TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

DEAR SIR.—We can with the greatest sincerity assert that we have for you the highest esteem and respect; your noble exertions, your unceasing and unflincking advocacy, your great services and to struggle on without that sympathy and support sacrifices for and in our behalf we duly appreciate. We may have been precipitate, we may have been rash, cheerfully live upon a meal a day of the coarsest food we may have rather nicely scanned your every act and for seven years to come, if by so doing I could inspire word, and we may have rather too forcibly expressed the working classes with the importance of the preour opinions thereon, but that we were actuated by sent juncture. They see an unnatural combination any invidious feeling or improper motive, that we of wealth, power, law, and authority organized had any idea of forcing you into an unprofitable con- against them, while they look listlessly on, heedless iroversy, or attaching to your acts or words a mean- of the consequence to their own order. ing which they did not convey, or that we had the least intention of making marked thrusts at your policy, of Builders have contracted to do work, ready to relieve casting censure on or attacking you in an unprovoked them from their engagements, and to submit to any or unmanly manner, we most emphatically deny; and inconvenience to strengthen the hands of the oppresthat any proceeding or expression of ours should lead sors of labour. Is it not then criminal, nay sinful, to such conclusions we extremely regret.

upon the part of the Trades of London to withhold We will now briefly explain why we were induced their powerful co-operation from their struggling to pass the resolutions of which you complain. See- fellow countrymen. Is it not further contrary to ing, in the Star, the report of the meeting at the their own best interests, inasmuch as they may rest Feathers Tavern, (to which we were desirous of calling your attention) and also in your letter (inserted) in the same paper) the following passage and the (not ! triumph. extraordinary or national, but) CHARTIST Convention, which will shortly be held in LONDON, it appeared to us that an understanding existed to hold the Convention in London, contrary to the 3rd rule of the association, and without the members having given any decision on the subject; with this impression on our minds, and being the firm and uncompromising advocates of free expression of opinion on all matters of policy, we thought it our duty to adopt the said resolutions, but being now convinced that we were acting under a wrong impression, we most cheerfully retract any expression that we may have used, calculated to give the least offence.

With your remarks on the prominence shown to the Report of the Marylebone Meeting, we fully agree, chiefs and officers implicated in the late revolt were all their own way, so far as the oratory was concerned. but that we were no party thereto, you are aware; shot at Carral at a quarter past 7 o'clock p.m. on that you have just cause to complain of that report, the 26 ult.—namely, the Colonel Commander Miguel that it is useless occupying our columns with the colonel commander Victor Velasco, Captains thousand times told tale. The Protectionists, upon the colonel commander victor Velasco, Captains thousand times told tale. we readily admit; we also consider that we are jus- Manuel Ferrer, Jacinto Daban, Fermin Marine, and counting noses in the early part of the evening, tified in protesting against it, as being the subject Ramon Jose Llorens, of the regiment of infantry of finding they had a majority in a very thin house, matter of your complaint against us; that that re- Zamora; Captains Juan Sanchez, Ignacio de la In- raised a loud cry for a division. Shortly after they port is partial and in many of its statements alto- fanta, Santiago Lallave, and Francisco Marquez, of attempted to count the house out; there were not gether incorrect, we can substantiate; and we are of opinion, that it is purposely so reported, in accordregiment of Gijon. Another despatch of the Politiance with the reporter's private opinion. Your cal Chief of Orense, dated the 29th ult., mentions manly and straightforward conduct, in thoroughly that a party of revolters, commanded by Basilio sifting this matter, has given us every satisfaction, for which we return you our sincere thanks.

We have not that undue or stubborn predilection for Leeds, nor have we so learned democracy, but refuge in a house, where the Queen's troops surthat we would most cordially submit to be guided by rounded them, and the Political Chief believed that extreme circumstances or urgent events, and would at the moment he wrote they had fallen into the with pleasure bow to the decision of the majority. In the wise discretion of the Executive Committee, Villalonga, amounted to 800 men. M. Antonio we have full and entire confidence, and we can with Zumalacarregui, brother of the celebrated Carlist of State for the Home Department, who said that the great satisfaction (although not boastingly) state that chief, and former President of the Cortes. and Minito every pecuniary appeal made by them, we have ster under Espartero, died at Madrid on the 2nd. invariably responded. With premature and undefined policy we disagree. The nasty and mean feeling to which you allude, as being manifested at the Turnagain Lane meeting, we have no cognizance ofpersonalities and vituperation we deprecate—a vindictive, dominant, and dictatorial spirit, we repudiateand petty jexlousies, bickerings, and disunion, with their withering and baneful tendencies, we deplore.

In conclusion, Sir, we trust that the above explanation will afford the desired satisfaction, that all risen against the nobles, and murdered several of unpleasantness will be buried in oblivion; and that them. According to the Voss Gazette, Tyssowski, ere long, united in one common bond of brotherhood, the oppressed, degraded, and toiling slaves to capital, will rise, shake off their chains, and resolve to be

Is the sincere desire of, dear Sir, your brother Chartists, the members of the Somers Town lo-

(Signed on their behalf,) John Annorr, Sub. Sec. 8, Middlesex-place, Somers-town. May 13th 1846.

TO THE SOMERS' TOWN CHARTISTS.

My very Dear Friends,—Accept my best thanks for your kind letter. It furnishes another proof that all who are sincerely devoted to a good cause will find little difficulty in allaying irritation, and, in your own words, burying all past differences in oblivion. For the last few weeks my mind has been diverted from a pursuit, to the success of which I look for the thorough and complete emancipation of the working classes. My mind has very naturally been distracted by the attempts of the old corruptionists to seduce some of our leaders to the advocacy of their cause. You will agree with me that whenever a move of this nature is contemplated, the guilty party ever make a WRANGLING IN THE CHARTIST RANKS the pretext for abandoning the Chartist cause: while, in my opinion, those differences, if they did

exist, which I utterly deny, should only induce the

real friends of the cause to stick more pertinaciously

This fact, together with the fact that my whole time and energy is now required for the practical developement of our Land Plan, made me feel nervous, and perhaps snappish, upon incidents which before I | the questions of which he had given notice. might have looked more lightly upon. For these reasons, together with the fact that your locality can boast of as good Chartists as are to be found in Eng- ancient jurisdiction over the Estate Ecclesiastical land, I derived intense pleasure from the perusal and Spiritual, and abolishing all foreign powers reof your letter. As to the share of blame that you pugnant to the same, as makes it punishable to would fix upon the reporter, it is rather strange, but affirm, hold, stand with, set forth, maintain, or deis nevertheless the fact, that I used to him the very eminence, power, or jurisdiction, spiritual or ecclesisame language, when I discovered the impropriety, astical, of any foreign prince, prelate, person, state, that you have used in your letter. Like you, I had or potentate, theretofore claimed, used, or usurped long observed a leaning towards the policy advocated by him and I saw that a kind of colouring favourable to it was given to all the reported proceedings; nevertheless, I did not complain for two authority, or any part thereof; and of an Act passed

Firstly, from respect to the liberty of the press,

Secondly, because I felt assured that that correct tion which you have now very properly administered, preaching, express words, deed, or act, advisedly would be the most effectual mode of stopping this and maliciously to deny the Queen's supremacy, or improper course of conduct, without imposing upon to affirm, maintain, and defend any such pretended me the necessity of having recourse to the exercise of Pope, or any other foreign prince, prelate, person. my own authority—an authority which, had the evil state, or potentate within this realm?

continued I should have been bound to apply to its "2. Whether, independently of so much of the continued. I should have been bound to apply to its correction.

To-morrow (Friday) we take possession of the people's first estate, and I assure you, that your sen- and also of an Act passed in the 13th year of the sible letter, and the assurance that divisions shall said Queen's reign, intituled 'An Act against the not be created in our ranks, will enable me to prosecute | bringing in and putting in execution of Bulls. Writmy new undertaking with more vigour and satisfaction than I should have been master of under different feelings. It was my intention to have written a or put in execution any such bulls, writings, or inrather lengthy letter upon the land question this struments from the see of Rome? week, but the vast demand upon our columns, arising from the glorious struggle now being made by the Building Trades, Shoemakers, and other branches of the labouring class, preclude the possibility of en-tering upon the subject this week. In my next, I or any act or word which would interfere with the hope to be able to announce that a vigorous com- supremacy of the Crown, in spiritual as well as temmencement has been made which may be followed by poral matters, would be punishable. It was a matter

classes must take a deep and intense interest.

VOL. X. NO. 444.

We find the co-tyrants for whom the Master

Your ever faithful and affectionate friend.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid journals of the 1st inst., confirm what we

have already published, as to the termination of the

SPAIN.

The Gazette publishes a despatch of the Captain-General of Galicia, announcing that the following

Jose Martinez and Felipe Valero of the provincial

Matens and Chicarro, were overtaken, in the evening

of the 27th, near the frontier of Portugal, by a column

of carbiniers, and that 16 had surrendered at discre-

tion. The remainder, with the two chiefs, had sought

hands of the carbiniers. The insurgents forming the

SWITZERLAND

We hear that the liberals, have gained a complete

still continues disturbed. The Weser Gazette of the

Sth instant states, that the peasants of Radom have

TTALY

state that the companions of the unfortunate Ban-

In our 7th page we have given important news

UNITED STATES.

Since that report was in type, later intelligence has come to hand. The Royal Mail steamer, Caledonia,

arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, bringing

much difficulty, resolved to adopt a notice almost

identical with that which had passed the Senate-

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, MAY 11.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the wool-

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS RELIEF BILL.

ing that, believing the measure to be equally mis-

appeal to the Lord Chancellor as the head of the law,

and to the other learned judges, for their opinion on

the subject, and he would now conclude by reading

"1. Whether, independently of so much of the Act

passed in the first year of the reign of Queen Eliza.

beth. intituled 'An act restoring to the Crown the

fend, as therein is mentioned, the authority pre-

within this realm, or to put in use or execute any.

thing for the extolling, advancement, setting forth,

maintenance, or defence, of any such pretended or

usurped jurisdiction, power, pre-eminence, and

said Act of the first year of the reign of Queen Eliza-

beth as is above recited, and also of the said Act

passed in the fifth year of the said Queen's reign,

ings, or Instruments, or other superstitious Things,

from the see of Rome,' it is an offence against the

law of England, and punishable as such, to bring in

The Lord Chancellor said he should have no

objection to submit the questions to the Learned

Judges, but he did not consider it necessary to do so.

because it was clear that by the common law any bull

of notoriety that bulls and writings were continually

The Bishop of Exeren proposed the questions of

themselves being the same.

diera have been pardoned by the King of Naples.

had been taken, escaped on the 2d from Neisse.

not able to gain more than 29.

The state of

Letters from

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

thanks, and subscribing myself,

insurrection in

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1846.

liable to obscurity, he had come to the conclusion, rely on the vigour of the common law for our secu-

After some observations from Lord Denman, Lord of whom doubted the policy of referring the question to the Judges, the Bishop of EXETER withdrew his

The House then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 11.

MR. S. O'BRIEN IN THE TOWER. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from Hull, praying for the release of Mr. William Smith O'Brien from the Tower. (Great laughter.)

Sir J. Graham moved the order of the day for the

in which all the worn-out arguments were repeated assured, that, when the battle is over, and should the on both sides, the debate was adjourned. masters succeed, they too will feel the effects of their HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, May 12. I must now conclude by again tendering you my

djourned before 6 o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, May 12. The early part of the evening was occupied by quarrel between Mr. HILDYARD and Lord Lincoln, as to some charges made by the former hon member with this "dispute between the pot and kettle." Everybody knows that both factions bribe whenever it were Messrs. Newdegate, Palmer, Bennett, Plumptre, Scott, Seymer, Capt. Polhill, Sir John Walsh, Lord Brooke, and Capt. Vyse. The only speakers in its favour were Mr. Hastie and Mr. made, but a rush took place from the lobbies, and

finish on Thursday night. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY, MAY 13 The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock. THE FACTORIES BILL. On the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the second reading of this Bill being read, Mr. Colquinoun said, he would first take that opportunity to advert to a statement which had been made on a former occasion by his friend the Secretary house had not at any time expressed a decision in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill; whereas the house did on a former occasion, whether right or wrong, he would not say, express its deliberate opinion that the hours of labour ought to be abridged. The right hon. baronet also stated that the Ten Hours' Bill would victory over the Jesuit party. Out of the 171 elections for the Grand Council the Conservatives were the manufacturers of the country. If he (Mr. Coltons for the Grand Council the Conservatives were the manufacturers of the country. inflict a very serious grievance on the great bulk of quhoun) thought that the measure would at all affect their interests, he would not give his consent to the bill; on the contrary, he was convinced that so far from the manufacturers suffering any injury by the proposed restriction of labour, they would rather derive great advantages. He was sure that those honest men, those benevolent men, who would faithfully discharge their duties towards the operatives in the insurgent chief, and seven insurgent officers, who their employ, would be benefited rather than injured. (Hear, hear.) Who, he would ask, were those who sought for the continuance of extreme hours of labour? The dishonest manufacturer—the hard, unfeeling, and inconsiderate manufacturer. The secretary of state for the home department, on the last occasion the subject was under discussion, stated state of public feeling in regard to this measure, as that he apprehended great injury would be inflicted compared with other measures of a public nature, on the cotton and other manufacturers, as the Bill and which had caused great noise and excitement in would place them in a position less advantageous the country, he had taken the trouble to look into than was enjoyed on the continent, where the hours of labour where much longer than they would be in favour of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and he under the proposed measure in this country. It was quite correct to state that the hours of labour in France and in Austria were longer than in England, where, instead of the operatives being employed sixtyemployment ran from seventy-eight to eighty-five. (Hear, hear.) But while he (Mr. Colquhoun) admitted this difference in time, and which presented a comparison, that while the former was only conan apparant advantage to the cotton manufacturers in Austria and in France, yet he would place before the house the real facts of the case as ascertained a few weeks ago from Mr. Waddington, a gentleman period of twenty years, and who had at present a upon the whim and passion of the individuals. Sevelarge cotton factory at Rouen. Mr. Waddington de- ral meetings had been held on the subject, but noclared that the result of his experience was, that thing practical resulted. It was generally admitted although the French operative worked for fourteen that the voluntary system would not do. The ground hours a day, yet that he would not in that time acglish operative would who wrought but ten hours a so long as the restrictions upon the importation of day. (Hear, hear.) Upon that point Mr. Wadding-corn existed. This was the opinion of Mr. Henry ton's experience was decisive, and it was the expe- Ashworth, in May 1844, and of Mr. Marshall. What rience of years. (Hear, hear.) He could not con- would the factory operatives think of these men, who ceive then, that injury would result to trade from competition with foreign countries, because the hours of labour were diminished at home. If advantages

