force. This, however, happily for mankind-happily for the Slavonians themselves, is but a dream; the force exists, but is disjointed. True, the re-union of these divided masses has commenced the object of that union, however, can be no cause of alarm to Western Europe, but the reverse. That warmest sympathy.

vonic family are dissatisfied, turbulent, and ready to revolt; the attainment of her liberty by Poland Prussian, Austrian, Russian, and Turkish empires. as at present constituted. We shall, hereafter, show the heterogeneous and un-

the other three, a few words will suffice to show the rottenness of their organisation. The thirty-seven The recent insurrectionary outbreaks in Poland, millions of Austria's empire certainly, at the first and the fearful peasant war yet raging in a portion glance, present a very formidable appearance, but of that unhappy country, have excited the liveliest the appearance is all. Of the pure Austrians. i. e. sensation throughout Europe. The roar of the Germans, there are not more than six millions : the remaining thirty-one millions being composed of "restless Italians, warlike Magyars, and discon-

thrones of existing dynasties, and moving the hearts empire of which they are supposed to form an ful insurrection in Poland, or a new revolution in empire. Prussia cannot suffer to the same extent, The ill-disguised terror of the several governments | but it is evident to all thinking men that the East

present imposing organizations; something that tained. Of the fourteen millions of Prussia's popuwould not allow them to withstand the revolutionary | lation not more than eight millions are Germans, the hurricane if once fairly blowing. Throughout Ger- rest are disaffected Poles, anxious to resume their nationality and sever from Prussia; and this will certainly take place. But the destiny of Prussia may not be annihilation, on the contrary, relieved " jailor and jackal to the Tsar," Prussia may gather the detestable calumny that it was one of the prin- | under its ascendancy all the German race, finally cipal objects of the Polish "conspiracy" to murder | merging its own and all other state distinctions in all the Germans; which calumny was completely the title of one great Germany. The Servian. Moldisproved by the manner in which the Germans were davian, Wallachian, and other contiguous sections of to their employers, consenting to return to work at treated during the whole time of the insurrection at the Slavonic family, nominally belonging to the Tur-Cracow. The calumnies of the German press ob- kish empire, do not comprise in their millions of population more at the utmost than one million of Turks. It is not unlikely that these states may and Dublin. Contemporaneously with this state of in the Saxon chamber, by the popular cries of the form themselves into a federative union, perhaps, excited masses in all the principal cities, and by the for some time to come, under the nominal governgenerous sympathy manifested by the Germans ment of the Ottoman Porte; and this is a consummaresiding in Paris and London. From the pietist tion to be desired. One thing is certain, that the poltroon, FREDERICE WILLIAM of Prussia, down to present despotic structures are undermined, and our own dearly beloved Cumber the land of Hanover, | must fall. Hitherto the despotisms have maintained the whole tribe of German princes trembled in their | their power by the trick of employing natives of one country to keep the others in slavery. Thus the

provinces torn from ancient Poland by Prussia, have been garrisoned by German soldiers. Austria has employed German soldiers in Italy, and Italian and German troops in Poland, to keep down her disaffected subjects; and the same policy has been acted on n Hungary, Bohemia, &c. Russia has employed the Ruthenians to coerce the Muscovites, the Muscovites to keep down the Poles, and forced the Poles to fight against the Circassians. But this system of fraud is becoming daily of less service. The Prussian | read the first two or three lines some of the members apsoldiers are themselves drawn from the ranks of a peared to be satisfied, and cried out, "that's enough," people thoroughly dissatisfied with the Prussian government, caring nothing for foreign conquests, but caring all for that liberty so long promised them -but of which they have been so foully cheated. The fraternization of Prussian soldiers with Polish 'insurgents," is an event not at all unlikely. It was lately seen that the Italian regiments in the service of Austria melted like snow when wanted to march against the Poles, and enough has been said to show that the troops of Slavonic origin cannot for a moment be depended upon for the protection of their masters. The Ruthenians, the principal military support of Russia, are themselves fast becoming innoculated with Polish ideas; and, as we shall hereafter show, the thirty-five millions of Muscovites averse to war, having no national pride, and discontented with their own degraded state, are powerless to maintain the Russian despotism, which, rotten to the core, will perish before the first blast of the revolutionary hurricane. In our next we shall proceed to review the work, the title of which we have repeatedly quoted, giving such extracts as may be necessary to illustrate the author's statements, and elucidate his arguments. We desire that our readers may not infer that all the ideas expressed in this article are in accordance with the future will show that Chartism was "benefitted," those of the author of "Eastern Europe." In justice to him we must remark, that he is rather a progressionist than a revolutionist. We respect his ideas, by the resolutions and ratified by the unanimously | but of course we must express our own. To him we expressed approval of the assembly, will cause that are mainly indebted for the facts now in our possession, of the state of millions of our fellow-men, and ment of a new era in the Chartist agitation. The | it is of great importance that these facts should be made widely known. Great events must ere long out Europe, we know with the best results for the happen, which will probably entirely change the present state of more than the half of Europe, and greatly affect the state of the other half. It. therefore, is very essential that the British public should be able to distinguish between the Slavonic races and one sailed first a dozen miles up a river, but because they the usurping despotisms which at present rule them. so that when the press may teem with accounts of Austria dissolving under the assaults of Italians on the one side, and Slavonians on the other; when Poland is in arms, and Russia abandoned to internal revolt, they (the British people) may know which party has claims on their sympathy, and whose cause they are bound by interest and honour to support

tyrant and his minions ; terror, not respect, prolongs | the old chief's frosty head, which was uncovered. General the most respectable papers in the Union are lending a black with smoke, age, and dirt. Imagine two rows of n the sweat of his brow, we do b lieve that a rational their submission. All the other sections of the Sla- Monton and the Spanish engineer, who constructed the hand in discussing its merits. Scarcely a section of the such tenements forming a narrow water-street arched and practical adjustment of the difficulty might be as t Sikh works, were sent into our camp two days ago. I western country that does not exhibit a desire for infor. over by numerous wooden bridges, coarse clumsy erections tained. At any rate the thing is worth a trial. believe we can do nothing to them. The Sikhs used to mation upon the subject. Here in New York meetings once, and now crumbling with age and rot, the eye in its talk of going to Calcutta, and then going and taking are held almost nightly upon the subject, all crowded with onward progress ever and anon intercepted by oars and question, is contained in a letter from Mr. Dowden, the would be the signal for general insurrection, which London; --what an idea! You need not be afraid of the attentive auditors, who are captivated with the sublime poles protruding from the houses on either side, and late Mayor of Cork, which was read in the Repeal Asso. would in all probability end in the dissolution of the bearded gentlemen going all the way to London. We are, simplicity of its remedy for the thousand ills that are fluttering with linen so stained and streaked, that it ciation, and last week published at length in The Nation.

"我本堂》。"这是是我是我们说:"我的事情。"

THE NORTHERN STAR.

stable composition of the Russian empire ; as regards | we remain here until the final instalment of the indemni- | settlers. fication money is paid, about the middle of next month. One instalment came in yesterday. Gholab Singh, the newly-created minister of Dhuleep Singh (a minor), will agree to anything we choose to impose; and no doubt wise we shall have the same work next year. The 31st Foot and 16th Lancers go to England immediately. You will see Brigadier Stacey's brigade frequently mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's despatch, and also my regiment. I feel very proud of the manner in which the Sepoys behaved, and devoutly thank God that I am safe out of the action.

AMERICAN WORKING-MEN'S MOVEMENT.

EMANCIPATION OF LABOUR AND THE LAND.

It has been our painful duty at different times to bear evidence to the melancholy fact, that, despite the political institutions of the United States guaranteeing, or professing to guarantee, equal freedom to all, social inequality is continually advancing and becoming a marked feature of American society. In the company, or corporation shall hereafter acquire, so that from the task of playing the contemptible part of United States, as in this country, the rich rule because they are rich, and the poor are oppressed because they are poor. From a late number of the New York Sun we learn that the Philadelphia weavers have been on strike, and after suffering some weeks of starvation had been compelled to succumb the old prices. The most shocking distress and deg radation is proved to exist in New York. Philadel phia, and other large cities, almost rivalling the worst "mysteries" of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, things we find the utmost indifference manifested by the legislators of the country, towards the interests of the majority ; more than that, the rights of that majority are treated with brutal levity by their socalled representatives, as witness the following scene :---

> Several gentlemen claimed the floor ; among them, Mr. Mc CONNELL who rose, he said, to a privileged question.

The SPEAREB-(Rapping with his hammer to call the House to order.) The gentleman rises to a privileged nuestion.

Mr. McConnell-Yes, Mr. Speaker, I rise to a privileged question. I gave notice some time ago, of my intention to introduce a bill to give a homestead to every head of a family. (Laughter.)

A dozen voices in different parts of the hall-"Read the bill, read the bill." The SPEAKEB again called to order, and persevered

until he had partially produced it. The Clerk proceeded to read the bill, and after he had

and others, "oh, no," "go on," "let's hear it all," followed by peals of laughter.

Mr. McConnell, disregarding the diversity of opinion, moved that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and be printed. The motion prevailed.

This is just the treatment we might expect from our precious legislators assembled in St. Stenhens's --- neither better nor worse. This same House of Representatives refused to print the Memorial of the National Reformers, on the subject of the Public Lands. These mis-representatives be it remembered have expended hours, days, and weeks in frothy declamation on the Oregon question. 'patriots" who have raised the "whole or none' war-whoep, stoutly insisting that millions of dollars should be expended, thousands of lives sacrificed, and torrents of blood shed, rather than yield an inch of land to the "Britishers," do themselves treat the American people with the most brutal contempt. when they require a reform of that system by which American land is robbed from the American people. "What's in a name?" Wherein do these so-called republican legislators differ from the avowed haughty aristocrats of Europe? There is this difference, that the European aristocrats boldly avow themselves in their real characters, while the mushroom aristo crats of the American Congress disguise their tyranny and rapacity under the windy phrases, 'liberty," "great republic," "extension of our glorious institutions" &c., &c. Let the American people instead of shedding their blood for the Oregon, which, if acquired, would only benefit a few landrobbers, insist upon having their own land at home and they will not only perform the best service for themselves, but will also confer a lasting benefit or the human race generally. These views, we are glad to see, are shared by not a few of our American brethren, as witness the following lesson, read to the war-mongers by the Editor of Young America :---These war-mongers appear to have imbibed the ridicu lous notion that they could induce the lacklanders of the present day to fight for the aggrandizement of ambitious demagogues, as in ages past. Oregon belongs, in rea sonable sized farms and lots, to whoever will go and settle it, not because some man bobbing over the Pacific waves in a ship happened to see it first, or because some are willing to live there by their own labour; and the two piratical claims of England and the United States ought to be settled on 49, because that is the nearest they have come to it. Some one in charity should inform the Hotspurs of the Senate, that the people are fast settling down upon this determination : that they will never figh except to acquire and defend their own Inalienable Home steads. That's the doctrine, friend Evans, we "go the whole hog" for that same on this side of the water. While on this subject, we may give the following sensible article from Young America :-NO LAND, NO RIFLE!