> The present system was, in fact, calculated to raise produce would be the result of the Bill, taking into do so, for they had immense sums of money vested in the various manufacturing enterprises with which they were connected; but then, notwithstanding that, while the operatives saw their employers making so much money, and at the same time endeavouring to keep them down by increased hours of stood that this measure did not deal with able-bodied labour and diminished rate of wages, it raised sentiments and feelings in their bosoms towards their employers which it was not right they should enter- | bill had no reference to them. The principle was bour. They would find all these bad feelings, to said, that it would be an interference with the free-

(Mr. Colouhoun) would prefer the evidence of Mr. member for Montrose. He (Mr. Cowper) contended gathered the Right Honourable Gentleman would not Leonard Horner, the Factory Commissioner, which was upon a wider basis. According to his evidence to make young persons work a greater number of the weekly wages was 11s. 7d.; so that on the yearly hours than, consistently with health, they were able and he warned the House against entertaining any earnings of £31, the reduction would be £2 4s., would ask what was the loss those manufacturing operatives had sustained in consequence of competi- conjunction with a steam engine they became like perience asserts labour to be prejudicial to them, a tion? Why, according to Mr. Horner, from the year soldiers in a regiment—they must work the time limit which the Right Honourable Gentleman by 1828 to 184I, the fall of wages in consequence of that the steam engine worked. The Legislature had implication, admits to be right and just in itself, but competition, was not 7 or 7½ per cent., but was 17 already undertaken to declare that 12 hours was the which he calls upon us to reject, lest in its operation, per cent. (Hear, hear.) And the lowest reduction longest term which factory workers ought to be employed. Now then are 11 now cent.

time for improvement and inculcating a system of engaged in manufacturing labour. He would therefore most cordially give his support to the second reading of the Bill, considering it to be for the benc-

hon, gentleman then read several memorials and sons which would induce him to oppose any further if the working classes thought that the effect of this bill would be to reduce the amount of wages, they would as one man protest against it. (Hear, hear.) There was no such thing on record as a workman leaving a mill which was working twelve hours a day, to go to a mill which was working only eleven hours, although he believed there were instances of those who were working in mills under the eleven-hours anysuch measure as that before the house. They have often heard of strikes for higher wages, but he had never heard of strikes for shorter hours of labour. and consequently he did not believe that the operatives were in any way interested in the measure. The hon. member then referred to the experiment of working eleven hours a day, tried by the Messrs. condition that their workmen should bestow additional attention and expertness in their work, and Messrs. Marshall might give such additional attention, yet workmen generally could not be expected to do it if bound down to do so by Act of Parliament. In no country did the manufacturing operatives work less than twelve hours. In the United States the cotton manufactuers, up to the present time, worked rather more than twelve hours a day, and legislating on the subject of a restriction of the hours of labour was a dangerous experiment, and he for one would be no party to it. He had equal objections to an Eleven Hours' Bill as he had to a Ten Hours' Bill;

the second reading of the bill.

hours; and he need scarcely add the name of Lord desired in this matter, but they or their friends were not far distant when their object would be fulfilled. (Hear.) One reason for 10 hours was, that that period seemed to be pointed out by the phenomena of nature as the natural time for a day's work. If they looked, at the occupation of all mechanics, carpenters and others, it would be found that they almost constantly adopted 10 hours as the time for work (Hear.) If they went into a factory, and inquired how long the mechanics employed there in the making and repair of the machinery were employed, they would find that they never consented to work more important one, and could not allow it to pass a stage than 10 hours a day. (Hear.) He had been informed without expressing his decided opposition against it. | that one of the causes of the strike of the building It was nothing more or less, in his opinion, than a trades, which they so much deplored in Lancashire. proposal to diminish, by one-sixth, the productive was that several masters wished to compel the been an appeal to their fears-a vain apprehension he thought that he had introduced a bad the house; but it seemed to him that, if they chose to depart from the more direct attempt to influence they might have drawn some picture that would at documents which he had received, relating to the least have produced great alarm in their minds,hours of working in factories, and stated the rea- they might have drawn rather gloomy pictures of the vast mass of persons in our great hives of industry discontented at not obtaining that which it had so long been their anxious and carnest desire to secure —they might have drawn some pictures of the to prepare them for the duties of life, without kaving undergone social training, but weakened in body and demoralized in mind, without respect for their law, which was the surest guarantee for the security of our present social state, and which mainly conduced to the prosperity of this empire. (Cheers.) that it must inevitably lead to a reduction in the wages of the operatives, as well as to a loss in the profits of the master. The hon, member related some experiments, where by the consent of the ope-

concluded by saying that he thought the measure would not be more injurious to the masters than it would oppose the further progress of the Bill. Lord J. MANNERS said-A gentleman, who virtually uides the destinies, if not of the empire, at least of the Cabinet, assured the House of Commons. a few days ago, that any farther deliberation by Parliament on a great question with which his name will henceforth be connected, was useless and offensive, inasmuch as that question had been settled out of loors. Iknow not how that may be; but if efforts he most persevering, conducted not only without the assistance of, but against the opposition of enormous wealth-if the repeated and unanimous prayers of a approaching to a difference of opinion among the hundreds of thousands whose hopes are to be fulfilled or disappointed by us to-day—if all these are symp. toms of a question settled out of doors, then, Sir, I think the Ten Hours Factory Bill may lay claim to the hon. member for Stockport's definition, and, as a consequence, his support. It is then to a question, already settled out of doors, on the side of which the reason and intellect of the working men of the North of England, no less than their sympathies and affections, are enlisted—a question that has already received the sanction of the Whig and Tory and Radical parties-it is to the consideration of such a question that the obstinacy of the Ministers compels is to come. The analogies and dictates of nature, if not the direct voice of Revelation, the experience of man, the prayers of the people, the admissions of opponents, the appeals to reason, the pathetic ac-House of Commons responding to the just and country, the latter extended over the whole. Affect to rely, with ready acclamation, we are compelled to listen and reply to speeches such as ter and operative, it could never be carried out, the that delivered by the right honourable gentleman.

who was himself engaged in business in France for a system was too complicated, and depended too much But, Sir, in arguing this question, I am met at the outset with a difficulty; it is Proteus we have to encounter. Is it a great principle or a great accident a temporary difficulty or an eternal truth, that comes between these poor labourers and their wishes. I formerly taken by some of the opponents of the short cannot collect which from the speeches of the triumcomplish the same amount of labour which the En. | hour Bill was, that it could not be carried into effect | virate that spoke the other day. The honourable gentlemen the member for Montrose, indeed, spoke gallantly of a principle, but his most serviceable ally, Ashworth, in May 1844, and of Mr. Marshall. What | the Secretary of State, defended all past violations of that sacred principle, talked of compromises, hinted formerly grounded their opposition to the Ten Hours' at the inopportuneness of the present moment, and Bill on the existence of the Corn Laws, and when plunged deeply, as no man who vindicates a principle, need do, into calculations and figures. Wel then, Sir, as Parliament from time immemorial could not be considered either as straightforward or has only taken notice of the honourable member's principle of non-interference between capital and labour, in order to disregard it, I trust he will not be offended if I combat in the first instance the right honourable gentleman's facts, figures and inferences. In the commencement of his speech the right hon. gentleman rested his case on the inexpediency of any concession; he had found out, that although the working men would accept a compromise of eleven hours, they would not pledge themselves for ever to that period of labour. If they had given that pledge, I understood the right hon, gentleman to say, their request might have been favourably considered. Well, then, with him it is only a question of expediency. Let me ask him, and the house, if on this low ground alone, many considerations are not to be found in favour of this bill? What is the picture the short-time movement presents? The working men, sanctioned and encouraged by the Clergy, the Dissenting Ministry, and by the medical profession, range on one side: in opposition to them standtain; and it was in order to give no grounds for the that which had been always acknowledged by this who? Their employers. They whose wealth they entertaining of such feelings-to do away with sus- country,-the protection of the weak against the make, whose power they create, whose importance picion on the part of the manufacturing operatives, abuses of power. The first step in legislation on this they subserve, to whose luxuries they minister, and that he gave his support to the present measure. He subject was the protection of the apprentices. This the Executive Government of the day; which just to cultivate their minds—to cultivate their intellec- not free agents able to take care of themselves, but nership with those employers. Every year, as the tual and moral feelings. Did they do so? And it ought to be protected by the state. When it was boon has been withheld, they have been gaining, you could be done in a great degree by reducing their la- said, as the hon, member for Montrose (Mr. flume) have been losing ground; their ranks swell as yours decrease; and I now ask you, is it politic-is it exwhich the present state of matters was so apt to dom of trade to pass this measure, he (Mr. Cowper) pedient for the executive Government any longer to give rise done away with, and their workmen better would ask the hon, member what he would have said place itself side by side with icapital and wealth, in all respects. But then the manufacturer said, some years ago when a certain great boroughmonger against the unanimous wishes of the working men, why, a reduction of the hours of labour would cause asked "Am I not free to do as I like withmy own?" and the deliberate judgment and calm conviction a reduction in our profits, and a consequent reduc- Or if a West Indian planter had asked, "Am I not of the clergy and medical profession; and thus hold tion in the wages of our workmen, and it was stated in proof of that, that a reduction of one hour's labour would cause a loss to the labourer of 71 per if this could be a land of liberty where a man might then went on to argue, that although the literal work-cent. on the amount of his wages. This had been stated by Messrs. Holdsworth and Gregg, but he that that was the answer to the argument of the hon. to accomplish, for they were not free agents; at least they were not considered to be so in any other with adult male labour. Why, Sir, what an argument walks of life, for the moment they placed men in to that period of time beyond which all medical ex-

the fact? Does the right hon, gentleman plead for the majority of adult males in the factories? Does he plead for even a thousand, a hundred, twenty, or so? Not so. Nearly a quarter of a million of human beings have asked for this measure, and the right honourable gentleman has not one solitary petition from a solitary unit of that great class, in whose name he appealed to us, to justify his position, for certify his fears. I now come, Sir, to that portion of the right hon. gentleman's case which most astounded me, I mean where he urged the present posi-tion of the Corn Laws as an argument against this bill. The right hon. gentleman would appear to live in a merry-go-round. On the 10th of May, 1844, he said-" Was it common sense or justice, the Corn Laws being maintained, to restrict the hours of the labourers by one-sixth?" Well, those words, and others more decisive spoken in private, were successful, and the Ten Hours' Bill was rejected in order to retain in office a Protection government; it is now to be rejected, because the same government is no lon**ger** Protective, but Free-trading. "Look," cries the Home Secretary, "at the injustice you are committing, you have not yet repealed the Corn Laws" - (although the noble member for Falkirk, by the way, a month ago, assured his late constituents that they were, in fact, repealed, and although that is the universal language of all the right hon. sentle-man's allies.)—Well, "You have not repealed the Corn Laws, the millenium is not, consequently, commenced; but you have reduced the protection upon manufactures, and can you, with common fairness, having thus exposed our manufacturers to foreign competition, take away the advantage of working long hours?" Now, Sir, I have one or two remarks to make upon this appeal ad miscricordiam. In the first place, Sir, whose fault was it that the duties on foreign manufactures were reduced? Did the operaives of Manchester or Leeds ask you to reduce them? Did the agricultural interest (to be sure you would not have listened to it if it had), but did the agricultural interest ask you to reduce them? No; the Free-trade master manufacturers, to prove how sincere was their reiterated statement that English industry needed no protection against foreign industry, asked you to repeal those protective duties, asserting they were of no use to them at all. But are we now to understand that all those great professions were but bare words, and that this reduction (mark, not repeal, but reduction) of protection has filled them with fear as to the effect of foreign competition? Well, if this be so, I must observe, in the second place, that as they were the only people in the kingdom who asked for that reduction, they must pay for it themselves, or else submit to be regarded as the emptiest of boasters, the most hypocritical of patriots. And let me, in the third place, direct the attention of the acute and intelligent working people out of doors to this remarkable plea of their Free-trading rulers. It amounts in brief to this-that the price the operatives in the north of England will have to pay for Free Trade is two additional hours of labour every day. Now, mind, it is not I who say so; it is the Right Hon. Gentleman who states it broadly. The master manufacturers denounce all protection: protection is about to be taken away altogether from agriculture, partially from manufactures, and this partial withdrawal is held to be so serious a weakening of this mighty interest, that unless women and children are worked two hours a day longer than all medical experience asserts they ought to work, the commerce of England is ruined, and her manufactures destroyed. This, Sir, is the protection, then, with which the master manufacturers will not part—this the protection they so tenaciously cling to—this the one thing in Church and State that the Government will not alter—the legalised overpart of the subject, let me say, to the leaders of this them, who come whining about the difficulties they encounter from a diminution in protective dutiesthat the agricultural interest will give them back their 20 per cent., and submit to the injustice and inequality thereby occasioned, in order to givethat working men of the North this Ten Hours' Bill. Mean and contemptible, therefore, as was the position assumed by the right hon, gentleman, it is absolutely no longer tenable. Then the right hon, gentleman, following in the wake of the hon, member for Montrose, hazarded the bold assertion that the advocates of the Ten Hours' Bill, had entirely overlooked the stress of foreign competition. Why at least one-half of Lord Ashley's great speech in 1844 was given would be to the operatives, and for these reasons he up to a most minute and accurate analysis of the hours and system of factory labour in other countries. There was no country from Russia to America where cotton or wool is manufactured, that escaped Lord Ashley's attention; therefore the charge was unfounded; but even had it been otherwise, how strange a charge to come from our philosophic Free Trade Government—through what different spectacles they must view themselves and other people. With the most perfect indifference they can submit the agricultural industry of this country to a wholly free competition with foreigners, but are horrified at the idea of shortening the hours of labour in our factories unless other countries will do toiling population—if the marked absence of anything the same. Why, how many days ago was it. that the Premier derided the idea of reciprocity, and conjured us to give up waiting for other countries: fiat justitia ruat cœlum was then his motto. Had they not been hearing day after day, and night after night, the ceaseless ridicule of the bugbear of foreign competition? Had the right hon. gentleman not been the foremost to call upon the agricultural interest of England to disregard the idea of dreading foreign competition? "What mattered it," he said, the sayings of M. Guizot, or the doings of the Zollverein? Let England set a grand example, and gloriously succeed or greatly fail." But the right

> "All see-saw between that and this Now high, now low, now master, now miss, And he himself one strange hypothesis."

hon, gentleman, who was so bold in March, who then

so strongly ridiculed all idea of foreign competition.

became as timid as a hare in May. He, who advised

the English agriculturists not to shrink from com-

petition with the whole world, could not endure to

hear of the seventy-two hours a week which the

French and the Austrians were required to work.

Hear, hear.) Whence, Sir, this startling difference ?

Why is the right hon, gentleman's mind

Alas, Sir, there is but one answer, he and his Government are but the vassals of a section of the master manufacturers. But towards the close of his speech the Honourable Gentleman said, that work was the lot of man, and that if you interfered with his labour, you interfered with his wages, and that the adoption of a Ten Hours' Bill would be a tax of 16 per cent on his wages. Will the Right Hon. Gentleman allow me to ask him at how much he rates the tax he himself helped to impose, when the hours of labour were reduced to 12? Did wages fall 20, 15, 10 or 5 per cent, in consequence of that reduction? Have the working men petitioned to be restored to the happy state of unlimited toil, and consequently unlimited wages? Will he tell me by how much the wages of the work-people in all the arsenals and docks of France have been reduced, in consequence of fifty-two Sundays being substructed from their period of work? Has one-seventh of their wages been cut off, with one-seventh of their work? But the Right Honourable Gentleman relied on facts, and quoted the failure of Mr. liorrock's experiment. Now that partial failure was explained away at the time; but even admitting it to be in some sense a failure, there is the successful experiment of Mr. Gardiner to set against it, and I adduce an analogous experiment on a far larger scale. In the year 1829, the masters and the men in the Nottingham trade agreed to work only twelve hours in the day, and signed a deed to that effect. Well, what was the result? Did wages fall? No, they rose. The wages of the men rose, the profits of the masters rose, and the stocks on hand diminished. So things went on for a year, at the expiration of which, some few masters, allured by the temptation of the short stock on hand, held out, disregarded the agreement; returned to the old unrestricted system, and of course, compelled others to do the same. what was the result then? Did wages rise? Not a bit of it: in nine months wages fell from 6d. to 3d. wanted the manufacturers to give their labourers time bill enforced the protection of the children who were now is remarkable for nothing so much as its parttwenty-five per cent. And I appeal to any one connected with Nottinghamshire to testily to the miserable condition of those who are now blessed with unrestricted hours of labour. No, the effect would be to equalise the amount of labour over the pear. But this disposes of another plea of the Right flon. Gentleman—it proves that you cannot leave this question of factory labour to be settled by capital, on one side and toil on the other. Here, in a limited field of trade, the attempt was made; the cupidity or fickleness of half-a-dozen capitalists broke in upon the engagement in a short time. What hope, then, have you that in the far larger field of manufacturing industry, where the masters are counted by thousands instead of by hundreds, you can arrive at unanimity, er expect it, if arrived at, to be lasting? No; I say it is a delusion and a deceit to tell the people that they have only to arrange it with their masters. Why, the men have done their part already: they turers said they must protect their labourers walk of life. Even the man in those mills was not a from suffering from any such reduction, but he free agent in the sense that he was called so in other to that named and so in the sense that he was called so in other to that named and so in the sense that they will accept the ten-hours' walks of life for the moment than placed as time have declared, over and over again, with increasing the last they will accept the ten-hours' walks of life for the moment than placed as time have declared, over and over again, with increasing the last they will accept the ten-hours' walks of life for the moment than placed as time have declared, over and over again, with increasing the last they will accept the ten-hours' walks of life for the moment than placed as time have declared, over and over again, with increasing the last they will accept the ten-hours' walks of life for the man in those mills was not a list this? Here is a measure which proposes to limit have declared, over and over again, with increasing the last they will accept the ten-hours' walks of life. earnestness that they will accept the ten-hours' limit with all its chances. But have the masters done their part! No; those who are favourable naturally for the most ask that others shall be put on the same footing with themselves, and those who

the medium between the people and the trades on that the late Sir R. Peel was anxious to introduce 10 when the trifle of a loss they would sustain in a pel hours' labour, a measure which he laboured several strike for the collection of funds for their support. their own legislation they ought not to sanction it. cuniary point of view, if they sustained any at all, years to accomplish. Mr. Sadler was also for 10 that my humble advocacy of their cause has not been

struggling for their own and their fellows rights. It really a melancholy and a pitiable thing when we rerity. (Cheers.) flect, that the brave, the generous, and the devoted, who are ever in front of labour's battle, are allowed necessary to sustain them in the conflict. I would

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE CORN LAWS.

third reading of the Corn Bill. The Marquis of Granny, in an effective maiden that day six months." Mr. GASKELL seconded the amendment. After speeches from Mr.R. B. Sheridan, Mr. Floyer, Mr.

MILES, and Mr. CAYLEY, against the Bill, and from Sir J. Easthore, and Sir J. Graham in its support

After transacting some routine business, and re-ceiving petitions on several subjects, their lordships

exactly 40 having been found in the house, the debate proceeded. It was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Colquhoun, on the understanding that it was to

important and decisive news upon the long debated question of the Oregon. The Committee of Conte-rence, appointed by the two Houses, which, at the last previous accounts were in collision, had, without the preamble only differing—the actual resolutions which he had given notice, with respect to this bill, should be put to the Judges. After entering at great length into the dangers which he apprehended from the passing of the measure, he concluded by sayhad been given to the manufactures which were more than equivalent to any tax that you were chievous and unconstitutional, he felt it is duty to going to impose, ought not, he would ask, that to be should take place? Great competition on the part

of capital and labour tended to reduce the wages of labour. It was therefore the duty of Government bad feelings in the breasts of the manufacturing labourers. They saw their employers making enor-

in the fifth year of the said Queen, intituled 'An Act for the Assurance of the Queen's Royal Power over all Estates and Subjects within her Dominions,' it is an offence against the law of England, and pun-

a happy future for your order. You will agree with a happy future for your order. You will agree with a happy future for your order. You will agree with a happy future for your order. You will agree with a happy future for your order. You will agree with a happy future for your order. You will agree with a happy future for your order. You will agree with a happy future for your order. You will agree with a happy future for your order. You will agree with passing between Rome and this country. It was necessary to the Roman Catholic worship and discipline that such communication should take place, and so helpless women and unreflect here was most authority in favour of 10 hours. The persons who had distinguished themselves by the factories should only work as long as his fellow of the countrymen work in other classes of labour. Any there is an alternative, and one to which he was a long as his fellow of all, there was most authority in favour of 10 hours. The persons who had distinguished themselves by the factory legislation had all one who listened to the Right Honourable Gentle
Montroe for its buils and writings were continually per cent. (Hear, hear.) And the lowest reduction had one to which every find do find the working alone was stated in the report of all, there was most authority in favour of 10 hours. The persons who had distinguished themselves by the factories should only work as long as his fellow of the cvidence taken before the Factory Commistant the factories should only work as long as his fellow of the cvidence taken before the Factory Commistant the factories should only work as long as his fellow of the cvidence taken before the Factory legislation had all one which the factories should only work as long as his fellow of the cvidence taken before the Factory legislation had all one which the factories should only work as long as his fellow and their allies are willing to drive the people of the cvidence taken before the Factory legislation had all one will be the factories should only work spite of all their penalties, these communications sion. But there seemed no such anxiety then on the being the originators of factory legislation had all one who listened to the Right Honourable Gentle-

the trades of London, in good employment, would take the Crown and Anchor, and invite their presion behalf of their gallant brethren who are so nobly

They ought not to say that the law should be a dead | would be made up for in the opportunity which letter. (Hear, hear.) He could only repeat, that in would be afforded them of improving themeslves in Ashley, by whom the present measure was introduced. his opinion the common law of the land was sufficient an intellectual and moral point of view. He believed They had not been able to accomplish what they bers on Tuesday evening, the letter drawn up by the devoid of a beneficial result. I sincerely wish that to meet any danger that could be possibly appre- that were the present measure carried, it would tend hended from such a source. But the words of this to promote the interests both of the manufacturer determined to persevere, and he hoped the day was act made the most innocent communication criminal, and the labourer. Moderate labour and moderate and therefore it was necessary to repeal or modify it, wages he considered the best system. (Hear, hear. dent. Mr. Duncombe, to take the chair at a meeting though, believing that any modification would be It romoted the greatest happiness, giving as it did that it would be better to repeal it entirely, and to economy to be observed in the households of those BROUGHAM, Lord CAMPBELL, and Lord BEAUMONT, all fit of that large portion of the community to whom it was intended to apply. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LABOUCHERE considered the measure a most powers of the manufactures of this country—(hear)— builders to work 10 hours and a half, a change to and he believed that, if such a measure passed, it which the men refused to submit. (Hear, hear.) would inflict a most serious injury, not only on the The principal argument used against the bill had manufacturers, but on those classes for whose benefit it was intended. He agreed with the hon. member that could not be accurately defined, -something in for Montrose, that it was dangerous to interfere in the distance that could not be distinctly seen. (Hear, any way in restricting the labour market, and although he had given his support to Lord Ashley's carefully avoided making any appeal to the fears of principle—he meant that of interference with labour.

speech, moved that the Bill be read a third time and he could go no farther in that direction. [The the judgment and feelings of the persons addressed, restrictions upon the hours of labour.] He believed system, leaving them and going to those who worked twelve hours. Were the Bill to pass, the consequences might not immediately ensue, as the foreign against the latter. It is useless to trouble our readers | manufacturer might not be able to take immediate advantage of the position in which it would place the manufacturers of this country; but they might deit suits their purpose. The adjourned debate on the corn Bill was then resumed. The speakers against (Hear, hear.) That struggle would then be between the manufacturer, whose capital was at stake, and the working classes, whose wages he must necessarily reduce, and these classes must in that struggle be the greatest sufferers. It would not be safe or wise Sharman Crawford, so that the Protectionists had it to adopt the iron rule, and say that no operative in this country under any circumstances shall be allowed to work more than ten hours a day. He did not believe the operatives would thank them for passing

it had increased 131 per cent., and in the United he thought the Legislature had already gone far enough, and he should therefore give his vote against Mr. Cowpen supported the second reading of the

bill. With respect to the opinion of the operatives themselves regarding it, they almost unanimously de-sired that it should be carried, and cared more about it than any measure at present before the house. If they looked to the numbers of petitions which had been presented to the house during the present session in favour of the measure, they would see that such was the case. In favour of the measure there had been presented 880 petitions, all numerously signed, while only four had been presented against it, and these four were signed by 93 individuals in all. (Cheers.) That certainly showed the state of feeling in the manufacturing districts on the subject of the measure Throughout the whole of these districts only 93 individuals could be got to oppose it, and that being the ease he thought the house should have little hesitation in passing it. (Hear, hear.) To find out the

how many petitions had been presented to the house found that while in favour of this measure 880 petitions had been presented, only 572 had been presented in fayour of that measure, popular as it was. (Hear, hear.) So far, then, as the number of peti-

these laws were repealed, oppose it still? (Hear, hear.) Surely the opposition of such hon. members sincere. He thought one of the great advantages a reason why some alteration in the hours of labour attending the repeal of the Corn Laws would be, that it would enable manufactures to restrict the hours of labour; for surely it would be illiberal and sordid in the extreme that the manufacturers should receive to interfere, and restore the equilibrium which should all the benefit, the operatives none. (Hear, hear.) exist between the employer and the employed. He was not prepared to admit that a diminution of account how often the mills were at present closed from glutted markets-how often hands were disemployed from excessive produce. It must be clear to every one that leisure was an indispensable condition

of improvement - social, mental, that if men, like machines, were kept at work from day to day, they could not have any time for their improvement. He believed, however, that all undermen as a matter of principle. It certainly indirectly had some effect on the men, but, as a principle, the

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prevent the adult labourer from working his twelve hours a day, would imagine he was listening to accredited advocates of a great body of factory workers, who felt that out of a mistaken regard for their wives and children, the House of ommons was about to deprive them of the benefits of their dearest rights and privileges. But what is

alarm that must always follow when a large proportion of our population were discontented at not obtaining an object of desire; particularly when the demanding of that object was, in their eyes, justified by the sanction of three votes of the House of Commons. (Hear.) But, perhaps, after all, the most rational ground of alarm was the prospect of that sad moral, physical, and mental deterioration to which considerable portions of our fellow-countrymen might fall. (Hear.) It was indeed a subject of serious alarm, that such a number of young persons should be daily launched into manhood and womanhoud without any of that education which was fitted

ratives the short hour system was adopted with a Ji-minution of wages, but the operatives soon aban-

doned the system, and asked for a restoration of the Marshall, of Leeds, who, however, only did so on old plan, with long hours and full wages. It was computed that 399,000,000 lbs. of cotton were wronght in this country, of which 341,000,000 lbs.were argued that, although the workmen employed by the exported, leaving the home consumption 58,000,000 los., about one-eighth of the whole. The effect of the present measure would be to lessen the production one-eighth on the whole of the home consumption. He might add that during the last five years the home consumption of this article had increased only 50 per cent. in this country, whilst in France

States of America 200 per cent. The hon. member

nine hours in the week as in England, their hours of tions went to show, public opinion was more in cents of manly eloquence, and woman's tears, employment ran from seventy-eight to eighty-five favour of the Ten Hours' Bill than in favour of the all fail to move those whose master is Mammon, Corn Laws-and it must be recollected, in making whose cause is competition; and instead of a fined to one department of the industry of the moderate request of a population on whom we

lasses must take a deep and intense interest.

| were constantly going on. They were bound to tole-part of the manufacturers for the loss their operation and intense interest.

| were constantly going on. They were bound to tole-part of the manufacturers for the loss their operation and intense interest.

| were constantly going on. They were bound to tole-part of the manufacturers for the loss their operation and intense interest.

| were constantly going on. They were bound to tole-part of the manufacturers for the loss their operation and intense intense in this part of his case—to his visibles of the working people; but he has no objection indignant protest against the tyranny that would rate it—they must suffer it, in consistency even with lives were sustaining as they appeared now to show, supposed. by the right hon. baronet (Sir J. Graham)

are unfavourable will of course hold back until com-pelled by law. To legislation, then, we must come.

superiors, without the love of goodness, without that knowledge of and reverence for the divine Mr. DENNISTOUN opposed the Bill on the ground

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"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let | progress; any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfour hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will tan Fills, taken with Bruce's Tonic Mixture, will, without experience their effect; the disease upon you will become fail, restore the sufferer to perfect health in a miracu- less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. each. The £5 cases may be had your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the

> "Thirdly-They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use. whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent rurging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

disense, 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, and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :- 'T beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public fo rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable piils, containing, as they do; nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

"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 Advice gratis every morning from ten to twelve :are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. "We consider we are performing an act of humanity to

the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial | Coughs effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, Convulsions and all kinds of since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much *Dropsy of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the Debility from whatever cause statements public. However, we are now satisfied from Deafness rected to the cure of all kinds of nervous diseases, and further accounts given to us, that to hesitatelonger would Dyspepsia be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow- Erysipelas lity, loss of appetite, giddiness, flatulency, constipation, creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the *Fevers of all kinds most satisfactory result, we perform an act of de ty only Fluxes in most strongly recommending the use of ther to the Gout public at large. This we feel the more confidence in Hooping Cough doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot | Head-aches do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they Indigestion cannot be taken by any person without doing him good." -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette. Dec. 23rd,

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 in every stage of a Certain Disease, charge for the Care of to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of receetable names bearing evidence to the high character o, this rere by, and testify- together with Medicines in those complaints not marked ing beyond the possibility of doubt the wooderful charac- thus *, on receipt of 10s. 6d. A minute detail of cases is ter of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and necessary. 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. The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Eleven Cases and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Whole grasings on Steel, pries 2s. 6d., in a seried envelope, sale agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Wil sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt Barclayand Sons, Farring con-street; Sutten, Bow Church yard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macleod, and Apotheraries' Company. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and

> Sold in boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, ils. 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 Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court. Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility-as round each box, without which none are genuine. Beware of Imitations.