I hear, to be presented with a Star and Clasp, in honour grinding down the labouring classes. In Brooklyn, we seems to have been washed in the ditch beneath for years, Mr. Dowden is a Protestant gentleman of ability and exof the battle of Sobraon; but something more useful, a find that the honest Democracy have unfurled the flag of and so frowsy and mildewy that it can never be got perience, and of high charcter, deeply respected by his donation of twelve months' batta, is to be given to the Reform, determined to vote for no man that is not for thoroughly dried. Imagine all this-imagine many of fellow-citizens, and certainly no reckless revolutionist; troops; a lientenant's batta amounts to 1,400 rs. I hear freeing the public lands in limited quantities for actual the houses tenantless; imagine many of the props which but he sees that the time has come to choose between The movement is making progress in Pennsylvania. In Pittsburgh (the American Birmingham), the Free Soil cause is the leading topic of discussion among

all classes. Large meetings are holden, and the word Sir H. Hardinge will make a very stringent treaty, other- all chasses. Large meetings are noted, and the word sign of the strong through the western counties of the State of New York, and everywhere enrolling converts under the Land banner. The period for electing the principal officers of the

city of New York drawing nigh, the Reformers were bestirring themselves to obtain the election of men ledged to their principles. A sincere reformer named RANSOM SMITH bad been put in nomination for mayor and the following queries were addressed to him by the association :---

New York. March 9th, 1846. SIB,-At the last meeting of the National Reform Association, you were unanimously nominated for the office of Mayor of this city, and, as the Association appointed no committee to communicate with you on the subject, I consider it my duty as Secretary to address you in accordance with the organization of the Association and its recent action, to obtain an' expression of your views, and

therefore propound to you the following queries :---1st. Will you, if elected, use all the influence of your station to limit the quantity of land that any individual, gradually the soil shall be restored to the people, until every family shall have a Home of which fraud or force can never deprive them ?

2nd. Will you, if elected, use your official influence to provide all the destitute of the city, who are unjustly de. prived of their right to the soil, with good and sufficient food, clothing, and shelter, and an education for their children befitting republicans, until they can, through the action of our State and National Government, have a seem few wares to buy, few people to buy them, and little money to buy them with. The buzz of a busy neighchance to obtain these by their own exertions, on their own Homesteads ; so that Republican Citizens may no longer bourhood is around you, you have just emerged from all be disgraced by street begging, disease, intemperance, the outward signs and symbols of commercial wealth, but here you are in a region of poverty, want, fever, and and crime arising from deprivation of the means of useful employment? ilth.

3rd. Will you appropriate all the income of your office nder the laws, over a thousand dollars, to the National Reform Association, to carry forward the Free Soil Movement, and use your influence to regulate all sa'aries of public offices according to actual duty performed, and to what similar labours would acquire in industrial occupations ?

4th. If Congress should declare war about Oregon hefore making the Public Lands free, will you use your offici linfluence to put an end to the war as soon as pos-

into it ? The Republicans of England have raised the | clean nothing with that," hanner of "No Vote, no Musket!" Will you second their exertions by raising the banner "No Land, no

Musket"? Many other important questions occur to me, conne with the high station you have been nominated to fill. and with the interests of the 400 000 human beings crowded so unnaturally on this Island ; but, as the above are all that I am aware of respecting which the Associa-

to ask further questions in their name, Respectfully. GEORGE H. EVANS.

RANSON SMITH. We have given the above letter because the queries cannot fail to interest our readers. It will be seen

that the "No Vote, No Musket" crv, in this country is responded to by our brethren. Mr. SMITH's reply is too lengthy to extract entire, but we may state that, although he declines the nomination, he heartily responds to the several queries. The following is the concluding portion of his reply :---

The great principle of freeing the land and limiting the ined to become the great topic of the ag

support them over the dead waters soaked through by sound legislation and utter anarchy, and very wisely prethe green slime, and long since given way under the superincumbent weight, leaving portions of the dwelling, nasses of dark ruins; imagine under those which still remain elevated upon their piles, planks and boards sticking downwards, the remains of what have once been floors; picture this desolation and poverty, the fetid ditch, the decayed dwellings, and you have an idea of the western and most picturesque frontier of Jacob's Island.

We have said that many of these houses are unoccupied. Were you to set foot on their decayed floors, you would go down with a crash through the rotten wood, as through a trap-door, into the slime beneath.

But there are dwellings which boast of inhabitants, and their aspect is in many instances less squalid than would naturally be expected. The dwellers in Jacob's Island are poor, neglected people, striving to live amid the dismal stenches and filth of the place ; for they have no means of quitting it. Muny are, of course, squalid, fever-stricken beings-dirt and rags the prevailing characteristic of their appearance; but you occasionally come upon symptoms of hard struggling decency, which he horrible features of the place scarcely led you to look for. Again, you see slatternly drabs of women make their appearance at the projecting galleries to stare at the stranger who appears to be invading their domains. Little unkempt savages poke their furry heads out of garret windows; lean miserable dogs-chained up in starvation and stench, amid masses of mouldering woodwork and dismal lumber of broken chairs and tables, which have been pushed out of doors, and huddled upon sinking platforms, gradually moving downwards to the mudraise themselves and howl dismally. But there are few other signs of life. Nothing, according to the vulgar phrase, is stirring but stagnation. With the exception of one or two petty shops upon the landward side, there

Mr. Dowden would also give every reasonable security to holders at will and lessees, that they should be con pensated for improvements. The transfers to be effected through his land-offices would necessarily be gradual and in the meantime he would afford the renters, or, as he phrases it, the borrowers, of land such protection as their defenceless state requires.

fers the former.*

The ultimate end, however, which Mr. Dowden desires to arrive at, is gradually to convert the tenant-slaves of reland into fee-simple proprietors.

One proposal having for its object to solve this Land

A second plan is put forward by a writer who has published two or three letters in the Times newspaper, and signs himself "D. L." He would have a great Land Company established by Act of Parliament, consisting of Irish and English capitalists, who would use the scheme as an investment of money-with power to buy irish estates in large masses, and to allot them in convenient proportions to tenants in fee for ever, charged with the payment of a certain sufficient purchase-money to the Company by way of annu-1 instalment, until all should be paid, when the tenant would have his land in feesimple for ever. The writer conceives that the annual instalment of the purchase-money, in order to remunerate the Company, need not be much, if at all greater, than what is now often charged as yearly rent to tenants. at-will. Of course the same Act which should establish the Company would also enable proprietors to sell, notwithstanding family settlements or other claims, and would create a public office, whose business it should he so to distribute and apply the purchase-money as to preserve the int rests of expectants, reversioners, and crediters. The objection to this project is, that the expense of working a vast Company, with all its offices and officers, and, still more, the payment of dividends upon shares, would absorb a large proportion of the capital with which the tenants are expected to make their purchases-would, in fact, be a heavy drain upon their industry, over and above what would at any rate be required from a cottier, in order to convert himself into a

proprietor in fee. And another objection is, that the very idea of English speculators undertaking Irish lands must be, from old associations, highly unpopular and suspicious. We have had far too much English land jobbing in Ireland already.

A third proposal has been made, which would get rid of both these objections. It is a simple enactment, that any occupier of land, under any tenure whatever, shall be entitled, from the moment his tenancy begins, to purchase out his landlord's interest-at certain rates, to be determined according to the circumstances, value of the land, &c .- that is, a cottier may buy the whole interest of his own immediate landlord (say, a middleman) in his holding, whether large or small-then, placing himself in the position of the middleman, he would be entitled to buy the entire interest from the next landlord, and so ascend to the proprietor in fee, until, at last, he should be the sole owner of his own farm.

This would go one step further than either of the firstmentioned projects; for whereas they would only permit. this would compel a proprietor to sell, on being tendered the suitable purchase money, by any tenant holding im mediately under him.

Nobody can doubt that, under any of these three arrangements, money would soon be forthcoming to buy arge tracks of land, and create a numerous class of inlependent freeholders. Even with all the present dis. couragements to improvements, we see how much money can be occasionally amassed by small farmers, who dare not invest it in land not their own, and straightway carry it off to America, depriving their own country of so much labour, thrift, industry, mind, and money-and leaving nd them a state of society sinking even lower and lower downward, by a continual repetition of this exhausting process. If we had the return called for by Mr. Dowden, of the actual capital carried across the Atlantic for the last twenty years-and if we calculate how much the same industry which created it would have since increased it-and if we consider the stimulus to exertion and improvement that the hope of bettering his condition -of standing at last, even in his old age, a free man upon his own soil-would give to the now down-trodden and hopeless Irish peasant, we may understand how soon the soil of Ireland might change hands, if land monopoly were once abolished.

Suddenly, perhaps, you will be startled by a splashing in the ditch. A woman is leaning over the railings of one of the balconies, drawing by means of a bucket and rope, water from the conglomorated filth below. You bserve that she has got a knack of swishing the pail backwards and forwards, in order to procure the purest possible bucketful of the forbidding fluid. After watch ing a repetition of this process at two or three other houses, we ventured to accost one of the drawers of this-

by courtesy-water-'That must be terrible stuff to wash with. You can sible, and to prevent any landless man from being forced

'Wash !-- clean !' echoed the woman, hauling up a pailful, half mud and half water. 'What are you a talking about ? Why, we drinks it.'

Good heavens! We looked again down into the slough. In some places it was green from decomposition, movetion have expressed their views, I do not feel authorized | like that hideous ocean-

> Upon the slimy sea.' · Drink it !' 'Why, Sir,' continued our informant, 'we must drink

that 'ere or none.' 'Can you not go to the river ! 'tis not a hundred aces ? '

'The watermen say as they have privileges, and wo'nt et us fetch it at their stairs.'

'Are there no pumps ? ' 'Yes, one, but it is kopt locked.'

'No water pipes in this part of the island of course ?' 'Lor'! no! Water companies do'nt come to poor folks

less in its putrescence, consisting of cast away boots and shoes, and rusted bottomless remains of tin utensils. It only wanted one more stage of rot to give us something 'Where slimy things did crawl with legs

There has been lately published a most important work, from the pen of the author of " Revelations of Russia," entitled, " Eastern Europe and the Emneror Nicholas." The author's avowed object is, THE BATTLE OF SOBBAON.

(Extract from a private Letter.) Camp, before Lahore, Army of the Sutlej, Feb. 26.