Just Published,

A new andi mportant Edition of the Silent Friend on Price 2s, 6d., and sent free to any part of the United

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE. Stratest extent of the Bolton, from whose and he certain 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; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IREL-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Conorrhica Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Emballished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-fluence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and hody; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of ARIsexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed 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,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work emorring most clear and practical views of a series of complaints little to little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of st folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."-Age and Argus "Inc Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thoaghly conversant with the treatment of a class of com-

"T is work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the traisies therein contained defy all doubt.—Farmers' Journal.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that Ague deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous Asthma graptoms that betray its approach, as the various affecions 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 the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle 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-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying Country patients are requested to be as minute as 20s. the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the

upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; ticulars of a case in which BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUor else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs | MATIC PILLS have proved eminently successful. of existence. To those suffering from the consequences | A young woman, named Mary Wain, accompanied by which this disease may have left behind in the form of her parents, who reside at Watnall, near this town, called secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the upon me on Saturday last, being desirous of making her head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, case known for the benefit of the public. tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but that in affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis-October last she was more than ordinarily afflicted, so criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect much so that her father fetched her from her place of attained such distinguished celebrity: it is questiona- cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to service, in order that she might have the attention of her ble if there be now any part of the civilised globe where be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking mother at home; at that time-to make use of the its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com-This signal success is not attributable to any system of plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the mouth, or her foot the height of sixpence from the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili- floor." Having heard of Blair's Pills, the father pur-Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen during their more youthful days to be affected with any October; the Pills took immediate effect, for I am assured Church of England, many from distinguished issenting is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as day she could not only lift her hand up to feed herself, Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife but she could also move about on crutches. Since that Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions last, though not least, from members of the Medical Pro- than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be fession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams in her life, and has been so for some months past, 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 b 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 th loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

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 complaint, 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

packed, and carefully protected from observation. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted a 106, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Deansgate, Manchester, instead of beneficial.

Fourthly—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicin Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Con-centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spe-eific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

TO THE AFFLICTED PUBLIC. NOTICE.—The following Complaints and Diseases may be radically cured for 5s. by Messrs. BRUCE and Co.; Surgeons, 19, Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road.

*Inflammation of all kinds Ague Jaundice Bowel Complaints Liver Complaints Lumbago and Sciatica Bilious Disorders *Measles Consumption Purgings and all kinds o Costiveness Colics Fiuxes Piles and Fistula Rheumatism Scarletina Fits Scrofula, or King's Evil Stone and all Affections of the Bladder 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 the Skin to be herein enumerated Inflammatory Sore Throats

N.B .- Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeous, and Sole Proprietors of the well-known Bruce's Samaritan Pills, Bruce's Samaritan Salve, Bruce's Tonic Mixture, and Bruce's Female Pills, continue to be consulted as usual which, with Medicines, 5s. Advice gratis.

Country Patients corresponded with until curen

ASTONISHING EFFICACY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. of Cures by these wonderful Pills.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mevagh, Letter Kenny, Carrigart, Ireland, 10th Jan. 1846. To Professor Holloway.

SIR,-I send you a crude list of some eleven cases, al cured by the use of your Pills. I cannot exactly give you a professional name to the various complaints, but this know, some of them baffled the skill of Derry and this County. In a previous letter this gentleman states a follows :- Within a short distance of my house resides : small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoy ed it so much as since taking your l'ills.

(Signed) GEORGE PRIOR. ** The above reverend and pious gentleman purchase some pounds' worth of the Pills for the benefit of his poor parishioners.

Extraordinary Cure. Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown-street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a lon, time, suffering much from a distended stomach, very in. paired Digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, wa extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as scarcel able to walk one hundred yards : during the long perio Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for of his declining health he had the advice of four of the most eminent physicians, besides five surgeons of the MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE. greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extra-

> that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known. Cure of a Confirmed Asthma, accompanied with great Debility. Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprieto of the Armagh Guardian, Armagh, 17th April, 1846.

ordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doub

this statement, it might therefore be necessary to say

To Professor Holloway. SIR,-There is at present living in this city a Serjean who had been for many years in the army at Cabul, i the East Indies, from whence he returned in September last. On his way here, from the change of weather of tropical to a moist climate, he caught a very violen rold, which produced a confirmed case of Asthma. I December last he commenced taking your Pills, and h the use of two 11s, boxes, with two 4s, 6d, pots of you Ointment well rubbed into his breast, he is, I am happy to say, not only quite cured of the Asthma, but is als become so strong and vigorous, that he informed me yes terday he could now run round the Mall, with any person in the city, and that he never got any medicine equal t your Pills and Ointment.

(Signed) J. Thompson. THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and S tomac Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1815 :-

Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this oppose tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of : disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the mos plaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the mos day the perspicuous style in which this book is written, eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent day The perspictions style in which this book is written, are the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—Fra.

Some and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should be discovered in the perusal of the ointment, and all over the continent of the faculty at home. and a pot of the cintment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) ALDRORGUGH. This Wonderful Medicine can be resommended with the greater confidence for any of the following diseases :-Female Irregulari- Sore Throats Scrofula, or King Bilious Complaints Fits Secondary Symp Blotches on Skin Gout

Bowel Complaints Headache toms Indigestion Tic Doloreux Colics of Inflammation Tumours Constination Jaundice Ulcers Bowels Liver Complaints Venereal Affection Consumption Worms, all kinds. Lumbago Debility Weakness, from Piles Dropsy Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause Retention of Urine &c., &c. Erysipelas Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway

prices:—1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.-Directions for the guidance of patients in every lisorder are affixed to each box.

244. Strand, near Temple Bar, Loudon, and by mos-

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will Allen, Proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury.

Mercury Office, Nottingham, March 17, 1845. Sir,-I have the pleasure of forwarding you the par-

It appears that Mary Wain had for some years past mother's description, "she could not lift her hand to her chased a box at my shop about the second week in time she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I may judge from appearances, is as well as she ever was You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think it will add to the weight of this testimonial. I am, Sir, yours truly,

To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand. RICHARD ALLEN.
The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head orf ace, and indeed of any rhoumatic or bouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is scarcely a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences of its benign influence.

Seld 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 kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York ; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

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

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

HAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES, and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill. This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy,-was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the with no less than 450 beasts, besides a proportionate the present week, owing to the decline in London and quantity of flock samples. There were in the hands of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of three salesmen to day, for disposal, 300 of these beasts, as Bill in Parliament and fine growing weather, we have to also fifteen score of these beasts, as which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application; condition, and met with a stendy demand. Our grazing condition, and met with a stendy demand. Our grazing and since its introduction, the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Proression, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that ippalling malady.

Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names. use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napierstreet, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be

procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a *** Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," and observe the name of C. King on the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest

price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients. CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND. Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and

speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly furnish sufficient reasons for the utter impossibility to dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture; and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inverate Corns and Bunions. TESTIMONIALS EXTRAORDINARY.

From Dr. Cummins, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the Aldersgate School of Medicine.

Dr. Cummins presents his compliments to Mr. Paul and begs to inform him that his EVERY MAN'S FRIEND has entirely taken away both his corns, and he has recommeded it to several of his friends and patients, and in no one instance has it failed cradicating both corns From Dr. Ley, Midwifery Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's

Dr. Ley presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and begs to inform him that his corn plaster has taken away his

this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11d, 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 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns. Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapide; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; tohnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornbill; Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmontstreet, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 120, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London, and throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION!-Unprincipled individuals prepare the most spurious compounds under the same names; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials of the original Messrs. Howard and Thomas's Succedaneum. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that the words "Howard and Thomas" are on the wrapper of each article. All others are fraudulent imitations.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH. Price 2s. 6d.



DATRONISED by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, and the Clergy, Messrs. HOWARD and THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them igainuseful in mastication. Allpersons can use Messrs. Howard and Thomas's Succedancum themselves with ase, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared only by Messrs. Howard and Thomas Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners street, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following egents :- Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, l'ownsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Den ail respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines nts and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, throughout the civilized world, at the following and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton;

Price 11s., or four bettles in one for 33s., by which 11s. | B LAIR'S GOUT AMD RHEUMATIC PILLS. | Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorne, Tadeaster; Rogerson, is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. | A severe case of Rheumatism, communicated by Mr. | Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Oats Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Palby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and by all chemists and medicine vendors: or the proprietors will send-the Succedaneum free by post to any part of the kingdom.

LOSS OF TEETH. Messrs, Howard and Thomas continue to supply the loss of teeth without springs or wires upon their new system of SELF-ADHESION, which has procured them such universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They tem of supplying artificial teeth altherto invention. They adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remain. Inseed ...Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) ... 42 to 43 ing stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where the gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They have the general colover (los per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the duty). also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect their painless yet effective system; and in order that their improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, they will continue the same moderate

Messrs Howard, and Thomas, Surgeon-Dentists, 64 Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. At home from ten till four. Those interested in the subject will find this statement

of their superiority over all others to be entirely and scrupulously correct.

Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth has obtained the approbation and recommendation of the following eminent physicians and surgeons :-

Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to her Majesty, Dr. Locock. Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Ferguson, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty. Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Ma-

The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty.

R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. Dr. Merriman, Physician to Ler Royal Highness the ·Duchess of Kent. Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D. Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D.

Dr. Chambers. Dr. Paris. Dr. James Johnson. Dr. Conquest.

Market Intelligence.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

There was a good show of beasts in the market this

And numerous other members of the medical profession

morning, and the generality were in very good condition. There was also a crowded attendance of butchers, both from the metropolitan and rural districts, who were less chary in purchasing than on Friday last. The market was, consequently, more than ordinarily brisk, and some extended bargains were effected by noon. There is a de-pression of 4d. per stone in prime samples since Monday week, the prime Scots which then fetched 4s. 4d. per stone of 81bs. were done this day at is., and on the average scale the aggregate at 3s. Ild. per stone. The slicep market was on a confined scale. There was a good show of half-breds and Leicesters out of wool, which went off steadily at previous quotations, whilst prime South Downs have fallen 4d. per stone since Monday last, the same averaging 4s. 11d. per stone. Lambs were a little on the fall since last Friday, the best samples having been disposed of at 6s. 6d. per stone. This commodity averaged 5s. 5d. per stone. Calves were scarce, and none but the very best and young meat was taken off the hands of the salesmen at 5s. per stone. Calves averaged 4s. 4d. per stone. Pigs ruled heavily, at an average of 4s. 10d. per stone. There was a large importation of hogs from Ireland. During the past week the importations from the continent have been on the increase, and Germany, Holalered. land, and Prussia, have furnished the London markets samples, but they met with a sale, the majority of them districts at home furnished the markets thus wise. The western counties and Wales sent up 400 beasts of various breeds in good order. The eastern counties supplied the market with 1,800 mixed cattle, in excellent condition. From Scotland we received 250 long-horned and polled Scots, in a good state, for the market; and from the metropolitan districts we received the remainder. There was a good show of fat cows, which were partially taken up. The supply of lambs were chiefly from Hampshire, and there was a steady demand for this order of stock at

of beasts entered for sale this day was:—Oxen and cows, 2,538; sheep and lambs, 22,010; calves, 93; pigs, 290. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal, Inferior coarse beasts . . . Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality Large coarse calves . Prime small . . . each 18 9 31 3 10 4 ers 4 6 5 Suckling calves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each . 16 0 22

a falling of about 3d, per stone since Friday last. The

THE CORN MARKET, The importations of wheat from the northern districts in England into the Thames has been large for the time of year, within the last week, and from abroad also, chiefly from the Adriatic, the Black and the Mediterranean Sens; the supplies, during the same period, have been liberal. Of the latter, the unfavourable circumstances into which the wheat trade has been latterly placed, vast quantity of bonded wheat already in London is again very considerably thus increased; and it must continue now to be increased weekly, for, whether the import duty be reduced or even entirely abrogated, or be permitted to remain as it is, these foreign wheats must, during the remainder of the corn season, continue to accumulate, and consequently, have a most injurious effect on the value of British-grown wheats, and must be attended by all the fatal consequences of an actual free trade in grain, with all foreign nations. The dull state of the wheat trade at present, throughout the United Kingdom, and more particularly in London this day, it is exceedingly difficult accurately to describe. The show of samples from the metropolitan and from the home counties, on sale this morning in Mark-lane was liberal for the month of May; but the demand was limited in the extreme, and a large portion of this always most legitimate supply of London consumption remained unsold, not because the corn fac-tors resisted a material decline in prices, but because buyers could not be found on almost any terms, at the conclusion of the market this afternoon in Mark Lane. Since this day week the decline in the value of the best qualities of English Wheat is uprestimonials have been received from upwards of one number of the greatest number of the greatest work, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of the corn trade at the present moment, for it is extremely the remarks of the corn trade at the present moment, for it is extremely the remarks of the corn trade at the present moment, for it is extremely the remarks of the corn trade at the present moment, for it is extremely the remarks of the corn trade at the present moment, for it is extremely the remarks of the corn trade at the present moment, for it is extremely the remarks of the corn trade at the present moment, for it is extremely the corn trade at the present moment, for it is extremely the corn trade at the present moment, for it is extremely the corn trade at the present moment, for it is extremely the corn trade at the present moment. favourable to the crops now in the fields, which are at least one month earlier than they were in the beginning of May, 1845; and the wheat plants being now strong at their roots, and luxurient in their blades, nothing but unfavourable weather till the harvest months arrive can prevent a wheat crop, unusually abundant in quantity, and of very superior quality, being in due season gathered from the fields of the United Kinghom. Experience perfeetly teaches that a large growth of wheat at home is always sufficient for two years' consumption in this countake, for it is a fact grounded on the solid foundation of practice. Besides, a large quantity of old wheat still remains in the possession of our yeomanry and tenant farmers, and the dogmas of the free traders in wheat with foreign nations. "that the larger the competition of foreign wheats in our markets of consumption with wheat produced in this country may be, the higher must the value of the latter become,' can certainly never double the consumption of wheaten bread in this country, which must be done this season before the weight of foreign wheats on all our markets of consumption can press up the value of British wheats; on the contrary, probability, it will press the average price down to 40s. per quarter, if not considerably under that figure. In the arley trade likewise very little business has been transacted since the last market day.

> CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN.
> Shillings per Quarter.

Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63 .. 57 to 70
Ditto, red 47 59 ... 53 66 Lincoln and York, red .. 47 57 white 49 Northumb, and Scotch .. 47 Malt

and Scotch, Angus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 21s 0d to 25s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s d black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 6d to 24s 6d; Galway, 12s 6d to 20s 6d.
Ticks, new 32 36 old 38 44
Harrow, small, new 34 38 old 40 46 Beans White 37 43 boilers 40 Gray and hog 33 43 boilers 40 44

Town-made (per sack of 280lbs) Buckwheat, or Brank ENGLISH SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.) * * ** White clover (per cwt.) Rapeseed (per last) .. Rapeseed (per last) ... £26 28 Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, 7s

to los.
Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. 6d.
Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12 FOREIGN GRAIN.

Shillings per Quarter. Free. In Bond. Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 .. 46 — 59 Ditto ditto ... 54 - 61 ... 44 - 52 Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 56 - 63 ... 44 - 52 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 54 - 61 .. 42 - 48 Russian, nard
Ditto, soft
Spanish, hard
...55 — 55 ...58 — 62 ...44 Canadian, hard 53 — 58 .. 39 — 48

Ditto fine Russian, Prussian, &c. Dutch, feed Egyptian 33 — 35 ... 28 — 30 White, 32 to 43, gray ... 33 — 36 Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 30 Canada, 36 to 33, United
States States 32 - 35 .. 26 - 28 FOREIGN SEEDS, &c. Per Quarter.

Tares, small spring (free of duty), Dutch, £6 10s, £7.

Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £6 10s, £7.

French, per ton £7 0, £7 10

Rape cakes (free of duty) £5 10 £5 15

and 5 per cent. on the dutys

AVERAGE PRICES

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 7th to the 14th of May. Wheat Barley Oats. Rye. Beans | Peas. s, d. s, d. s, d, s, d, s, d, s, d, Mar. 28, 1846. 54 10 29 3 21 10 33 6 34 11 33 8 Week ending April 4, 1846 ... 54 3 29 4 21 9 34 2 35 2 34 9 Week Week ending 55 1 29 10 22 0 33 10 34 4 33 4 Week ending April 18, 1846. 55 5 30 2 22 1 34 0 35 0 33 3 Week ending April25, 1846... 55 9 30 7 22 6 33 7 34 10 34 2 Week ending May 2 1846 ... 56 0 30 9 22 9 33 4 35 1 35 8 age of the last six weeks ... 55 3 50 0 22 2 83 9 London aver

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

May 7, 1846) 61 10 30 10 23 4 36 2 33 3 36 10

17 0 8 0 6 0 9 6 8 6 9 1

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY.-We have had a fair supply of all kinds of stock at market to day for the time of year: the whole, or nearly so, was sold at high prices. Beef 5½d. to 6½d., Mutton 7d. to 7½d. per lb., sink-

Wakefield Corn Market, Friday.--We have to report a large supply of wheat, and fair of other grain. To-day there was a very thin attendance of millers, and the demand for wheat was limited to their immediate wants. Prices of all description of wheat must be noted Is. to 2s. per quarter lower. Considering the advanced state of the season, fine barley met with a good inquiry at previous rates. Beans sold easily on fully as good terms. Oats and shelling each in slow request at barely former rates. Malt firm.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY. - The trade throughout the week was generally of a lifeless character, the transactions in all articles have been on the most limited scale at prices mostly in favour of the buyer. With an exceedingly limited inquiry for every article of the trade at our market this morning, prices remain nominally the same as this day se'nnight.

HULL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY.—The only transactions

which have taken place in wheat during the past week which have taken place in wheat during the past week have been to our local millers, who were obliged to pay rather more money; there is not above 200 qrs. free stuff in the port. At to-day's market there was a moderate supply of wheat, from the farmers, which met with buyers at is. der qr. less money. In free foreign and bonded nothing doing. In Spring corn very little passing, In linseed and rapeseed no alteration. Linseed cakes infair demand at our quotations. Rape cakes are firmer. In bones a good deal of business passing. Guano un.

BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY .- During eport a general indisposition to buy wheat; and sale could only have been effected by submitting to a decline of s. to 2s. per quarter, to which holders are unwilling to acceed. Malt barley nominally unaltered in value. Oats were less in request, and 6d. per quarter cheaper. Beans

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY .- Since this day se might we have had a good supply of Wheat, Oats, Flour, and Oatmeal from Ireland. A large quantity of Flour is also reported from the United States, with several cargoes of Wheat and Indian Corn from the same quarter and the Mediterranean. The trade during the week has been in a languid state; the purchases of Wheat have been quite in retail, and at Friday's market a de-cline of 2d. to 3d. per bushel was generally submitted to. Flour has also been difficult to move even at a reduced market was well supported, and a fair clearance was effected by three o'clock in the afternoon. The number value. Few Oats have been wanted, and as the market has been pretty well supplied, the price has been scarcely sustained. The best mealing quality has sold at 3s. 9d. per 45lbs. In Oatmeal little has been done, and this article is also rather cheaper. As regards Barley, Beans, and Peas no change can be noted, the sales being quite in retail. Indian Corn has commanded full prices, and continues in good request for Ireland. But few transactions have occurred in Grain and Flour under lock during the week; those, however, have been at fully last Tuesday's

RICHMOND CORN MARKET. | We had a large supply of all kinds of Grain in our market to day. The prices much the same as last week. Wheat sold from 5s. to 9s.; Oats 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Barley 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Beans 4s. 9d. to

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—There was a little more business done at the Cloth Halls on Saturday, but on Tuesday the market was dull. The stocks on hand are much lower than they were in March, and prices remain firm. In the ware. houses there has been a little more business done this week than for some weeks past; there is also more doing in the way of preparation by the foreign houses for the fall trade to America. On the whole, the prospects are much brighter than was expected a few weeks ago .-Leeds Mercury.

Bradword.—For combing wools the demand is

much better. Prices are firm. There seems a disposition in the spinners to buy more freely. In the yarn market business was brisk: Stocks are very low, and the spinbusiness was drisk. Stocks are very low, and the spuners are generally working to order, and prices have an upward tendency. There was a good attendance of merchants, and they were not merely lookers on, for a great number of pieces changed hands, and a great number of orders were received for the autumn trade. The three business of trade in Burdeyal authors are designed in the content of the branches of trade in Bradford market certainly exhibits a more healthy tone.

Huddersfield.—The buyers complained to day of the vant of goods suited to the season, and consequently a

limited business only has been done. There has been a fair business doing in the warehouses during the week. HALIFAX .-- There is no alteration in this market since the last report. Wool continues in better request and ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET .- The flannel market has been decidedly worse to day, and the business transacted very limited. Few buyers have attended, and those few

purchased very sparingly. The wool market has been very quiet, and prices may be quoted the same as on the previous week.

HECKMONDWIKE BLANKET MARKET.—We have had a good attendance of buyers this week, and more business transacted, being principally for the home trade; there

is not much alteration in prices. Noils and shorts still continue very scarce and dear. LEICESTER.—Although there is not much more doing in the warehouses, there is a more healthy tone given to business; and the prevailing opinion is, that the point of depression is past. Manufacturers have produced with caution, and hence stocks are comparatively light. A fair export trade has been done in fancy hosiery and gloves, though but a limited one for stockings. Yarns are in fair demand, and spinners hint at a rise in prices. There is more doing in wools, and prices rule if anything a shade

higher.
THE IRON TRADE.—Our Birmingham correspondent states that the ironmasters in South Staffordshire not only refuse to accede to the terms on which the miners offer to resume their work, but are acting in concert with a view to keep the present stocks low enough to maintain current rates for iron. Some of the largest manufacturers have already determined to blow out a few of their furnaces. In these circumstances, there is reason to fear that the miners now on strike will have much less demand for their labour than is sufficient to enable them to sustain the rate of wages at which they struck, -Morning Chronicle.

GLASGOW .- Cotton Yarn: There has been rather a better feeling in the market this week, and prices are generally steady. Cotton Goods: There is no change apparent in the market since last report. For general description there is very little inquiry. Considerable sales have been effected, but mostly at prices not remunerating. Iron: Prices are as undernoted:—Pig iron, £3 15s.; bar iron, £10; nail rods, £11; boiler plates and sheets, £13 10s. American Produce: Sweet barrel flour, best Canadian, 32s. 6d.; sour ditto, 32s. 6d. nett per barrel; 1st Montreal pots, 23s. 6d. to 24s.; 1st ditto pearls, 23s. 6d.; lard, common, 47s. to 48s.; ditto, refined, 50s.; cheese, States, ordinary, 52s.; ditto, best, 55s.; butter, Canadian, 70s. to 75s. There is little alteration in prices during the past week. The demand for flour is not large, buyers hanging off till the new measures of Reel comes into operation.
There is a demand for Indian meal, principally, however,

> SERIOUS ACCIDENT WITH GUNPOWDER. -- On Tuesday afternoon a distressing accident occurred to a lad named James Cooper, aged ten years, the son of respectable parents, residing at 17, Jane-terrace, Isabella-street, Waterloo-road. It appeared that he was making fireworks, and, while mixing up the combustibles in a mortar, the whole contents suddenly ignited with a loud report, forcing out the windows of the room, and frightfully disfiguring the poor boy, who was taken up quite insensible from the effect of

> GREEN PEAS from Devons hire were offered yesterday at Covent-garden mark cet at 10s. per half sieve. The pea blossom in the different market gardens in the neighbourhood of t'ne metropolis is very fine, and in a forward state, and promises a very forward

A Poor Man's Life saved by Holloway's Pills. - Jeremiah Laughlin, a por ter about the quays of Dublin, was afflicted for years v.ith shortness of breath, spitting of phlegm, night per spirations, and general weakness of body, a want of ar petite, sick headache, besides suffering much from the liver. This man was in the second stage of consumption, and not expected to live three months, when he cour aenced the use of Holloways wonderful Pills, and by their means alone he is now as strong, as hale, and as wel', as ever he was in his life.

" MAZRPPA."

The story of Mazeppa is a well-known one; namely that of the young Pole, who, being "bound naked on the back of a wild horse, on account of an intrigue with the lady of a certain great noble of his country, was carried by his steed into the heart of the Ukraine, and being there picked up by some Cossacks, in a state apparently of utter hopelessness and exhaustion, recovered, and lived to be long after the prince and this extraordinary manner. Lord Byron has repreventure as being related in a half serious, half sportive way by Mazeppa himself, to no less a person than Charles the Twelith of Sweden, in some of whose last sians. It is needless to praise a poem so well known a pilgrimage to Niagara. He was about to be very much as this, suffice it to say that its merits are at least wrapt, astounded by its terrible grandeur, when the spray equal to its great popularity. We can only afford fell upon his new hat, and he could not but groan for the room for a few lines.

THE WILD HORSE AND MAZEPPA. "Bring forth the horse!" the horse was brought In truth he was a noble steed, A Tartar of the Ukraine breed, Who look'd as though the speed of thought Were in his limbs; but he was wild, Wild as the wild deer, and untaught, With spur and bridle undefiled—

They bound me on, that menial throng, Upon his back with many a thong; They loosed him with a sudden lash-Away!-away!-and on we dash!-Torrents less rapid and less rash.

"Away, away, my steed and I, Upon the pinions of the wind, All human dwellings left behind; We sped like meteors through the sky, When with its crackling sound the night Is chequer'd with the northern light.

The boughs gave way and did not tear My limbs; and I found strength to bear My wounds, already scarr'd with cold-My bonds forbade to loose my hold. We rustled through the leaves like wind, Left hrubs, and trees, and wolves behind; By night I heard them on the track, Their troop came hard upon our back, With their long gallop, which can tire The hound's deep hate, and hunter's fire: Where'er we flew they followed on, Nor left us with the morning sun; Behind I saw them, scarce a rood, At day-break winding through the wood, And through the night had heard their feet, Their stealing, rustling step repeat.

Methought the dash of waves was nigh; There was a gleam too of the sky, Studded with stars; it is no dream; The wild horse swims the wilder stream! The bright broad river's gushing tide Sweeps, winding onward, far and wide. And we are half-way, struggling o'er To you unknown and silent shore.