Being one of those who were fortunate enough to escape with a sound head at the battle of Sobraon, on the 10th instant, I take this opportunity of writing you a few lines. You will probably see the Commander-in-Chief's despatch in the papers before this reaches you. We were in the thick of it-in Brigadier Stacey's brigade, Sir R. Dick's division. The latter, poor fellow, was shot through the stomach towards the close of the action ; we were almost one or two men called Emperors, who are the sworn crying when we saw him taken to the rear. His only own despatch and to do justice to his division. Our artil. lery began to fire about sunrise on the morning of th

10th. We had all got into position before daybreak. The first hour and a half was purely an artillery fight, but our artillery did not in any way appear to silence the enemy's guns, and about nine o'clock the Commander-in-Chief sent orders for Sir R. Dick's division to advance and storm (while the cannonsde was going, Stacey's brigade was partly concealed in the dry bed of a river, so that the enemy's cannon-shot, with one or two exceptions, passed over us) ; Stacey's brigade deployed into | man of pure and elevated feelings who does not ardently line-10th Foot on the right flank, 52d Foot on the left, | wish that means could be devised to ameliorate the state and 43d and 59th regiments of Native Infantry in the of society in that respect, so as that those who live by centre, and off we went towards a place pointed out by an engineer officer, where we were to storm. The line had not advanced far when the enemy had got our range, and them and their employers. the men began to fall in all directions; a little farther and we began to feel their grape-shot coming among us like hailstones. When within about four hundred yards from the trenches we got the order to double, the artillerv in our rear; and the Commander-in Chief and all the staff gave a cheer, the regiment on the right of our and all cheering as loudly as they could, the whole line property or influence. They indeed risk gallantly their object is not aggression towards other races, but in- | doubling all the time under a storm of grape and can. ternal freedom-an object that must command our non shot such as you cannot possibly imagine. When

pieces when we got close under the guns. Many were sands are killed, more die of disease, and the residue the grape-shot strewed them by sizes and sevens. I lost to the pursuits of industry. And yet is asserted that "to point out distinctly the frightful nature of the nine men, killed and wounded, in the company which I they are predisposed for war, because they have nothing commanded, and that is a small proportion compared to to lose. " Is not this sufficient, aside from the still more

The following from an article by Albert Gallatin, will help to show landless men the folly of being enlisted in a war for Oregon till they have secured their right to the soil

here where they were born. If landless men fight at all, it should be for the land for every mother's son, and nothing less.

"It is equally untrue to assert that the poorer class of people, by which must be meant all the labourers, or geerally those who live on their wages, have nothing to lose by the war.

"In this, and in other large cities, for every thousand merchants or men of capital who may be injured or chrown whose employment depends directly or indirectly on the ce of those cities. The number of common la. bourers is proportionately in the purely agricultural districts. But it is evident that in both a considerable | time past, having for its object the promotion of number must be thrown out of employment, either by the destruction of commerce or in consequence of the lessened value and quantity of the agricultural products. And it seems impossible that this should take place without affecting the rate of wages, than which a more afflicting evil could not fall on community. There is no bour should receive a more just portion of the profits which are now very unsoually divided between

"But, even if the rate of wages was not materially effected, yet, when it is said that the poor have nothing to lose by the war, it must be because their lives are counted for nothing. Whether militia, regulars, or sailors, the e men who actually fig clusively taken from the poorer classes of society. Offi lipe took it up and it went down the whole line, Sepoys | cers are uniformly selected from the class which has some lives, but with the hopes of promotion, and of acquiring renown and consideration. According to the prese their grape opened upon us I thought it certain death ; system, at least of the regular army, it is extremely rare but, thank God, I did not get even a scratch. It was a almost impossible, that a private soldier should ever rise mouraful sight to see our poor fellows blown almost to to the rank of an officer. In the course of a war thousent up into the air without the shot touching them, and when disbanded, return home with habits unfavourable

-in course no It is the centre round which revolves our rights and our 'Well, does not this ditch communicate with the river? liberties. The people having discovered land, and been

Does it not, at least, rise and fall with the tide someled to see their naural right to it, their voices will be times ? heard, their just demands cannot be stayed. "Their re-'It did-long ago-and there's still sluices by which demption draweth nigh." They have the power in their they can run the water into the river, and let in

own hands and they will use it. resh. The people should hold the appointing power, and never ' And, why, in heaven's name, is not that done every delegate it to Executive hands, for this makes bad governday.'

ment, and too much of it; creates State Debts without 'Why, you see-the sluices is private property, and the consent of the people ; and is Anti-Republican and he man as owns them 'ill only open them when he likes dangerous to our liberties and natural rights. The -not when we like. The place where them sluices is, greatest achievement ever yet obtained by the spirit of was a mill in the old times, and worked by tide-but it Liberty over the adverse Spirit of Tyranny, is our near don't go now.'

approach to Universal Suffrage. This great and in-'Then you have fever here often, have you not? estimable boon, which constitutes the bulwark of our 'The woman shook her head-her sunken eve and liberties, must not be lost sight of, till all are entitled to ollow checks bespoke for her of the pestilential atmos one vote; for it is only by the united efforts of a majority phere. And how could it be otherwise ? The filthy of the voters, that the land measure can be carried. choky dwellings are bathed in the reeking exhalations of When Universal Suffrage has wrought this great and the decaying mud. It is bad enough amid the frosts of mighty work for us, may we not look for the promised winter, but when a hot sun pours down its powers upon period, when all war and the paraphernalia of war will the formenting mass-when the breeze is lulled, and become extinct, and the wilderness and solitary place the whole place sleeping in the glaring summer's afterbloom and blossom as the rose; when we may sit under noon-every stifling volume of vapour which rises from our own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make us the ditch is the very breath of typhus! afraid ; when universal education, happiness and brother. There is surely good need of a " Health of 'fowns

hood, shall no longer be a mere name and phantom to Association" when such places as "Jacob's Island' deceive the people ? We were never made to live without exist within the limits of the "great metropolis: a right to the earth to live upon, and there is no moral but what a disgrace to the government and legisla human power for one part of the human family to deprive the other of this Divine Right. We have been and are educated to look upon the Bar and the Bench with great respect and a sort of holy reverence ; but it is not glory ugh for me to march in the footstens of such illustrious redecessors and heroes as our past and present imperfect institutions have farnished. Let us learn to reverence and respect the crow bar and the work bench, and consider the "Divinity of Labour." Labourers must respect themselves and each other, and remember that in their union is their strongth, before they can expect the high, the lofty and the aristocratic to respect them as equals; and, "they that would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

A large open-air meeting in the Park was to be held on Monday the 6th of April, the day preceding the election. Further extracts next week.

SOCIAL REFORM.

been railway directors, and if, instead of the welfare Under this head we propose to notice all effort of the labouring population, their own dividends and being made, or that may be made, to improve the salaries had depended on their recommendations social condition of the people. It is our own conbeing acted on, no one can doubt that their activity viction that the shortest road to social reform would would have been somewhat greater than it has been. be to invest the people with their political rights. We do not blame them for not being as active as if their pecuniary interests had been at stake, or for and thus enable them to obtain justice for themselves; still if only partial amelioration is obtainable lunder not being Quixotes in the cause of philanthropy ; but the present system, even that partial amendment we do blame them for manifesting an utter indifference to the adoption of those measures which, taking will be welcomed by us. Foremost amongst the out of business, there are ten thousand living on wages various social amendments suggested we must notice | them at their word, they believe to be of great and the efforts now being made to improve the dwellings

of the poor. A society calling itself the "Health of Towns' Association," has been in existence for some

SANATORY REFORM.

The association is under the presidency of the MAR-QUIS OF NORMANBY, and comprises in its committee a number of leading public characters in and out of parliament; the following are the objects of the society :---

I. To diffuse among the people the valuable informa tion elicited by recent inquiries, and the advancement of science, as to the physical and moral evils that result from the present defective sewerage, drainage, supply of water, air, and light, and construction of dwellinghouses.

II. To correct misconception as to the expense of the equisite measures, and to remove groundless apprehensions as to interference with existing pecuniary interests. III. To devise and to endeavour to obtain some better means than at present exist, for the investigation of the causes of mortality in any locality, and for the more effectual protection of the public by the prompt removal

of those noxious causes which are proved to be removable. IV. To facilitate legislative enactments and their application, by the diffusion of sanitory information bearing on the several points. And,

V. To encourage the establishment of Branch or Auxiliary Associations, not merely with a view to the local benefit that must thence arise, but also as the means of obtaining a larger amount of funds, and a more extended field of usefulness.

Since its establishment this society has done much

Now, we say that in one or other of these three ways, r by some combination of them, or in some other way, provision must speedily be made for recolutionising the whole social condition of this island, and gradually abolishing the "relation of landlord and tenant;" or, that the matter will otherwise find its level, perhaps by veryrugged and stormy ways. There is absolutely no third alternative : and for ourselves we much prefer the peaceful and legislative method. We are Conservatives in this matter-Conservatives of social order, of law and justice, of "Life and Property." The present system does not work: it has disorganized society, and created

an abhorance of Law and a sympathy with crime : it is productive of starvation, misery, revenge, extermination, exile. murder, disease and death. Shall society be reorganised upon some better system, while it is yet time ; or must it go to utter wreck, and be born again out of the ture is the existence of such places. They cannot womb of chaos ?

plead ignorance, for both were fully informed of [In reply to the above, we have merely to observe, these deplorable evils many years ago. So far back that, for years past we have been recommending the as May, 1838, it was officially declared "that the above policy to the Irish people ; we have been reannual loss of life from filth and bad ventilation is commending the application to their funds to the greater than the loss from death or wounds in any above national purpose, while the trish press has been wars in which the country has been engaged in allowing a reckless expenditure of their pence. We modern times," and yet nothing has been done to have already established the Charter Society for more check this enormous waste of human life. Towards extensive purposes than those recommended by Mr. the close of the last session of Parliament there was Dowden, whose letter we published in the star of last laid on the table a measure known as the "Towns" week. We, that in the Chartist Co-operative Land Drainage Bill," which has laid there ever since, Association, are the Chartered company for the purwithout progressing one step towards adoption by the chase, sub-division, and conveyance of land to the Commons. This delay is disgraceful to the governworking classes, in such proportions as will suit the ment, and not less disgraceful to those persons, who, individual capacity of each. We agree with the belonging to the Health of Towns' Commission, have Nation that attention will be directed from the in that capacity enforced the necessity of remedial shadow to the substance, and that what capital, opmeasures, and yet, as members of Parliament, quietly pression, and the law has withheld from the labour-ing classes possession of the land can alone confer. allow month after month, and year after year, to pass away without urging on the reforms they know Let the Nation then be the first in the field of this to be so necessary. Well does the Times say, that, honourable competition. Let the '82 club." doff" 'if, instead of being Royal Commissioners, they had their cockatoo feathers and dress themselves in frizes. as the national manufacture, and we pledgeourelves that their land meetings will give an impetus to the repeal question which all their regmarole and ombast has failed to communicate to it. We do not ask such Irish association to be circumscribed by our rules, which limit occupation to two, three, or four acres, because the scheme must be in accordance with national requirements and, therefore, the allotments in Ireland may be from five to twenty acres, because the country is wholly agricultural and because the present scantiness of markets would not offer a sufficient remuneration, sufficient to enable the several occupants to purchase the fee of their æveral holdings.