From out you tuft of blackening firs. Is it the wind those branches stirs? No. no! from out the forest prance A trampling troop; I see them come! In one vast squadron they advance! The steeds rush on in plunging pride; But where are they the reins to guide? A thousand horse-and none to ride! With flowing tail, and flying mane, Wide nostrils-never stretch'd by pain, Mouths bloodless to the bit or rein, And feet that iron never shod, And flanks unscarr'd by spur or rod, A thousand horse, the wild, the free,

Methought I heard a courser neigh,

Like waves that follow o'er the sea, Came thickly thundering on, As if our faint approach to meet. The sight re-nerved my courser's feet, A moment staggering, feebly fleet, A moment, with a faint low neigh, He answer'd, and then fell; With gasps and glazing eyes he lay, And reckless limbs immoveable,

His first and last career is done! On came the treop-they saw him stoop They saw me strangely bound along His back with many a bloody thong: They stop-they start-they snuff the air, Gallop a moment here and there, Approach, retire, wheel round and round, Then plunging back with sudden bound, Headed by one black mighty steed, Who seem'd the patriarch of his breed. Without a single speck or hair Of white upon his shaggy hide; They snort—they foam—neigh—swerve aside, And backward to the ferest fly, By instinct from a human eye.

ON THE YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL COUNTESS PLUTER.

Who organised and commanded a troop in the late Polish Revolution; and when the independence of Poland was finally crushed, died of a broken heart. (From the Literary Gazette.)

The missile with resistless fury sent, Though fragile be its nature, in that flight Gains fresh endurance and unwented might, Through all opposing strength to force a vent; But that new nature, for the purpose lent, Enduring only 'till its task is o'er, It then resumes the same it own'd before, And falls and shivers as its power is spent: Thus was a woman's heart for Poland's sake, Inspired with energy before unknown, And armed with strength and firmness not its

Thus did that heart, its trial ended, break, To prove, when all that made it move was past, That it was still but woman's at the last.

> SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. NO, XIV.

OUR SUMMONS. Men of the honest heart, Men of the stalwart hand, Men, willing to obey, Thence able to command: Men of the rights withheld.

Slaves of the power abused, Machines cast to neglect, When your freshness has been used. Ye labourers in the vineyard, We call you to your toil! Though bleak may be the furrows,

The seed is in the soil. Tis not to raise a palace, Where Royalty may dwell, Nor built for broken hearts The petty parish hell; 'Tis not to turn the engine,

Tis not the field to till, That, for the meed you gain, Might be a desert still! 'Tis not to dig the grave,

Where the dying miner delves; 'Tis not to toil for others But to labour for yoursdees. And nobler coin will pay you,

Than kings did e'er award To the men, they hired to murder, The brothers they should guard. No glittering stars of knighthood, Shall soil your simple vest-But the better star of honor,

Brave heart in honest breast. No changing Norman titles. To hide your English name-

But the bester one of freeman, With its blazoning of fame, Up! Labourers in the vineyard!

Prepare ye for the toil! For the sun shines on the forrows' And the seed is in the soil.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead.

Reviews.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S MAGAZINE - MAY. London: Punch Office, S5, Fleet-street. and St. James" contained in this number, is brief, shore, upon which the breakers of the Gulf, whether at but good. Many beautiful thoughts and striking reflections are strung like gems of rarest value on the of their madness, and chanting to the ears of the poor

SPRING AND HOPE. The sweet breath of the senson should open hearts, as it uncloses myriads of buis and flowers. So, let us sit upon this tree-trunk—this elm felled and lopped in December. Stripped, mained, and overthrown, a few of its twigs are dorted with green leaves; spring still working

thread of the story, as, for example, the following :-

within it, like hope in the conquered brave. FETTED WRONGS.

abashed by omnipotent benevolence into charity; and you forgive the wrong you have received from man, in your deep gratitude to God.

Nevertheless, there are natures hardly susceptible of such influence. There are folks who would take their leader of the nation among whom he had arrived in smallest wrongs with them into Paradise. Go where they will, they carry with them a travelling-case of insented the strange and wild incidents of this ad. Juries. Do we not know Trumperly? A very regular man, and a most respectable shopkeeper. He taketh his sabbath walk. He looketh round upon a wide expanse. The heath is illuminated with flowering furze. He stands campaigns the Cossack Hetman took a distinguished upon a veritable field of cloth of gold. He is about to part. He tells it during the desolate bivouack of smile on the natural splendour, when again he recollects Charles and the few friends who fled with him the had half-sovereign taken ten days ago, and at the towards Turkey after the bloody overthrow of extremest corners of his mouth the smile dies, a death of Paltowa." The gallant Mazeppa died soon after his suddenness. And Grizzleton? Did he not travel for flight with Charles, and thus probably escaped a enjoyment, and did not some past, particular wrong, worse fate, that of falling into the hands of the Ruscotton umbrella, price one dollar, that he had lost at

money—some sort of departed umbrella. "May-day for the People" is an excellent article, by Argus Reach, in which the writer warmly urges travelling for the million" as one of the best means to enjoyment which could be conferred on the people, and the very best means for breaking down local and the very best means for breaking down local and national prejudices, and thus aiding progression and preventing war. He would have the "cheap trips" not stop at the "white cliffs of Albion":—

'Tis but a hop, skip, and a jump to the Falaises of France, and the long sea dykes and level corn-kelds of Flanders. In a year or two the former country will be intersected by railroads—the glorious old towns of the several excellent ballads, including, "Adam Bel, latter are already knit by their iron bands. Well, then, gentlemen Directors of the Great Northern Line of France "Valentine and Ursine," and "The Birth of St. France, and the long sea dykes and level corn-kelds of and its many branches-Directors of the Flemish and the English railways, why not come to some amicable arrangement and concert cheap trips in communication with each other? Easter is a festival in all three countries: --- why not teach the people of either the sweets and advantages of foreign travel? Why not dispatch the Londoner, and for that matter the men of Lancashire and York, across the water to orchards of La belle Nornandie, and thence away by Amiens and Lisle, or Valenciennes, down into the historic "Low Countries;" while we in our towns should receive equal crowds of our friends the Braves Belges and the blouse-clad men of Normandy and Picardy. There is nothing impracticable in the scheme. Only let such trips be performed—and they could be so performed—at the expense of a few, a very few pounds, and hundreds of thousands who new no more think of visiting Dieppe and Rouen, or Ghent and Bruges, than of starting for the antipodes, would be all agog for a week to be passed in some strange landhitherto dimly known by the vague phrase "abroad." We are certain that the happiest results would flow from such an intermingling of France, Belgium, and England. It would form friendships - dissipate preudices—convey instruction—bind together by the ties of acquaintanceship and pleasant recollections thousands who, ignorant of each other and each other's lands, would be the first to cheer on quarrelling statesmen, and throw up their caps for war. Let nations know each other, and acquire the habit of inter-communication, and you will check hostile feelings in their bud. Acquaintances are not so likely to quarrel as strangers. Time was when the inhabitants of England were as much divided for all practical purposes as the inhabitants of Europe now are. What was the consequence ? Civil war-eounty against county-the strife of the Roses. When Scotland and England fought the battle of Bannear us, or nearer, than the Scotch capital, and as surely as that time will come so will an age which will regard

waited in expectation of another Flodden. In the "Hedgehog Letters" the cabman moraliseth on the late war with the Sikhs, and the glory, gore, and God-praising, relating thereto. This number contains an excellent chapter of the "History for Young England" giving a graphic of the "History for We should state that the markly Herald. Young England," giving a graphic picture of the wringing of Magna Charter from the tyrant John, of ber containg several pieces of music) are sold for twowhom it is well said that, "he died more thoroughly pence. To all our musical and would-be musical hated, and more deservedly condemned to everlasting infamy, than any other man of whom history keeps

contemptuous record." There are several poetical contributions in this number—one from the pen of Mr. Coopen, entitled "The Poor Man's Coat," but we have no room for

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. May London: Simmonds and Ward, Barge Yard,

The present number opens with a condensed account of Capt. Fremont's reports of his discoveries in the Rocky Mountains, North California, and the Snowy Ridges. Capt. Fremont's expedition was executed under the orders of the United States Government. This account, although much condensed, imparts startling information of regions hitherto hardly known to exist. We have also in this number the continuation of Mr. Hooton's "Rides, Rambles, and Sketches in Texas;" decidedly the most interesting series of papers yet published concerning that country. Mr. Hooton's exposure of the infamous frauds of the emigration book-makers well deserves the utmost publicity. We give a few

extracts:-

THE TEXAN CAPITAL. What does the reader think of the capital city of a houses really built, and some thousand of stately stone erections of the imagination, forming visionary distance towards the extreme north part of the city" when it is an avenue, and upon which many wonderful things are to be done, that will look very fine when they are done and do look fine! Yet by this rascally kind of castle-building are poor, anxious, and striving emigrants deluded into a wilderness, to live like wild men mayhap, if they live at all—or, more probably, to perish outright, because they have no means left wherewith to return!

TEXAN DISEASES,

Bilious fevers, of different degrees of intensity; ague and fever producing irrecoverable postration of the system, delirium, and eventually death; with cholera, will be "Communistic in Social Economy-Utilitain different mitigated stages, constitute the general, rian in Morais-Republican in Politics-and Antidiseases in Texas of a formulable character. At the theological in Religion." The "Reasener" takes town of Houston, which isadmirably situated in a swamp, the latter malady most extensively prevails, and numbers die there every season. The filthiness and corruption of the water, which there is execrable, appear to be one main cause of this periodical summer mortality; aided, doubtless, by the miasma of the postilent surrounding neighbourhood. A tolerably correct idea may be formed new era in history, by giving birth to the art of improved the nature of the locality of Houston, from the fact that ing government, and increasing the civil happiness of after the setting in of the rains the town becomes next to horse being able to drag or flounder through the deep miry ground by which it is at that season, as it were,

Houston is seventy or eighty miles inland (a long distance within the "narrow strip"), and yet Mr. Kennedy says that "persons who arrive in summer will be quite safe by retiring fifty or sixty miles inland." To "retire" to Houston in summer is exactly the same to a stranger as retiring to a church yard to see his own grave dug. Take newly-arrived emigrants on the average, and not two in ten would survive twelve months.

A TEXAN BOSPITAL.

Connected with matters of a sanatory nature, I must not forget to add that Mr. Kennedy has mentioned the existence in Galveston of a General Hospital for the Whether it be a junior St. Bartholomew's or a Guy's, we are not informed: nor did I ever ascertain whether any saint in the calendar had or had not any patronage over it. Of this fact I am certain-that, as the juveniles of Cocaigne have it, it was a "regular Guy" to look at. A mile and a half from any human habitation, it stood alone in the desert, dead, silent, and seemingly aloof from all living and active Christian sympathy. It was nothing more than a long and ordinary weatherboarded and shingled house, one story high, raised on cedar blocks about two or three feet from the ground, with two windows in front, a door in the middle, and a flight of four or five woden steps by which to communicate within and without. On one side it looked out upon a landscape of wild sea swamp, covered with hundreds of shricking and screaming aquatic birds; while an old and ruined wooden fort, combined with the wrecks of once gallant sailing vessels, now fast embedded in the sands of the bay, formed the background. On the other hand, The portion of the Editor's story of "St. Giles the prospect was that of a wild flat wilderness of sandy ebb or flow of tide, were everlastingly easting the foam sick and dying within, day and night, the doleful and

solemn song of eternity! DON'T GO TO TEXAS.

Out of the thirty individuals who went out in the same moment any other views than those of obtaining land, realm of England. either by purchase, or through the medium of the governnent grants—of squatting upon it, and becoming for the emainder of their natural lives good citizens of the new The doings of men are not to be thought of with less Republic. Look at the result. Of all this number, not In the first place—all the most serious reverses that

charity for a gossip in a green lane. Nay, try it, reader | one succeeded in effecting the object for which he had | the English armies have met with against the French | on your own account. Say that you have a small wrong left home and country, crossed thousands of miles of during a century past, have occurred under the leaderat your heart; say, that in your bosom you nurse a pet ocean, and gone to Texas. Before Christmas of the same ship of princes of the house of Hanover. the brick-and-mortar world; see the innocent beauty United States; some were dying, some dead, and some at the battle of Fontenoy, where, through his mismanagespread around you; the sunny heavens smiling protect. almost perishing from sheer want, either because they ment, it was beaten by the French under Marshal ing love upon you; listen to the harmonies breathing could get nothing to do, or were too sick and reduced to Saxe. about you; and then say, is not this immortal injury of work at all; and some others, alas! were imprisoned upon | The late Duke of York, the uncle of the present Queen, yours a wretched thing, a moral fungus, of no more ac- the island, merely because their resources being com- commanded a British force which was always unfortucount than a mildewed toadstool? Of course. You are pletely exhausted, they had not left the means wherewith to get away.

Several other interesting articles are continued in ferred to our columns but cannot afford room. Seven volumes of this useful periodical are now complete; the present number is the first of the eighth volume. As a record of Colonial history, and a representative of Colonial interests, this publication is unrivalled.

MATILDA: or, THE MEMOIRS OF A YOUNG WOMAN. By Eugene Sue. PAULA MONTI: or, THE HOTEL LAMBERT.

By EUGENE SUE. London: W. M. Clark, Warwick Lane, Paternos-

These two works form portions of the "People's Edition" of the writings of M. Sue, now in course of publication by Mr. Clark. The extraordinary cheap-New York. And in this way do we often shadow present ness of this edition is truly astonishing. "Matilda," pleasures with the thought of some sort of counterfeit an immense work, is sold for two shillings; and 'Paula Monti' for eightpence. The extraordinary mass of print, besides illustrations, contained in these volumes must be seen to be understood, any description would fall short of the reality.

> PICTORIAL SHAKESPEARE. Part viii. PICTORIAL BALLADIST. Part vill.

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

The parts before us of these excellent works fully

THE MUSICAL HERALD. London: [G. Biggs, 421, Strand.

We shall best explain the nature of this new periodical by quoting an extract from the introductory address "to the reader:"-

This work will be published in weekly numbers, at a price which will render it easily accessible to every one who takes an interest in the subject. Each number will be divided into two 'parts; the one composed of music, and the other of musical literature. The music will consist of a selection of vocal and instrumental pieces of a very varied description. It will comprise songs by the greatest ancient and modern composers, both English and foreign; and the finest national ballads, both of our own and other countries, but uniformly with English words; vocal duets, trios, glees, madrigals; and short pieces for the pianoforte and other instruments. The vocal pieces will be with or without a pianoforte accompaniment, according to the intention of the composers and the character of the music. In general the songs and duets will be accompanied, the glees and madrigals without accompaniment; but there must, in both cases, be occasional exceptions. Among the instrumental pieces, no long or elaborate compositions will be included; they will be short, light, and elegant; not calculated (as instrumental pieces too often are) to puzzle the player and weary the listeners, but to give variety to the domestic enjoyment of a musical evening.