The monopoly of land led to the French Revolution, the monopoly of land, if not theeked, will lead to the dismemberment of the American Union, and in spite of the best exertions of Pecl, Russell, the free interests, and upon any settled principle-or, is it to be trader, and O'Connell, or all united by the monopoly permitted to stand as it is until the social evils of this of land, if not checked, will lead to a revolution in sland shall have become intolerable, and then allewed to England and. Ireland. Again, then, we invite the nation and all with Irish hearts to join us in an incessant crusade against a monopoly which subjects

the poor to periodical famine while the rich feel none of its horrors or are able to contend against its severity.-ED. N. S.]

TALEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION UNDER THE SEA.-The British government by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the French government by the Minister of the Interior, have granted permission to two gentlemen, the projectors of the sub-marine telegraph, to lay it down from coast to coast. The site selected is from Cape Grisnez or from Cape Blancnez, on the French side, to the South Foreland, on the English coast. The soundings between these headlands are gradual, varying from seven fathoms near the shore on either side, to a maximum of 37 fathoms in mid-channel. The Lords of the Admiralty have also granted permission to the same gentlemen to lay down 2 sub-marine telegraph between Dublin and Holyhead, which is to be carried on from the latter place to Liverpool and London. The sub-

marine telegraph across the English Channel will, however, be the one first laid down. The materials for this are already undergoing the process of insula tion, and are in that state of forwardness which will enable the projectors to have them completed and placed in position, so that a telegraphic communication can be transmitted across the Channel about the first week in June. When this is completed, an electric telegraph will be established from the coast to Paris, and thence to Marseilles. This telegraph throughout France will be immediately under the direction of the French government, as, according t the law of 1837, all telegraphic communication through that country are under the absolute con trol and superintendence of the Minister of the Inte rior. Upon the completion of the sub-marine tele graph across the English Channel, it is stated that a similar one, on a most gigantic scale, will be attempted to be formed, under the immediate sunction and patronage of the French administration. This is no less than that of connecting the shore s of Africa with those of Europe by the same instramentality; thus opening a direct and lightning lik's communication between Marseilles and Algerira. It has been doubted by several scientific men whether this is practicable, and, indeed, whether even the project between the coasts of France and England can be accomplished ; but it has been proved, by experiments,

THE PEOPLE'S PROPERTY.

(From the Nation.) Is the Irish Land tenure question to be dealt with by legislation, with forethought, with due regard to existing

find a solution for itself as it best can ?

rapid or a gradual one, either legislative or insurrectionary, either peaceful or bloody-is assuredly at hand; and it behoves all men, and specially those men who have a potential voice in public affairs, and who have the most at stake, to consider well which of these ways they will hoose. It is needless to talk of the "difficulty" of this Land question-were it ten times as difficult it absolutely must be met, must be grappled with, must be dealt with decisively by law, and that soon, or the other alternative

comes in. Let it not be said that this is a threat. It is simply a statement of the task that lies before us to be done, or, at our peril, to be left undone. Surely there is no rational being in all Ireland who is not convinced in his heart that the relation of landlord and tewant cannot, and will not, stand long in its present state. Even the Repeal of the Union and extinction of the absentee drain. though it would mitigate the disease, could only remove further off the inevitable day when some decided step must be taken to cure it.

Well, then, it is full time that those who desire pomost extensive slavery in the world, and the direct guilty participation of the Russian Cabinet in it; draw a greater fire upon them. The fate of India draw a greater fire upon them. T In order to come to the consideration of the matter in ing much valuable information, which it is essential band with any chance of success, it is first necessary to. should be diffused as widely as possible. With this get rid of all feelings of irritation, of obsolete animosities, and, above all, of cant. It is needful, on the one side, to extract largely from the society's publications in admit that landed proprietors, as a class, are not absolute ing children-but are indeed men, often unfortunate, it would be well to have it admitted that there is no. dark, and hideous, and universal conspiracy of pooragainst rich, or the Catholic against the Protestant, or-It is an extraordinary scene, reminding one of an old | ganised by Jesuits, and having for its object to make the Pope temporal ruler of Ireland, to hand over the revenues of the Established church to the Propaganda College, and her Clergy and Communicants to the Holy office. absolutely require these to be taken as postulates. Another admission we should be inclined to ask for that the "rights of property" are applicable to the poor as well as to the rich-that every man's labour is his own indefeasible birthright-and that, in any future arrangeto be religiously guarded and held sacred. the most satisfactory in their results, that not only Taking these things for grauted-assuming that Irish can it be effected, but effected without any considerlandlords are not evil demons and carnivorous Ghoulsthat tenants are not naturally foul conspirators and fami-

pressing importance."

To one or other of these issues we are coming. A revolution in the whole system of holding land-either a

has been recently made public, is not a matter of past history, but of present and hourly occurrence : and history, but of present and hourly occurrence ; and, were spared, for the men, Europeans particularly, were whole of Eastern Europe."

public mind had been sufficiently enlightened to com- horse artillery galloped up on the right and fired into the have been left at the mercy of the interested jour-nalists who so recently devoted their nens to mostify nalists who so recently devoted their pens to mystify bodies of men. I saw them trying to make cuts with the truth and uphold the wrong. The Poles are not their swords, with bayonets sticking in them. I think the only people aggrieved by the systems at present they must have been intoxicated. The Sikh artilleryestablished in Eastern Europe. All the nations men fought very bravely; they were strewed in heaps at above named, suffer more or less the wrongs inflicted on the Poles, and not one vields a boart a support the results ; they never made a stand. There were several on the Poles, and not one yields a hearty support to European tents in the entrenchment, and furniture of the existing despotisms. Even the thirty-five mil- different descriptions. I got a drink of water out of a lions of Muscovites-the most passive and humble | soup plate; it was a great boon, for I could hardly speak of all the Slavonian races-have no love for their

* "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas." By the Author of "Revelations of Russia." London: T. C. General and Staff rode in. The entrenchments then re-Newby, 72, Mortimer Street, Carendish Square.

secondly, to show by recent instances, both in Russia and Poland, that the fearful state of things which and Poland, that the fearful state of things which

"No vote, no musket !" the cry in Englandthirdly, to call attention to the vast political changes infuriated. I suppose there was never heard such a roll teach the rulers of both countries that the people which at no distant day threaten to convulse the of musketry as there was after we had gained the have too much sense to engage in mutual throat- future numbers of this paper. This week we give demons exulting in the groans of their victims, and trenches. The enemy were driven in a mass headlong

into the river. A rush was made for the bridge, and it Up to March 21st, meetings in support of the free soil principle were held in New York nightly. We

> THE GERMAN COMMUNISTS of New York have united with

THE DEMOCRATIC LAND REFORMERS en masse.

The principal speakers at the New York meetings are Mr. GRONGE H. EVANS, editor of Young America ; which they are thickly studded, and which were once Mr. T. O'CONNOR, editor of the Irish Volunteer ; and dogs and cats. Imagine this pestilential ditch bounded, Mr. KRIEGE, editor of The Tribune of the People | and its reeking banks ormed, by a long succession of pie-(German Communist journal). To these we must add, | turesque wooden dwellings, old, crazy, crumbling, in | ment to be made, the rights of property on both sides are Messrs. BOVAY, MANNING, WINDT, WEST, and COMMERat the time from thirst, and, having got a good portion FORD ; besides several other ardent workers in the good cause. Speaking of the progress of the moveof clay into my mouth when doubling, and no breakfast, ment, the Irish Volunteer says :-I felt rather exhausted. It was all over by about eleven

o'clock, when the Commander-in-Chief and Governor-

"No land, no rifle !" the cry in America-will soon view we propose (with the committee's sanction) to cutting for the benefit and "glory" of the worthless the following extract from a new monthly periodical, classes who alone could profit by a war. The people entitled " Our Own Times," which certainly shows in children - but are indeed men often unformation Such a work as this demands our attention, and gave way under the weight. The river seemed alive with claims the consideration of our readers. If the wounded and drowning men, and in the meanwhile some wounded and drowning men, and in the meanwhile some wounded and drowning men, and in the meanwhile some wounded and drowning men, and in the meanwhile some wounded and much beset by charge. The place described is "Jacob's Island," a locality in the neighbourhood of Dockhead, Bermondsey, known to the readers of "Oliver Twist' prehend the great Slavonian question of which the retiring masses. Their loss is stated at 10,000. We have soil principle were held in New York nightly. We mondsey, known to the readers of "Oliver Twist' Polish question is but a part, the public would not lost in killed and wounded 2,400, 56 officers. The Akalees fact, that

Flemish street. Imagine first a stagnant canal-its contents rather watery mud than muddy water-a noisome place, encrusted with layers of soot which float motionless on the thick waters, their aspect made still more hideous by the hairy morsels of decomposition with dogs and cats. Imagine this pestilential ditch bounded, some places leaning heavily over the mud, in others

settling down bodily into it. Imagine their odd, whimsical outline-their high peaked garrets-their patched cumbered masses of woodwork-jutting into all manner

THE NATIONAL REFORM MOVEMENT is progressing, as of fantastic outworks, abounding in odd angles, forming liars of the Inquisition-that a proprietor has an absowe anticipated, with gigantic strides. Newspapers are galleries and projecting stories, and rude balconies, which lute right to the fair proceeds of his lands, and that a Dowden's letter quoted in the Nation, as the whole of the ounded with cheers, and every one had his eyes fixed on starting all over the country to advocate it, and some of overhang the stagnant mud, the whole irregular mass peasant may claim to eat bread (according to the curse) letter appeared in the Star of Saturday last.

able difficulty - The Globe, * It is unnecessary to give the extracts from Mr.

| Continued from the First Page.]

thirdly, that there was a rational hope that the particular measure, at variance as it was with the ordinary principles of law, would be effectual for its object. In a speech of great length the right hon. baronet addressed himself successively to prove these propositions, and justified the bill as even more necessary for the protection of the poor than of the rich. He believed that when the bill was once passed, the knowledge of its existence would almost operate as a cure of the present disorders. He helieved that now. as formerly, its dormant energies would be sufficient for the repression of crime, and that the publicity given to its powers would enable the Executive to dispense with the exercise of them at an early period. It would be delusive to propose this measure as a panacea for the disorders and grievances of Ireland, and he therefore at once admitted that it was an unmitigated evil and no remedy for them. He refused to discuss, on the present occasion, the various measures which had been proposed for the permanent relief of Ireland, for each of them deserved a separate discussion. And after briefly glancing at the propo-sition of the introduction of the English Poor Law into Ireland, and the difficulty of introducing a well digested Landlord and Tenant's Bill, he proceeded to lecture the Irish landlords and members; ceeded to lecture the relied too much on the assist-he thought that they relied too much on the assist-ance of the executive Government, and too little upon themselves ; and that it was in their power to do more good for Ireland by their own exertions than any Government could do for them. If they would any tovernment of and consider the condition of to be defied in this manner, and must vindicate it, their country, file congations of property, and the even though it were compensed to the which must consequences of a harsh exercise of the powers which treme measures against Mr. S. O'Brien which must property gave them, they might with a little liberality follow the resolution then before it. and forbearance, confer inestimable blessings on their waste land into a valuable property, and who, by it would be to compel those Irish members who the matter put an end to as soon as possible. a constant attention to his dutics as a landlord, had agreed in the propriety of Mr. O'Brien's course to conciliated to himself the good-will of those who stord take measures which would impede the ordinary bu-to him in the relation of tenants. By such conduct siness of Parliament. He regretted it the more, poor, and would ensure a confidence in the impartial | would arise in the minds of the people of Ireland, administration of justice, which could not be accom- who did not understand the technicalities of the course. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) plished by any direct efforts of legislation. There house, an impression that there was a system of were obligations on property which laws could not instil or control, but which were essential to the good O'Brien on account of the course which be deemed order and maintenance of society. Mr. Wyse protested against this measure, because

it would neither redress the grievances nor repress the crimes of Ireland. He was sorry to find that the utmost the people of Ireland. Government was still determined to give nothing but coercive measures to Ireland.

tion involved nothing more than the highest disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. S. O'Brien, he After a speech from Col. CoxoLLY in support, and should most gladly concur in it ; but the next quesone from Mr. RICH against the Bill, on the motion of tion which the house would have to consider, after Mr. P. Somers the debate was adjourned to Thursassenting to this motion, would be---" Shall we send Mr. S. O'Brien to the Tower?" He did not see dav next.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

The house met at five o'clock.

The Earl Fitzwilliam moved for a return of the bills and ostimates of the several railways for which petitions had been presented during the present session of Parliament, distinguishing the estimates for those for which the bills had been withdrawn or rejected, from those which were still pending in the other House of Parliament.

The return was ordered.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for returns of all the notices which had been inserted in the London Gazette ; also of all the Bills deposited at the Private Bill Office, with the amount of capital which the parties proposed to raise, and to borrow; and also of shares which were intended to be issued to raise that amount of capital.

Before the motion could be put from the Woolsack.

Lord CAMPBELL rose and proceeded to address their lordships. He was stopped by The LORD CHANCELLOR, who said-Will you allow

`me to put the question ?

"hether there was a portion of its members indeprecedent on behalf of mercy. Pendent of its control, who could refuse attendance upon all committees not connected with the country upon all committees not connected with the country to which they belonged. He could not understand to which they belonged. Mr. O'Connell had founded on the objection which Mr. O'Connell had founded on the objection which Mr. O'Connell had founded on the Act of Union. By the 3d article of that Union, the Act of Union. By the 3d article of that Union, the act of Union. By the 3d article of that Union, the act of Union. By the 3d article of that Union, the act of Union. By the 3d article of that Union, the act of Union. By the 3d article of that Union, the act of Union. By the 3d article of that Union, the act of Union. By the 3d article of that Union, the act of Union article of that Union, the act of Union article of that Union, the act of Union article of that Union, the act of Union. By the 3d article of that Union, the act of Union article of the act of the article of the act of the article of the act of the act

It was enacted that the three singuous should be re-presented in one parliament, to be called the Im-perial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. It Sir R. PEEL coincided in the propriety of this perial Parliament of Great Britain and treature. then incorporated a certain number of Irish members then incorporated a certain number of Irish members with the British House of Commons, and these be-with the British House of Commons, and these be-came liable to all the responsibilities imposed on members of the British Parliament before the Union. members of the British Parliament before the Union. The British Parliament before the Union. Members of the black a power had not been conferred by E. B. Roche left the house in rather a hurried and the hon, member for Oldham (Mr. Fielden.) No Even though such a particulation of the flouse of manner, and returned after an absence of not more the Act of Union, it was inherent in the House of manner, and returned after an absence of not more Commons. The orders of the house must be obliga- than two minutes.

tory on all its members, for if they were not there Mr. ROCHE and Mr. ESTCOURT advanced to the

to the Committee of Selection were novel and strinhad given the committee these powers, and it had bability he would spare him (Mr. Estcourt) the trou-been considered that unless these stringent powers ble of addressing the house. It is my painful duty, were committed to it, the house could not perform said the Hon. Member, to make an announcement the increased load of duty cast mon it. Mr. S. which will probably to mind the month of the month of the subject. Gentleman to resume his seat, said that in all prothe increased load of duty cast upon it. Mr. S. which will probably terminate the present discussion. O'Erien had refused obedience to the jurisdiction The Hon. Member for Limerick has made a communication to me. He feels so strongly on this subwhich he had himself helped to establish; and, inject, that he thinks it unnecessary that further delay stead of excusing himself, had referred to the correspondence, and had gloried in his disobedience. should be interposed between the present stage of the He was afraid, then, that the house had no other proceedings and the final decision of this house. course to pursue save that recommended by Mr. (Laughter.) I hope Hon. Members will see that I am not performing an agreeable duty-(Hear, hear) - and nothing but a feeling of respect for my Hon. Fstcourt. The house could not allow its authority only meet weether obligations of property, and the even though it were compelled to resort to those ex- Friend would induce me to undertake it, more especially as the house has shown such anxiety to be moderate and forbearing. But my Hon. Friend is so decided and so convinced of the rectitude of the Mr. ROCHE regretted that it should be necessary country. He called upon them to follow the example to introduce a resolution of this kind at the present course he is pursuing, that seeing no prospect of of Lord G. Hill, who had converted 18,000 acres of moment; for he foresaw that the ultimate result of changing his opinion he thinks it expedient to have some of the delegates from the manufacturing dis-

When the hon, member sat down there was

pause ; after which, say that I still think it better for us to take our own the house, was ultimately lost by an unfortunate con-The debate was accordingly adjourned to Thursday next, and the matter was no sooner agreed upon, than Mr. S. O'Brien walked up the floor of the persecution about to be enforced against Mr. S.

House and took his usual seat on the left of the Speaker, and contiguous to the chair.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Mr. P. BORTHWICK, who was not distinctly heard, was understood to give notice that he would upon an early day in the ensuing month, move for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the laws affecting the relief of the poor in England and Wales,

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Mr. Ewart gave notice that he would, on the 3d of May, move for a total repeal of the punishment to commit Mr. O'Brien ; but he doubted the wisdom of death,

WASTE LANDS (IRELAND.)

Mr. P. Scrope moved for leave to bring in a Bill for promoting the reclamation of waste lands in Ire- | with the Factory Bill ; and he did not think that. land. be wished to be exempted from attending on private explain the grounds on which he made this motion, should pass from the order of the day, they would be when Mr. Smith O'Brien was observed going over to raising their character in the country by the exer-

Thereupon the SPEAKER motioned to the hon. exempt from such attendance, and the grounds on member for Stroud to sit down, which having been complied with, the right hon. gentleman in the chair still three hours and a half before them, which they said-I perceive that the hon. member for Lime-Upon the amendment being read by the SPRAKER, rick has taken his seat, and I have to acquaint him Mr. J. O'CONNELL said, that he begged to differ usual. The more usual course is for the hon. memfoolish, with regard to the conduct of the hon-mem-ber for Limerick. He thought that instead of actber to retire, and not to resume his seat until the ing foolishly, it would be found that the Irish people question concerning himself be disposed of.