The literary portion will be adapted, as much as possible, to the instruction as well as entertainment of the general reader. It will include articles (partly original and partly selected from the best authors) on the history of music, and its present state in this and other countries: nockburn, London was nearly as distant from Edinburgh on the lives and characters of the greatest musicians in as it is now from Constantinople. Paris will soon be as every age; on the objects of the art and the best means of

Such are the promises held out by the editor, and, the idea of the recurrence of a Waterloo just as wild as so far as we can judge by a first number, they are we should now look upon the notions of a man who realised. The music contained in this number is well selected, and from first to last it has the appearance of a publication born for success; indeed, of that consummation there can be no misgiving We should state that the weekly numbers (each numfriends we cordially recommend the Musical Herald.

THE FAMILY HERALD. PART XXXVI. Lon-

don: G. Biggs, 421, Strand. This Part concludes the third volume of this excellent publication, and it affords us much pleasure to learn that its unexampled success, placed as it is at the head of the penny press, continues un-diminished. The prosperity of the Family Herald has naturally excited competition, and many imitators and rivals have sought the patronage of the public, but none with the success which has attended and still attends this periodical. Success is some-times achieved without being deserved, and sometimes deserved without being achieved, but in the present instance the merits of the work are of the first order, and its success has been commensurate with its merits. "Political information," and 'scientific knowledge' are both of the utmost importance, but still it is not possible, nor desirable, that people should always be occupied with politics or science; mental refreshment of a lighter character is needed for relaxation, and such refreshment the Family Herald amply affords. The reader must not suppose that politics and science are proscribed in the Family Herald, quite the contrary. Politics are to be found in its pages, but not party politics: its politics are those of Universalism, affecting the whole human race. In science, too, although the reader country consisting of at most some fifty or sixty wooden will not meet with dry disquisitions, he will find no lack of "facts and philosophy" presented in an agreable form. The editorial articles are singularly streets, and adorned with splendid public edifices of clever and original performances. In the present marble, dug from undug quarries, and not yet existing in part, for instance, the two articles on "The Capitals embryo even in the brain of an architect? The Rev. Mr. of the World," and that on "Good and Bad Men." departments of the Family Herald-the "Romances," the whole extent of the contemplated city." This is just | "useful information and amusement for the million,"

> acquire a vast increase of subscribers. "THE REASONER."-The advocates of free thought and champions of mankind's progression will be glad to learn that Mr. G. J. Holyoake is again in the field, and about to assume the editorship of a new two-penny weekly periodical, bearing the title of "The Reasoner." This new champion of right and truth will make its first appearance on Wednesday, the 3rd of June, and, according to the prospectus,

for its motto the following:-It is time that men should tolerate nothing ancient that reason does not respect, and to shrink from no novelty to which reason may conduct. It is time that the human powers, so long occupied by subordinate objects and inferior arts, should mark the commencement of a man. It is time that legislators, instead of that narrow totally inaccessible save by water; neither carriage nor and dastardly coasting, which never ventures to lose sight of usage and precedent, should, guided by the polarity of reason, hazard a bolder navigation, and discover, in unexplored regions, the treasures of public fecility,-Sir James Mackintosh.

ROYALTY.

"God save the king-and kings-For if He don't, I doubt if men will longer; I think I hear a little bird that sings, 'The people by and by will be the stronger.'"

the good things to be found in the Popular Informant. The blessed system of British Taxation, and the rapacity of the black slugs of the Church, meet with Coburg, even harm? ample justice in its pages, as we have shown by the things its pages afford. Just to what the reader's appetite we will give him a taste of the feast; but pluck in riding at his fences. of course, if he is a sensible man, he will not be satisfied with the mere morsel we offer him.

THE GUELPHS.

THE ROYAL INCAPABLES AND INCURABLES-FUM THE FOURTH-THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND MRS. JORDAN-MORAL SUSSEX-BRUNSWICK'S REJECTED.

not find them distinguished either by their virtues or their talents.

Let us pass over the arbitrary spirit of George the first, who never even learned to speak English, and the avavessel as myself, not more than three entertained for a their exalted station, as princes of the blood royal of the equally dependent upon public charity, with this sole dis-

the nation at large.

nate, and at length through, his blunders, was defeated by a set of beardless French recruits, and for the most part, perished miserably in the marshes of the Scheldt. this number, and a beautiful poem by Mr. W. Sal-mon, of Jamaica, extolling "The Black-Eyed Creole," which last we should like to have transperity, were separated from it.

These untoward events, of course, occurred only through the obtuseness of these individuals. George the third at last sank into drivelling idiotcy.

The late Duke of Gloucester, his nephew, was known as 'Silly Billy," and his son, the Duke of Cambridge, might worthily have inherited his cousin's nickname, having recently made himself remarkable even amongst the very silly Dukes who have lately been taking the bread out of the clown's mouth and spoiling the pantomime. He is the author of an observation which will hand

him down to posterity, and which I dare say you remember. He called in question the existence of the potatoe disease, and the impending famine in Ireland, "because

So much for the incapables of this family; let us now examine the remainder of it. The Duke of York, for instance, the blundering soldier, was deprived of the chief command of the army on account of his corrupt practices; and these were brought to light through the exertions of the late Duke of Kent, who hoped to step into his shoes by exposing a brother's

George, Prince of Wales, first regent, and then fourth in mind: sovereign of that name, was a bloated mass of moral and physical corruption. He was a "Hoary Hal," without his courage, wit or generosity. He has been justly stigmatised as "one who was never true to man or wo. man, who was false alike to his friends and his principles, and who has left behind him an example for youth to shun and age to avoid; whose abilities were confined to some skill in cutting coats and an undeniable taste for cookery." The chief historical act of his public life was his refusal of the petition of the fallen Napoleon who threw himself on his generosity to be allowed to end his cays in England, and whom he sent to die on the rock of St. Helena. Of the many remarkable incidents of his private life, not the least disgraceful was, his being turned off the turf by the Jockey Club for cheating. William the fourth, who often shared with his cousin the epithet of "Silly Billy," was an exemplary father and considered one of the best of the family; but he left Mrs. Jordan, the actress, the mother of his children, to die in positive destitution, though he had formerly been in the habit of waiting at the door of the theatre to receive her

salary when she performed. Of the Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, and better known as the "Devil Duke," it is unnecessary to remind you. The late Duke of Sussex, who was always considered the flower of the flock, married Lady Augusta Murray, and then abandoned his wife and children, in pretended deference to a law made after the event, which declared invalid all marriages contracted by members of the royal family without the Sovereign's consent. But though he unquestionably took advantage of this act to epudiate a tie which no ex-post facto law could dissever (for Parliament, though it can do most things, cannot make right wrong), still his pretended obedience to the laws of his country did not prevent him, after the act was passed, from marrying Lady Cecilia Buggins. Lady cause she had children by him. But Lady Cecilia Buggins, who had married him after such marriage had been declared by law a state of concubinage, was received, and after his death created Duchess of Inverness by the present Queen.

Prince George of Cambridge, one of the last male scions of this house, is already walking in the footsteps of his father and uncles.

It is not, therefore, on the plea of having served or edified the nation by its virtues or its talents, that the house of Hanover can ground any claim to a permanent provision. The most plausible reason it can plead in support of its claim to the continuance of the national bounty is, the fact of having so long enjoyed it. But this is an argument that might be pleaded with equal justice in favour of the rats, who for several generations have bred unmolested in a farmer's barn and lived upon his

This hopeful Guelphic stock has been attempted to be improved by a graft from the Brunswick. You have a specimen of this family in the late reigning Duke of Brunswick, now cooling his heels on the pavement of the streets of London, because turned out of his native Duchy -an event which speaks volumes for his princely

THE COBURGS.

WOMEN OF THE ARDENNES - THE SAXE-COBURG

their poverty by their alliances with the Guelphs; for which John Bull has paid the piper: the Coburgs more than any, because poorer than any. They are very thrifty, and up to a trick or two to raise the wind, though not remarkable for any other kind of ingenuity.

Prince Leopold, now king of the Belgians, who lodged on a third floor when he took the fancy of the Princess Charlotte, was endowed with fifty thousand a year, and 2 palace at Claremont; but he continued to sell his cabbages and greens, and to feed his household upon rabbits, until called to the throne of Belgium, where, with the the Asiatic cholera had spread through several of the money he had saved in England, he has bought large estates in the Ardennes, and having eased us of a good tality in some of the principal towns. It is reported deal of cash, now deprives us in some measure of our to have extended from Bokhara across the Persian good name, because, passing for an English Prince, he frontier to Herat and Meshid, thence south of the turns the old women out of his woods, where, according | Caspian to Teheran, and still further south to Ispato the custom of the country, they have been in the habit han. Recent accounts from Odessa state that it has of gathering sticks since their infancy.

Lawrence, who, in 1810, visited this interesting spot, either if published in a high-priced form would be cried up Duke governed as sovereign prince over an independent in his own proper person, or in that of a friend equally trustasses worthy to rank with any in the English state, the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, with a population of worthy with himself, says, in allusion to Austin, "Some language. Besides the "editorialities" the several some forty thousand souls, which brought him in a few hundred pounds a year, £2,800 if I remember right. This about 1,200 miles from St. Petersburgh. If these (the log-houses before mentioned), "is a broad and "Poetry," and the other and varied matter—are was not much, considering that he had a court, minis—accounts are to be trusted, the disease has taken a beautiful street called Congress Avenue, passing through all excellent. It is really and truly the purveyor of ters, chamberlains, and an army to pay out of it; but, somewhat irregular course, in a direction west by like greater sovereigns, as he could make and unmake north; and it does not appear to have followed the as much as to say, there is a line marked out by the and tof the million we heartly recommend it. The laws, and levy taxes, if there had been anything left to banks of great rivers as in the former irruption of plough upon the prairie, to be called Congress Avenue fourth volume just commenced will, we doubt not, squeeze out of his subjects, and establish any custom- 1828.30. The disease which reached England in

of turning these privileges to account. such. But as soon as this very little potentate had issued as much of this money as either his subjects those who were attacked perished. or any of the neighbouring states would take, he sudhaving no one to control him in his dominions, was nathe expense of his own and his neighbour's subjects; so he of the mighty hero's mighty charger. would have been in England, though at the expense of government, and in a somewhat different way. After this very illustrious example (but with an excuse which this illustrious personage had not), the worthy people on whose kands this spurious coin was left, became smashers were coined for issue only, as the princes of Coburg seem

We have already given our readers two samples of tutional queens; and from this batch our own Prince There is not much in him-howshould there be in a

Since he has been Prince Consort, though at first he extracts given in former numbers of this paper. threatened to do preposterously ridiculous things, he has Another subject is treated of in the second number sunk down into insignificance, chequered by a few quiet of this excellent work, a subject dear to all "loyal absurdities. When he first came over from Germany, Englishman,"—ROYALTY. How treated the reader we heard, it is true, of attempts to change the uniform of will learn if he will refer to the work itself, which we the British army from red to a policeman's blue, and of advise him to do if he would enjoy the good ordering private meets with the royal stag-hounds, be-

Gotha, he meekly resigned himself to the perpetration of the celebrated Albert tom-fool-hat, with which he has indemnified himself for the failure of his other designs upon the British army-to the encouragement of animal obesity by breeding fat porkers, for which he obtained a prize at the last King-street Cattle Show-and to patter-If we examine the history of the members of this ing after a quiet pack of harriers, safe and slow. But family since George the first ascended the throne of do not let us complain of his want of spirit, for when he Great Britain, in the beginning of the last century, we do does pluck a spirit up, it is only to squabble with the parish officers about the rating of the Windsor farm, on which he breeds fat cattle, contending that he does not occupy it beneficially-an allegation which is, in this sense of the word, undeniable, that it would be far more benerice and corruption of George the second, to consider | ficially occupied, if the poor of the parish were settled on | how their posterity and successors have done credit to it, and Prince Albert located in the Union. Both are tinction, that many of the Union paupers have at some Let us see how they have contributed to the weal and time or other contributed to the burthens of the state, glory of the country, and what example they have set to and that the Consort-paper who shows so little feeling for his fellows, has been a burthen to the country ever since he has been in it.

HOW ROYALTY MIGHT BE SUPPORTED. LODGINGS TO LET"-" WASHING AND MANGLING DONE HERE"-" WALK UP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, JUST A-GOING TO EXHIBIT"-THE MORAL.

Her present Majesty, personally inoffensive, and from her sex entitled to your respect, but for what you contribute to her support, would have been confined to the bare enjoyment of her royal residences. She might have let out Windsor Castle in lodgings, or stuck up a bill with Apartments to let for Single Gentlemen" over Buckingam Palace. She might have taken in washing for private families; and Prince Albert might have turned the mangle, or plied with saddle donkeys in Windsor Park for hire; for any means of livelihood which either possessed from any other source than that derived from the thews and sinews of the hardworking British people.

I know that there are many who like to see the dignity of the nation maintained by the magnificence of the sovereign representing it; and this is a very pardonable vanity; it might be even commendable if royalty were good sonse and justice were attended to.

children; or any other voluntary system established, enjoyment of it.

But whether such grants be made either by a real or

A'man has a right to keep a footman in red plush breeches; coachman with a powdered wig, a three-cornered hat, and nosegay in his button-hole; a flunky to walk after his wife and daughters, with a gold-headed Malacca cane; but he has no right to do all this whilst his brother is starving.

If the poor laws were altered to their present oppressive oruelty to save a couple of millions, we have no right to squander a million on Royalty when we could get an American President for five thousand a year, or a Duke for nothing. Only two numbers of the Popular Informant have

as yet appeared, but we are convinced that the author has good stuff in him, enough to produce many more numbers as valuable as these two. There are plenty of subjects for his pen. At home there are the sufferings of the Poor Law victims—the evils of our factory system—the wrongs of the mining population the grievances of our seamen—the abuses in the army and navy—the wrongs of Ireland, tyranny of her landlords, rascality of her "patriots," and mischievous administration of her rulers. Abroad there are colonial jobbing and mismanagement-Russian ambition and tyranny, and state of Eastern Europe-State of Germany-State of Italy-Louis-Philippe's fraud and force supported system of "liberal" tyranny, &c. &c. &c. On all these subjects the author of the Popular Informant may employ his pen with advantage to the public, and we hope that at least some of them will be treated of in future numbers. Of course we also hepe that the author will be en-Of course we also hope that the author will be encouraged in his labours by the support of the public. We may as well remind our readers that the Popular Informant is published by Mr. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, and the numbers (1 and 2) may be had together for eightpence. It is a publication that should be found in every popular library, placed Augusta Murray, who married him when it was perfectly on the table of every coffee-room, be discussed in lawful to do so, was taken no notice of by the court be- every meeting and workshop, read at every fireside, and, finally, be handed down to our sons, and son's

"they may see, That such things were before the world was free."