ing foolishly, it would be found that the Irish people considered him to have been acting with a view to do his duty to Ireland. It was his misfortune to be a member of a committee, for the last three be a member of a committee, for the last three weeks, and probably for two months to come. (Hear, hear.) He thought he might take credit to him-self for having endeavoured to attend punctually to the business. (Hear, hear.) But he did not consi-der that the House had any right to require him to serve on that committee. The reason for his not offering any opposition to that order was, that he should be mable to give his aid in onnosing the nass. Mr. SCROPE resumed his speech. After giving a Sir R. INCLUS, who said, the hon. member who last spoke had permitted himself to impute motives to the gentlemen with whom he (Sir. R. Inglis) motion; the hon. member, in the course of an able history of the manner in which the subject of waste ing of the Coercion Bill while in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. (Laughter.) It was for that reason alone that he regretted the honourable mem- a long series of years, and of the advantages to be usually acted, and with whom he coincided on the speech, testified strongly to the feeling in favour of derived from reclaiming them, he stated that the present occasion. He had stated, first, that their the bill which pervaded all classes of Society in the object of his bill was to obtain the means not only of object was to place Her Majesty's Ministers in a mi-nority; and, secondly. that they came down to the borough which he represented, and in the district generally. He showed the injurious effect of pro-tracted labour on health, and the benefits in this rethe honourable member for Limerick was entitled to some consideration, when it was considered that he giving employment to additional labourers, but also of locating large bodies of them, who could not now house with reference to this question of the Factory obtain farms, on land at present 'uncultivated. He Bill for no real interest in the factory children, but spect which had been already derived by the workers for paltry political motives. Now, he would take in Mr. Gardner's factory at Preston, in consequence should thus create a large body of proprietary occu-piers, who would be certain to cultivate their holdthe liberty to state what might have been far better of a reduction from 12 to 11 hours. It was of no use ings with untiring industry. The great benefit he expected from this proposal was, that it would be in stated by many of his friends around him, that they laying out money for parks for the benefit of the Mr. BROTHERTON observed that Mr. S. O'Brien vielded to none on either side of the house in a deep working classes unless there was some alteration of wanted to be made a martyr of, and he was not disthe power of the State to employ the waste lands in a devotion to that cause, which was almost a sacred the hours of labour. As he had frequently been told manner most beneficial to the country; not only as by the operatives at public meetings, how was it poscause, that had brought them there that day (hear, After an observation from Mr. O'Connell to the employing labour, but in locating upon those lands a hear), and which had brought them together at a sible that they could take advantage of the kindness effect that, if Mr. S. O'Brien had gone to Ireland, large number of that unfortunate class who from vatime-two years ago-when they were more closely the house would not have found it very safe to bring him to England on this quarrel, and a few words from Sir G. Grey in support of the original morious causes are at present unable to obtain land. united than they now were (hear), and when it was purchase parks for their comfort and recreation, It would be in the power of the State to grant to these persons such leases as would give these perstill more painful for them to differ from those to whom they had been accustomed to look up with restion sons that permanent interest in land which was only to pect. (Hear) He would not believe for a moment (Hear, hear.) Sir R. PEEL said he was very much surprised to be found in a durable tenure. In proof of this position, that any of those who voted in the majority in fa-Mr. HUME moved as an amendment that the bill he referred to the farmers af Belgium, Switzerland, your of the Factory Bill were actuated by improper be read a second time that day six months. It was and France, where persons cultivated their small promotives. He believed they entertained the views an interference with capital and labour, altogether opposed to sound principles. We should never be perties with untiring industry. This would be of great importance in Ireland, where the class of middle men they did from a deep sense of their personal obligaregret that this point had been raised, but with the tions, irrespective of any party considerations whatprecedent established last session in the case of Mr. able to compete with foreign rivals if trammelled by was now expiring, and there would shortly be no mid-dle class unless they created in the way he proposed B. Escott, whose objections to serving on s com-mittee on a private bill had been overruled by the ever. (Hear, hear). such a bill. He warned hon. gentlemen opposite connected with the agricultural interest to beware a class of proprietary tenantry, who would form a body of yeomen with the certainty of enjoying the FACTORY BILL. house, he did not see how the mooting of it could how they interfered, by legislation, to place restric-tions on trade and manufactures; for every mill that be avoided, or how it could be imputed to hostility to Mr. S. O'Brien. He did not see any Theorder of the day was at length read, and fruits of their industry. His proposal, therefore, would be this-that a board should be constituted, Mr. FIELDEN then rose to move the second reading of this bill. After stating his regret that the mea. other course which the house could adopt save that of affirming the resolution of Mr. Estcourt. poor-rates, and endanger the property of the country. under the authority of the board of Works, in Ireland, sure had fallen into his hands instead of being con No one deplored more than he did the long hours of empowered to purchase lands in quantities of not less ducted to a successful termination by its originator He could not assent to the amendment of Mr. Warthan 1,000 acres. He would sugges that this board Lord Ashley, the hon. member said-I will state to be allowed to open up these lands. drain, and divide the house in the first place what is the present state into occupations of 100 acres each : and also that these of the law affecting persons employed in factories. farms should be let or sold with a fee simple title. It is this,-Children, from eight years of age to He should also wish to recommend that the board thirteen, are allowed to work only six hours a day : order to elevate themselves in the scale of society, he should follow the plans of the Waste Land Associafrom 13 to 18, twelve hours a day; no female more than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fewould be the first to adopt them. But he was contion. A measure of this comprehensive kind could not be long delayed; and he thought it would add to vinced the tendency of this measure was to lower the male) under the age of 18, to work in factories in the wages of labour, to throw many out of employment, the comfort of the people if the government allowed a yearly grant for the purpose of following out these night. The bill I now propose to the house to read and deteriorate the condition of the working classes. a second time, will limit the hours of work of chil-A halfpenny a yard was sufficient to turn the scale dren between 13 and 18, and females above 18. to suggestions. The Unions would, also, have an opporagainst us in foreign markets. He would not com-promise his principles by any support to such a bill, tunity of sending unemployed poor upon the waste eleven hours a day, (exclusive of time for meals) for lands, locating them for the purpose of improvement. This proposal would be opened to others than such one year, beginning August, 1846, and to ten hours and, therefore hoped the house would reject it. a day, (exclusive of time for meals), from August 1847. This bill, then. is only intended to limit the Sir G. STRICKLAND supported the measure. as possessed capital-allowing persons to occupy under Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, it had been his dutyto re the patronage of public associations, A million and hours of labour of children between 13 and 18, and consider attentively the opinions which he had forthe patronage of public associations, "A million and a half of money might be well laid out in the manner he proposeed; and the plan would soon repay its ex-penses. Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded the motion. Sir J. GRAHAM did not offer any opposition to the introduction of this bill, and when it was brought in he should give it his best attention; and facilitate its progress - and he honed, that in its passage through is a shameful infliction upon children from 18 and 18. and all famales. Those two classes of persons have now to work twelve hours a day, which, with time spent in going to and from the factory and the time of meals, makes fourteen hours, occupation—a period of labour much teo long, in my opinion, even for adults, but, if 14 hours' occupation be too long for adults, who can deny that that length of daily labour is a shameful infliction upon children from 18 to 18. merly entertained and avowed on this question, and course adopted by Mr. O'Brien. Mr. HUME condemned it, and advised Mr. O'Brien after the most careful and anxious deliberation, he felt bound to declare that his opinions remained unto submit. changed on this surject, and that, therefore, it would Sir J. WILDE in a lengthy speech controverted the be his duty to join the honourable member for Mon. trose, and to vote against the second reading of the bill. He objected to the discussion of this measure progress ; and he hoped that in its passage through | is a shameful infliction upon children from 13 to 18. by the present parliament so soon after the house had he house it would receive such amendments as would I must say that the Parliament has shown a total deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten give it a more perfect character. He begged to offer disregard of those between 13 and 18 years of age-a nours' limitation-tor he denied that the house had his tribute to the intelligence and industry which period of life will known to be the most critical, ever decided in favour of a ten hours' limitation. He the hon, member for Stroud had brought to this subwhen more rest is required for the growing and w akened frame of a young person. He renaired time, because the restriction on the importation of iect from entering into details of the bodily suffering. Mr. E. B. ROCHE considered that the strictness of foreign corn was still continued, although the protecthe law of entaili in Ireland was a great bar in the and social condition consequeut upon the long tion that cotton, woollen, and silk manufactures had way of improving waste lands, and prevented the emhours of work imposed upon these persons. lately enjoyed, was considerably reduced. After deployment of English capital for that purpose in Ire-They had been frequently and minutely stated, and scribing the magnitude of the interests which would land. The house ought to understand, that if any were fully admitted even by Sir J. Graham himself. be affected by this measure. Sir James Graham congood at all was to be done in the manner proposed, He contented himself with adducing some evidence they must spend a great deal of money, and carry out the proposal in a bold, generous manner. If they entertained the measure at all, they ought to carry education, and then proceeded to notice the objectended that, if carried, this bill would be a tax on committee of Selection, he was not desirous of add-in anything to, and he was not ready to withdraw nything from, what he had already said. Mr. Esrcourr, as chairman of the Committee of election warrated the circumstances of Mr. O'Brien had not be had a be might possibly petition the house to be capital of 16 per cent., which wou'd ultimately fall on labour, and end in reducing the wages of the ope-ratives fully one sixth. The Home Secretary, on entertained the measure at all, they ought to carry education, and then proceeded to notice the objec-it into execution in a comprehensive and earnest tions usually made to the measure. "They are," the part of himself and his colleagues, declared their manner, and, by means of new machinery, quite insaid the hon. member, avowedly founded upon a supdetermination to be fixed on this question. dependent of the old jog-trot machinery that had so posed necessity for continuing the long hours of work Mr. MARK PHILLIPS opposed the bill, and lauded long been established in Ireland. Mr. WysE considered that there must be some new in order to maintain our present eminence in manu-Sir J. Graham for "his sound, statesmanlike, and factures and commerce : and I am called upon to shew judicious speech." arrangements to meet the growing tide of calamity that restriction of the hours of factory labour would with which Ireland was oppressed. Complaints of not cause a diminution of production and of manu-Mr. G. BANKES moved the adjournment of the debate, and hoped that members who had notices of over-population were futile, because a country must facturers profits. My opinions on this point are prinbe considered to be over-populated or not, according | cipally formed from past experience, and I think that the Irish Protection of Life Bill, would acquiesce'in to its natural means of supporting a population. In there would be no diminusion of production, no digiving it precedence this day. Ireland there were 20,000,000 of acres; of these minution of profits, and no reduction of wages attend-Mr. HAWES refused to give way ; but Sir R. Peel 8.000,000 were waste, and of the 6,000,000 there ant on the shortening of the hours of labour that this were 5,000,000 cultivable. Much, therefore, re- bill provides. I have, with all my brothers, been all so far as he was concerned, made no objection. Ultimately the debate was adjourned to Wednesday mained to be done before it could be said that the my life engaged in the cotton manufacture. I have week. resources of the country were exhausted by its popu- been in the business ever since the first act for the lation. The law ought to interfere to enable land-lords to regulate the disposition of their property su as to cut entails, which would give them the means for the interference of the state of the st HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY, APRIL 30. PRIVILEGE .- MR. W. S. O'BRIEN. as to cut entails, which would give them the means engaged in it. we employ allogeouer between and 3,000 hands. We are now increasing our works on the proceedings connected with the hon. member bility we have not sufficient evidence before us to The House immediately in Ireland, there being no manufactures there, of em- greatly, and I myself am bringing up all my sons to for Limerick be resumed. motion ploying the surplus population. Government might the same business. I state these things by way of take into their own hands and reclaim such lands assurance to the house that I have experience in the For Mr. Estcourt's motion ... 139 Mr. E. B. ROCHE said, that it would be in the re-take into their own hands and reclaim such lands assurance to the house that I have experience in the collection of the ouse, that at the conclusion of the business of which I am speaking, and a great and in-themselves. No inconvenience could arise from a creasing interest in its prosperity. I am capable of properly digested measure for that object. They speaking to the effects of past legislation ; and if the house. The right hap house a creasing state to the house a certain state- cially in not ebtaining medical aid for his daughter. collection of the house. that at the conclusion of the speaking to the effects of past legislation ; and if the bill be so destructive as its opponents have repre-sented, it is a bill to abolish the business of myself and my family. Let me remind the house that no factor bill was ever yet passed without the house be-though well to give his hon. friend eight-and-forty committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. ought also to encourage agriculture by establishing | bill be so destructive as its opponents have repre-Colonel RAWDON suggested to the house the pro-priety of allowing Mr. S. O'Brien 24 hours to decide schools and model farms. The best results had sented, it is a bill to abolish the business of myself followed from what had been done in that way and my family. Let me remind the house that no whether he would not retrace the steps which he had already, and the most important results might be ex- | factor bill was ever yet passed without the house bemarking, that so far as Ireland was concerned, the pected from pursuing the beginning that had been hours to consider his resolution. His hon. friend had ing stunned with predictions of the ruin that would made. He entreated the right hon. baronet (Sir considered what course he should pursue, but he comensue to manufactures: and all these predictions have been falsified by experiment. You put a stop to plained, and he (Mr. Roche) considered that in that J. Graham) to give his earnest attention to the subnight work in all cases except by adult males of eighcomplaint he was justified, he complained that he had Leave was then given to bring in the bill, teen years and upwards, which has practically Mr. J. O'CONNELL could not accept any compliment at the expense of his friend Mr. S. O'Brien. abolished night-working in mills. You reduced the . RAILWAY BILLS. labour of children between sine and thirteen years of which had actuated him in adopting the course he He, too, expressed a hope that the house would pause Mr. Hupson obtained leave to bring in a bill for enabling or facilitating the winding up of the affairs value of four fourteen hours a day to six hours a day. had followed under the circumstances. He did not You reduced the labour of all females above thirteen know what course his hon. friend would have purof joint-stock companies for making railways which Lord MORPETH having joined in the two last votes, years of ag. from fourteen hours a day to twelve sued, but what he would suggest was, that the house, power to compel their attendance on committees. with the majority, and being prepared to concur, if of the last session of Parliament, and for which acts had been formed subsequent to the commencement hours, and thereby the labour of all working people either by a positive motion, or in some other way, in factories has been reduced to twelve hours would allow his honourable friend to come to the bar , of incorporation should not be obtained during the the day. And what have been the effects of these and explain the reason for his adoption of the course the day. And what have been the effects of these and oppoint the total of this accession. (Hear, hear.) He reductions of the hours of labour? According to the ho had pursued on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) He predictions of millowners and political economists, was sure that the house would see that, whatever present session. The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the house adjourned at a quarter to one. foreign competition ought to have destroyed our might be the nature of the rules and regulations of HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29. Mr. ESTCOURT considered himself acting officially manufacturing and commercial system, our mills the house, that, in justice and fairness, and with ought to have been standing still, our manufacturers their usual desire to see fair play administered, they The house met at 12 o'clock. ruined, and our workpeople starved ! Have any of would in their indulgence and kindness, grant the - TEN HOURS BILL. ter, in consequence of the considerations with which Mr. O'Connell had connected it for the house was now called upon to consider not merely whether Mr. S. O'Brien had refused obedience to its orders, but

STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On the question, that the order of the day be now read for the second reading of the Factories Bill, Mr. HUME rose to appeal both to the Governmen question connected with the industry and welfare of his country was of more importance than that of

freedom of labour in every stage; it was as impormust be a stop to all public business, and to all its utility as a representative assembly; besides this, Mr. O'Connell had complained that the powers given to the Committee of Selection were novel and strip. Mr. Board and and strip. in a thin house, it would be much better, in order to the Government had reserved for their own mea-

> Mr. Hume thought that after the passing of the Corn Bill the present measure might then be taken

on a Government day. Mr. G. BANKES asked, if, when the Corn Bill had passed, Mr. Hume would vote for this ? [Mr. Hume, "I shall oppose it in every stage." Then what were the friends of the measure to gain by delay ? Wednesday was now the only day on which any public business was transacted (hear, hear) ; and he (Mr. G. Bankes) must entreat the hon. member for Oldham to persevere. When applied to some time since by tricts for his advice, his (Mr. G. Bankes's) answer was, that the sooner the bill was brought in the better; for he well recollected the mischievous effect of they would draw together the relations of rich and because, if the resolution were persevered in, there standing what the hon. member has stated, I must will, after being approved by a decided majority in sent to a short adjournment, which produced the unhappy result, not only of defeating the measure, but of bringing a certain degree of discredit on the house | cotton-wool produced in all parts, except that for the from which it had not yet recovered.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE pressed the necessity of settling this question immediately.

Mr. FORSTER was not prepared to deny the importance of the Factories Bill; in a commercial country like this, so dependent on its manufacturing industry, few subjects were more important than the question of shortening the hours of labour; but the house ought first to decide on the measures necessary to give the people food. (Hear, hear.) The hon member then went into a long detail of the state of the inhabitants of the Shetland Isles, which, although it was tried to be put a stop to by Mr. Cowper and Mr. Duncombe, as being out of order, and condem-ned by the latter as an indirect way of defeating the Fastory Bill, was persovered in by Mr. Forster.

Sir R. PEEL had come down to the house with the full understanding that they were to proceed The honourable member was proceeding to though Ministers had the right to propose that they attendance, and that it be an instruction to the committee of Selection to report to the house the names of all members in future claiming to be the question which stood for discussion. They had could devote to that object, and he hoped that disabout the Shetland Islands, in the course of which

has had the least tendency to injure them? Nine had been brought before the house, but he (Mr. acts of Parliament have been passed for regulating O'Connell) did not think his case had been put in a factories, beginning with 1802, and proceeding on to proper manner before the house. 1844. Now, what effects have they had on diminishing our manufactures ? How have they crippled the strict rules of the House as far as possible. (Hear, cotton trade ? The first act, except for apprentices, hear.) But, at the same time, I do not think that wrs passed in 1819, and, taking the consumption of as far as my private inclinations are concerned, I cotton in English manufactories for that year, and wish to act on that principle, but in the position in then the consumption for the years 1825, 1831, 1833, and 1844, all of these being years in which a factory and therefore, it is of the utmost importance to con-

. . وجوره ومعادمة 1819 was 109,000,000 1825 166,000,000 1831 262,000,000 1833 287,000,000 1844 490,000,000 1845 532,000,000

In short, there has been a progressive increase in the consumption of cotton in this country concurrently with the restriction of the hours of factory labour. Now, this proves clearly that there has been no decrease of production. Then, have the manufacturers decreased in wealth under this increase of production? I have no means of giving any comparative estimate of the wealth of the body to which I belong. But, if what I have read of speeches made by manufacturers at Anti-Corn Law meetings be true, both as to subscriptions raised by the League and as to their ability to buy out the whole aristocracy of the country, surely it will not become any member of that body to stand up in this house and deny to those young children, whose services they must own, that protection from excessive toil which common humanity calls for, and which protection the right hon. the Home Secretary announced at the beginning of the session would confer honour on our country. After showing by recent returns, that there has been a constant increase of mills since 1842. Mr. Fielden said, " No one need be scared by the cry, which is always set up when a Ten Hours' Factory Bill is asked for, that we shall be ruined by foreign competition. I estimate that about four-sevenths of the supply of China, is consumed in Great Britain ; and it is this command of supply of goods in the markets of the world that insures us our customers. I am

convinced that, if the house will concede this bill, as hope it will, we shall go on increasing our manufactures, and increasing in the employment of hands, quite as fast as we ever have done. The difference in the cost of the manufactured article to the consumer, will be a mere trifle. Of those articles used by the poor, it would not exceed a halfpenny for a poor man's shirt, nor be more than one penny on a poor woman's dress, supposing wages to remain at what they now are, and the same sum be allowed to the manufacturer that he now has for his fixed capital. I say this as a manufacturer, and I feel a strong conviction that I am correct in my estimate. He himself advocated the bill because humanity required it, and had merely used the pounds, shillings, and pence arguments, for the purpose of convincing them that it would not suffer in consequence of the opposition which had always been given by the manufacturers to any attempt to abridge the soil of their workpeople. In conclusion he called upon the house to recollect that as manufactures go on increasing same time greatly facilitate the business before the | day by day, as assuredly they will do, this species of house, by at once proceeding to the consideration of labour is becoming, not merely the occupation of a class, but of a nation ; that the vast hives of industry in the north of England and in Scotland must become more and more vast ; that, with their increase, cussion on any other point than that which they all there will be necessarily an increase of the vices and Mr. J. U CONNELL said, that he begged to diller live has taken his each a course under such circumstances is un-with the Hon. Gentleman who had used the epithet that such a course under such circumstances is un-with the Hon. Gentleman who had used the epithet that such a course under such circumstances is unbe longer continued. (Hear.) Notwithstanding this proved; and he urged on the house the necessity that appeal. Mr. M. GIBSON made another long speech there was for giving the vound children where here there was for giving the young children whose labour he sought to shorten time for personal relaxation,

MAY 2, 1846.

THE IV ICLESS of the manufacturing districts of to the ruin by foreign competition, let me ask my. Mr. O'CONNELL seconded the motion, and said his brother manufactures if they can say that the reduction of the menory. Nine babilit of meroy. Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion, and said his brother manufactures if they can say that the reduction of the hours of labour that has already taken place doubt be satisfied at the way int which the subject to more the house the basil of meroy. Sir R. PREL-Sir, it is my desire to relax the

which I stand I owe a duty to the House-(Cheers) regulation act was passed, we shall see that the con- sider whether it would be advisable to e tablish a sumption of cotton goes on increasing greatly as these precedent, by granting the amendment of the ho-acts are passed. Thus, the consumption in nourable member-we must consider what will be nourable member-we must consider what will be the effect of the relaxation of the House. I must remind the honourable member (Mr. O'Connell) that the hon. member for Limerick (Mr. S. O'Brien) had every opportunity offered to him to obey the order which the House made on the subject ; and I do distinctly recollect that, in speaking on the subject, he said that although he had such an opportunity, he did not think he should obey it, because his sentiments on the subject were already on record in the

correspondence which had taken place on the subject, and to which he said he must refer as the grounds for refusing to attend. I find, being in his place, having been called upon by the Speaker, he stated that he had already stated two reasons, that he had no further observation to offer upon the matter, and that he still held his determination. He then withdrew. Now, I apprehend, having de-clined to obey the orders of the house, he is in, what is technically called, contempt. Whether or not there were precedents for acceding to the motion now made, I am not aware, but I beg that you will have the goodness to state what are the rules of the house. If they are in favour of the extension, I will certainly be rejoiced, but if they are the reverse, I will feel in my painful duty to support the rules of the Hunse

The SPEARER- I must state, with very great regret I remember no precedent which would justify this house in acceding to the amendment. (Hear.) The honourable gentleman had an opportunity of being heard in his place and that was the time to make any explanation he thought proper. The hon, member did not do that, and the house of Commons then resolved that he had been guilty of a contempt. I cannot call to his memory any precedent which would justify the house in acceding to this motion.

Mr. ROCHE of course bowed to the decision of the house, and he would now beg leave to ask whether there was any reason why the hon. member should not be heard at the bar of the house.

The SPEAKER said that there was no precedent for an hon. member appearing at the bar of the house unless as a criminal.

Mr. ROCHE-Of course I bow to the decision of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER then put the question-that William Smith O'Brien, Esq., having been guilty of a con-tempt, by neglecting to attend a railway Committee, during the present session, after having been summoned-Resolved that a warrant do issue against him, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms do arrest him accordingly.

Mr. M. MILNES, amidst great impatience, said he rose humbly to submit to the attention tf the house whether it would not be possible to avoid the unpleasantness of agreeing to the course proposed. He believed it was perfectly clear, that if the hon. member should continue to remain in a state of contempt he could not take his seat in the house, nor of course take part in the proceedings. If this debate were adjourned till that day six months, he apprehended that the hon. member for Limerick would be able to take part in the deliberations of the house, and he did think that the best way of avoiding the unpleasantness that attended the course recommended by the hon. members that had made the original motion would be to agree to the adjournment of this debate till that day six months .- (Loud cries of "Divide, divide.")

An Hon. MEMBER having seconded this amend ment, the hone member said, that as it a

Lord CAMPBELL-I am going to speak motion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR-But there is the motion which the noble lord (Monteagle) has in his hands which has to be put.

The question having been put,

Lord CAMPBELL-Henceforward we are to look to the Woolsack for order. We usually jog on very well, but I observe that the most irregular quarter in the house is generally the Woolsack.

The LORD CHANCELLOR-My lords, I rise to order. I have no more authority in this house than any other individual in it. We are dissimilar in our constitution to the House of Commons. I have no authority to call noble lords to order; but if I had that authority I should every day have to call the noble and learned lord to order.

Lord CAMPBELL-I know that the noble and learned lord has not the authority to call order from the Woolsack ; but he has at least the power of abstaining from causing disorder, and after this I must repeat that the most disorderly quarter of this house is that which is nearest the Woolsack.

After this noble and learned encounter of wits, the returns moved for were ordered.

The Earl of RIPON communicated to the house two messages from her Majesty, recommending to their lordships to concur in such measures as should be proposed to confer on Viscount IIardinge and Lord Gongh, and their two next surviving heirs male, respectively, some signal marks of favour in reward for their late distinguished services.

On the motion of the Earl of DALHOUSIE, the Railway Companies' Dissolution Bill was read a second time.

Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY, APRIL 28. The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

BRIDPORT ELECTION. The Bridport election return was amended, and Mr. John Romilly took his seat in place of Mr. B.

MESSAGE FROM HER MAJESTY. VISCOUNT HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH.

Sir R. PEEL delivered two messages from the Queen, recommending the house to take measures to bestow on Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough, and their two next succeeding heirs male, respectively, some signal mark of her royal favour. The messages were ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. HENLEY, chairman of the railway committee, Group XL, brought up a report from that committee. | Mr. H. GRATTAN and Mr. C. POWELL defended the It stated that the committee, Group XI., had met that day, at ten o'clock, that W. Smith O'Brien, Esq. was not present, and did not attend within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting of the committee.

Mr. ESTCOURT moved, that the clerk should read the report of the committee.

The report (as above) having been read, The SPEAKER then called the name of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien.

Mr. S. O'Brien rose and said, that he supposed Irish members was as complete as the interests of that the object of the Speaker in calling upon him, Ireland required that it should be, and as Parliawas to afford him the opportunity, if he thought fit, mentary law could render it. Mr. S. O'Brien might was to afford him the opportunity, if he thought ht, of explaining to the house the reasons for his non-attendance at the con mittee. He felt deeply obliged to the Speaker and to the house, for having afforded him that opportunity. But having already stated his views fully, and, he might add, finally, in the correspondence he had had with the chairman of the correspondence of Salesting he was not desirous of add. Mr. D'Ispatri argued that as Mr. O'Brien had Committee of Selection, he was not desirous of adding anything to, and he was not ready to withdraw anything from, what he had already said.

Selection, narrated the circumstances of Mr. | allowed to be heard by counsel at the bar, it would O'Brien's having been nominated. in accordance be well to pause before doing anything unjust, or with the resolution of the 12th of February, to serve that might be impugned on the ground of informa-on the railway committee in Group XI., and of the lity. This compulsory attendance on railway comhon. member's refusal by letter to serve thereon, on mittees was a violation of the rules of the house, the ground that, as an Irish member, he was not adopted upon an apprehension of circumstances that bound to attend to any business not strictly Irish. Mr. | had not turned out to be well-founded, and it was Esteourt pointed out Mr. O'Connell and other Irish novel in principle; therefore it would be well to members serving on railway committees, to show postpone the question in order to allow Mr. O'Brien that the objection was peculiar to Mr. O'Brien, and | to reconsider his position, and to obviate the necessity in consequence of his acting upon that determina-tion, he was now compelled to move a resolution, on which the house would be called upon to express its Several other members having spoken on the subopinion of the conduct of one of its own members. He concluded by moving, as he repeated, with great For Mr. Warburton's amendment ... 15 pain, that W. S. O'Brien, Esq., having disobeyed the order of the house by refusing to attend the committee on which he was summoned, had been guilty of a contempt of the house. Mr. O'CONNELL said there were two grounds or which the house ought to pause before it assented to this motion. The first was the necessity of considering how far the Act of Union gave the house power to enforce the process of committal upon Irish members. No such power was given by the common law; and if the jurisdiction were not founded on the common law, it could not be founded on the statute law: for it was not given by the Act of Union. The unfortunately taken. He could not refrain from resecond ground was the necessity of considering the marking, that so far as Ireland was concerned, the urisdiction of the Committee of Selection. Up to conduct of Mr. S. O'Brien contrasted most disadthe 12th of February last there was no stringent rule vantageously with that of Mr. O'Connell, and his for the compulsory attendance of members on com- son, who had both served on private committees. for the compulsory attendance of members on eymmittees, it was perfectly voluntary : and thence arose the question whether you could delegate to a committee the power possessed by the house of punish-ing a contempt of its orders by imprisonment. There was a statutable power to compel the attendance of hon. members upon the house; but no such of his letters, and no wish to contemn the authority not bow to its clearly ascertained opinion. of the house.

should be unable to give his aid in opposing the passber for Limerick acting as he had done. He thought

it to be his duty to pursue in Ireland. By keeping

Mr. S. O'Brien away from the discussion of the

Coercion Bill, the house would exasperate to the

Mr. WARBURTON observed that, if the present mo-

any force in Mr. O'Connell's argument. He ad-

mitted that the House of Commons had the power

of exercising it, for he did not know how many

other foolish members might court the very un-

eviable notoriety of being committed to the Tower.

He concluded by moving as an amendment that Mr.

which they claimed such exemption.

Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the amendment.

was acting from strong convictions. The House could not do better, in his opinion, than adopt the suggestion of the honourable gentleman who had moved the amendment.

posed to elevate him in that honour.

hear any individual assert that the original resolution arose out of a spirit of hostility against Mr. S. O'Brien. He believed that it was a matter of general burton, for it was a way of evading the difficulty of the case, if there was a difficulty, hardly worthy of his long experience in parliament. In all questions of this kind he only sought to maintain the character of the house as the popular branch of the Legislature. He then enforced the argument of the Attorney-General in support of the power of the House of Commons to commit Irish members for contempt, and insisted that though not given by the Act of Union it was inherent in the house from its very composition. It might be that Mr. S. O'Brien wished to be a martyr, and had therefore challenged the existence of this power; but as he had challenged it, the house must vindicate it, and he should therefore support the original resolution.

views of Mr. O'Connell as to the Act of Union. There was one common feeling of regret that the house had been obliged to embark in this question, and that feeling was aggravated, because it was connected with an Irish member, and might therefore be misrepresented. The power of the house over

to meet the views of the house; he would withdraw it,—(Hear, hear.)

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw. No division, however, took place in consequence of the motion being agreed to. It was then ordered that Mr. Smith O'Brien should be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and that Mr. Spea-ker be directed to issue his warrant accordingly.

PARENTAL INHUMANITY.

On Thursday forenoon Mr. Wakley, M.P., resumed and concluded an inquiry, on its third adjournment, in the vestry room of St. Thomas's Church, Bream's buildings, Chancery-lane, touching the deaths of James Hitchcock, aged 11, and Elizabeth Hitchcock, aged 7 years. Each of the previous inquiries occupied several hours, and the case excited considerable interest in the neighbourhood, from the circumstance that there were at first strong assumptions that the and munificence of hon. members who contributed to deceased children had been either starved to death or slowly poisoned by their father, James Hitchcock, seeing that they were so fatigued after their hours and by their aunt on the mother's side, Anne Ayling, of labour, that they were obliged to go to bed !-- with whom the former had cohabited subsequently at his wife's death, which took place five years since,

in Brownlow-street, Drury-lane. The evidence proved that the children died almost suddenly on the evening of the 4th instant, at their father's residence, 17, Church-buildings, Chancerylane. The boy died at a quarter past four o'clock, and the girl at half-past nine, on that evening. The father was not present when the boy died ; but when he came home, at eight o'clock, he was told of the event, and of the dying state in which the girl was was closed tended to increase pauperism, to raise lying. He sent for no medical man or other aid, but immediately went for an undertaker, to measure the boy for a coffin, to whom he mentioned the condition the working classes; no people in the world laboured so hard, or so long, as the English; and if it was possible to devise any means of relieving them from a portion of their labour, and enabling them to devote some portion of their time to instruction in devote some portion of their time to instruction in the adapted the mediate cause of the devite some portion of their time to instruction in the adapted the mediate cause of the solution in the mediate cause of the during the day some raw carrots. The undertaker having measured the body of the boy, proceeded to measure the girl, as the aunt, the paramour of her father, said, an hour before the child's death. That statement very much surprised the coroner and jury, but the undertaker contradicted it, swearing that when he measured the girl she was dead, and had just died. He did not judge of the alleged fact by touch, but by ocular inspection, which the coroner told him was a quite insufficient test. The children were both of most diminutive size and emaciated ap-

pearance, not having grown, it was stated, since their mother's death, five years ago, during which period they had been under the care of their aunt and their father. There was no direct evidence that the children had been starved or treated with fatal violence; but there was evidence showing that they were always kept within doors, and not allowed to play in the court in which they lived with other children. Their emaciated and puny appearance contrasted strongly with the healthy and robust exterior of a child their father had had since his wife's death by his sister-in-law, Anne Ayling. It was also proved that latterly, though the children also objected to a discussion on it at this particular were evidently labouring under disease, they had no medical aid.

Mr. Otley, surgeon, of Bedford-place, who, by direction of the coroner, had examined externally and internally the bodies of the children, was of opinion (not a decided one, it should be observed) that they had died of congenital debility. Ile found in the lungs of each disease of long stauding ; but he found no traces of poison in the stomach or intestines of either. In them, however, he found the re-mains of food, animal and vegetable; among which were portions of undigested raw carrot.

The Coroner, in summing up, characterized the case as one of the very worst that had ever come before him with respect to the degree of parental inhumanity, carelessness, and cruelty which it exhi-bited. The testimony of the medical man would not warrant a verdict of "manslaughter," but the jury motion on the paper, and the government who had in recording their finding might, if they thought proper, state their opinion of the conduct of the father and aunt of the children in a manner which, if they had the slightest spark of human feeling in their composition, would be a far worse punishment to them than recording a verdict which would not stand

The Jury deliberated for upwards of an hour, and then recorded as follows ;---- We find that the two children, James and Elizabeth Hitchcock, died from Mr. Estcourr moved that the adjourned debate debility of body, but what was the cause of that deprove. In returning this verdict, the jury cannot refrain from expressing their strongly confirmed opi-nion, that James Hitchcock, the father of the said cially in not obtaining medical aid for his daughter Elizabeth, at a time when he admitted he knew her to be dying; and forther, that Anne Ayling, the aunt of the said children (with whom their father was living in a state of the most disgraceful concubinage), and who had taken upon herself the care of the said children in their father's absence, has been guilty of equally gross neglect in not seeking to prohad no opportunity of explaining to the house the it must have been perfectly evident to her their nosition in which he was placed, and the reasons melancholy condition required." melancholy condition required." The father and the sunt of the deceased children were, in their progress to and from the inquest room, surrounded by a body of police, who had some difficulty in preventing the crowd, chiefly composed of women, from executing summary vengeance upon them.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the question before the house had assumed a very serious charac- all the precedents were against delay, he felt that it ter, in consequence of the considerations with which would be highly unbecoming in him, if he did not

before it exercised its extreme powers upon Mr. S O'Brien

Mr. S. O'Brien had been guilty of nothing but a | need should be, in the further vote proposed by Mr. breach of an order of a secondary jurisdiction arising Estcourt, put it to the house whether it would not ont of another jurisdiction recently created by the stand more right in the eyes of the public, if it gave house. There was nothing but courtesy in the terms | time to Mr. S. O'Brien to decide whether he would

as the organ of the Committee of Selection ; and, as

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, it the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Pro-prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Branf don-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster; Westininster

Saturday, May 2, 1846.