General Intelligence.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—A few days ago, a pitched battle was fought in the Meadows, near Nottingham, the other evening, near ten o'clock, between two female combatants, Mary Ann Good and Maria) fessing to be their "lovers," acted as seconds on the eccasion! Many rounds were fought, and no doubt it would have continued a great length of time but them to make off. They are, however, far from satisfied with having degraded themselves to this extent only; to show still further their lamentable defor the appearance of a policeman, which compelled pravity, they have already made another match which is to come off on Whit Monday. Assyrian Antiquities.—Letters have been received

from Mossul throwing light on the researches of Mr. Layard, at Nimrud, at the junction of the Zab with the Tigris. The works had been interrupted by the last Pacha of Mossul, on the pretence that he must THE ROYAL GREENGROCER—LEOPOLD AND THE OLD see whether the antiquities discovered were fit for the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. Mr. Layard "smasher" -- Prince (Pauper) Albert and his appealed to Constantinople, and, although no firman had arrived, he had again begun his excavations. The hill on which the ruins stand is artificial, as at of the Coburg, though of course this is meant only as a figure of speech, because in a material point of view, the Coburgs, like all these German families, have enriched their novements by their all these differences of the course the state of the course the figures are different to those found by Botha. but there is no doubt that these, like the latter, are of Assyrian origin. A much more considerable part of the sculptures are more mythological than at Khorsabad; the architecture of both palaces are the same; and at Nimrud, as at Khorsabad, are found portices with colossal winged bulls or lions with human heads and arms, holding flowers or deer; there are also a great number of inscriptions in the persepoliran and cuneiform characters. THE CHOLERA.—In a late number we stated that

provinces of Persia, and had given rise to great morcrossed the Russian boundary, and has appeared at I have said that the Coburgs are up to a few schemes to raise the wind, as well as thrifty. The late reigning pian and Black Seas; while, according to the latest pian and Black Seas; while, according to the latest intelligence from Riga, it has broken out at Oren-Timbe governed as sovereign prince over an independent intelligence from Riga, it has broken out at Oren-Timbe governed as sovereign prince over an independent intelligence from Riga, it has broken out at Oren-Timbe governed as sovereign prince over an independent intelligence from Riga, it has broken out at Oren-Timbe governed as sovereign prince over an independent intelligence from Riga, it has broken out at Oren-Timbe governed as sovereign prince over an independent intelligence from Riga, it has broken out at Oren-Timbe governed as sovereign prince over an independent intelligence from Riga, it has broken out at Oren-Timbe governed as sovereign prince over an independent intelligence from Riga, it has broken out at Oren-Timbe governed as sovereign prince over an independent intelligence from Riga, it has broken out at Oren-Timbe governed as sovereign prince over an independent intelligence from Riga, it has broken out at Oren-Timbe governed as sovereign prince over an independent intelligence from Riga. burg in the Uralian mining districts, crossed the Volga, and appeared on the European side at Kasan, house regulations he thought fit, he soon devised a way 1831, prevailed in Persia for seven years, from 1823 to 1830. It appeared at Orenburg for the first time He began by coining silver money of base metal. This in 1823; and was confined to this quarter for a dores, died at Cupar, on Wednesday week, at the admoney, which was made a legal tender, was taken both in period of five years. It reappeared at Orenburg in vanced age of a hundred years, five weeks, and three and out of his dominions. People knew that there was not 1829, and its prevalence and fatality in this province days, having been born on the 15th of March, 1746. a pennyworth of metal in a shilling, just as the people were so great, that upwards of one-tenth part of the In the rebellion of '45, her father took a very prominknow in England that there is not a farthing's worth of inhabitants were seized with it, and one fourth of paper in a five pound Bank of England note; but one was those who were attacked died. It reached St. Peters.

Duke of Cumberland, and long survived that eventconsidered to represent the value of a shilling, in the burgh in July, 1831; and England on the 26th of ful period. same way that the other does five sovereigns, by passing October of that year. At Tiflis, where it is again

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—Passers by will observe denly refused to receive any of it back into his treasury, that hoarding is in the course of erection round the or even into his principality; and consequently all those Palace-gate entrance at Hyde-park-corner, which is who had trusted to his ducal effigy stamped upon the coin preparatory to the placing of Mr. Wyatt's equestrian who took part in Rodney's celebrated victory over found themselves with worthless trash instead of so many statue of the Duke of Wellington upon the arch. If Count de Grasse. shillings upon their hands. Though a very little prince, | not allowed to be the noblest, it must be allowed to he thus became a smasher on a very large scale; and | be the greatest, bronze sculpture ever produced in the world. The height is twenty-seven feet, and a turally transported at the success of this manœuvre, at mounted Life Guardsman might ride under the belly SUICIDE FROM LOSSES BY FIRE. - On Saturday

evening, Mr. Payne held an inquest at the Red Lion, Red Lion-court. Fleet-street, on the body of Mrs. Sarah Brown, aged 35, a grocer, whose shop, No 6, whose kands this spurious coin was left, became smashers Great New-street, Fetter-lane, was destroyed by fire in their turn, and tried to palm on all passing strangers on Thursday night. Julia Macdonald said that the these base pieces called Coburghers. These Coburghers | deceased had carried on her business until a fire broke out there on Thursday night last, when she to have been bred for the sole purpose of exportation; and witness were got out of the parlour window and though I would always advise you, whatever you do with removed to the Red Lion. She lost a great deal of Coburgs at home, to avoid Coburghers when you go to property by the fire, and was very melancholy all the Germany.

Certain qualities, which will be by-and-bye explained, peculiarly fit them to play the part of consorts to constiof the bed-stead. Verdiet, "Temporary Insanity." EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY A CHILD.—A few days ago, a little lad, in the employ of Mr. Oliver, printer,

Newport, named David Davies, aged twelve years and residing with his parents in the courtlage of Mrs. Jones, Hill-street, committed suicide by hanging himself in the privy by his handkerchief. He was discovered by his sister soon after he had committed the awful deed, and cut down by Mrs. Jones. No other reason can be assigned for this very extraordinary crime than that the deceased was of a quick and violent temper, and had frequently been in the habit cause he had been laughed at by the field for want of pluck in riding at his fences.

But when he found that England was not Saxe Coburg

Ware, against whom sentence of death was recorded at the last assizes, for setting fire to a house in Temple parish, Bristol, has had his punishment commuted to transportation for life. STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE FOR THE MINING DIS-

TRICT. - It is stated that Mr. Serjeant Allen is a candidate for the office of stipendiary magistrate for the mining district of South Staffordshire, the salary of which is £1,000 per annum. More Fortifications for the Suburbs of Paris.

-The Courrier Francais says, "The future destina-tion of Canonville has more than once been placed in doubt. It is now certain that the piece of ground, wood of Vincennes, is destined to the construction of attention of the Chamber particularly to the question where 100 acres have been already cleared, in the are to surround them have been staked out and two thousand.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHILLINGS .- An attempt is about to be made to free the Baptist Missionary Society from its pecuniary embarrassments; the Rev. Dr. Cox having undertaken the arduous task of collecting the requisite, sum. The proposal is, to pay down one shilling only and is addressed to every member of the Baptist denomination. If 100,000 present each a shilling, the whole object will be accomplished .- Edinburgh paper. These insatiate black-slugs, like the leech and the

grave, ever cry "give, give."]

The Great Britain.—This splendid steamer is on her way to New York; she has a number of passengers and a fair cargo on board. Some of the pilots who met her, report that she was running at the rate of 12 nautical miles an hour.

FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS, - Heavy rains had swollen the Lake on the 6th and 7th ult., so that the swamp and rear of the city were overflowed. The houses, yards, stables, hotels, and out-buildings of the end of the New Canal or Shell Road, were inunsupported by voluntary contribution, as it would be if dated, and for two miles towards, the city the canal had everflown its banks, leaving the houses in the If a sort of begging-box were carried round at the distance to appear as if they were floating on the levees and drawing rooms, or a high price placed on sen. The destruction to bridges had been very great. tickets for court parties, or the royal family shewn so | The Charity Hospital, and the infirmaries generally, many times a week, at so much a head, with half-price for were all inundated, rendering access to them exceedingly difficult.

there would be nothing to be said, though five millions instead of one were lavished upon royalty; though all of Russia has, by ukase dated the 20th of April, prohe had always found the potatoes at his own table very the pensions of all the Princes belonging to, or connected mulgated, in the form of a commercial code, a law with, the royal family were doubled; and though all upon failures and bankruptcies. The law is borrowed their innumerable German relations were provided with a from the French code, the only essential difference new suit of clothing a piece with the money of Old being the severe punishment inflicted on bankrupts, England, I for one should be right glad to see them in the who are condemned to perpetual banishment to

RAILWAY ACROSS GREENWICH PARK.—The Lords of supposed majority of the nation, which make the sup- the Admiralty have at length given their consent to a posed minority pay for their fancy; or whether by entired railway passing across Greenwich Park. Such a voluntary contribution, one thing should always be borne scheme, however, cannot obtain Parliamentary sanction this year, as the South-Eastern Company, in despair of obtaining the permission of the Admiralty, had abandoned that part of their line to Woolwich.

Excise AND TAXES .- A rumour is affoat in the City to the effect that there is to be an immediate consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes, so as to leave only one revenue board for customs or foreign duties, and one for inland duties. It is even said that Sir Robert Peel intends to make this arrangement part of his forthcoming budget. The repeal of many of the Excise duties, and the expected repeal of others, render some change necessary, and the present united revenues of both the existing boards do not amount to so large an income it is said, as was formerly collected by one board

More Cheap Railway Trips .- The directors of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway have commenced running cheap trains to all the stations along their lines on Sundays at the low rate of one halfpenny per

"To what Strange Uses may we come at Last."-About a fortnight ago, as a man named Thomas Holland, was in the act of digging a grave in the yard of Cogwill Bridge Church, in Dent, Lancashire, when he had dug about four feet deep he came in contact with a skull. On taking it up, he found in was their fancy for building a nest so much below the surface of the ground remains a mystery. THE MAMMOTH LOG OF MAHOGANY .- By the last

West India mail we learn that our fellow-subjects at Honduras were rejoicing in the possession of what they had christened the "Mammoth Log." The schooner Vigilant had towed up from Glover's Reef the largest log seen in the settlement for many years. It was the property of Messrs. Welsh, Gough, and Blake, and was to be shipped to England in the St. Croix. The full measurement was - length 19 feet 6 inches; breadth, 5 feet; depth 4 feet 2 inches; and set down at 4,750 fact, exceeding 12 tons in weight. This log was cut about three years ago, at the Rio Cuero; but, in consequence of its great draught of water, could not be got over the bar until recently, when advantage was taken of a great freshet in the river. The colony was doing well. By the Superintendent's message to his Parliament, it appeared that the balance of revenue over expenditure for the past year was £4,070.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHAPEL.—On Sunday after-Moffatt, a retired servant of the East India Comformed one of the congregation, rendered immediate assistance, in which he was assisted by Mr. Rees, a surgeon, residing in the neighbourhood, but their efforts were of no avail, as life was utterly extinct. OUTRAGE IN WESTMINSTER. - On inquiry at the Westminster Hospital, on Monday, it was stated that the unfortunate women Elizabeth Pullen is going on

favourably. THE ASSASSINATION IN DRURY-LANE.—DEATH OF BLEWITT. — On Monday morning, soon after one o'clock, the unfortunate man Blewitt expired, in the King's College Hospital, from the effects of the injuries caused by the shot fired at him in Drury-lane, on the evening of Saturday, April 23rd. by the lad Graham.

FATAL FIGHT .- A fight took place on Sunday last, in a field near the Marley tunnel on the South Devon Railway, between two "navies," when one of them fell a corpse on the spot, just as he received a blow from his antagonist.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—On Monday an in-quest was held by Mr. Baker at the Marlborough Head, Fox-lane, Shadwell, on view of the budy of Hannah Barker, aged 23, a single woman, who died n Shadwell Police station-house. On Saturday ofternoon some words ensued between deceased and a female named Craufurd. Deceased became much excited, and in her passion bit the woman and pulled her hair by the roots out of her head. Mrs. Cranfurd having lost three halfcrowns and five shillings, subsequently gave deceased in charge of police-constable Harris, K division, who conveyed her to the stationhouse. Upon being searched there by the female searcher, she took an oath, exhibiting two pennypieces, with a horrid imprecation she declared she had no more. In the other hand six penny pieces. were found. In a few minutes afterwards a fall was heard in her cell. Upon a policeman going in she was discovered on the floor in a state of insensibility. Mr. Ross, a surgeon of the neighbourhood, was sent for, who stated she was attacked with a fit of apoplexy. He used the necessary means to restore her.

but without effect, and life was shortly after extinct. Verdict—" Visitation of God." DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CENTENARIAN. - Miss Hugina Leslie, the last representative of the no less ancient than distinguished house of Leslie of Lin-

DEATH OF VISCOUNT HOOD .- We have to record current, and being received in the government offices as reported to have broken out, the mortality from the the death of Viscount Hood, who expired on the Sth former epidemic was so great, that three-fourths of inst. at his residence in Bryanston-square, at the early age of thirty-eight. He was son of the second Viscount, by the daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape Hammond. His Lordship was born in 1808. The first Peer was the celebrated Admiral

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF WINDSOR. - Intelligence reached Windsor on Monday evening, of the death of the Hon, and Rev. Dr. Hobart, Dean of Windsor, who expired on the afternoon of Friday last, at Norton Priory, Lincolnshire.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT VERONA.—A letter from Verona, of April 20, in the Constitutionnel says, "We have been for some days past in a certain agitation. The immense fortifications, at which workmen have been employed for seven years, are now completed, but it was understood that they were not to be armed unless in anticipation of a war. However, a commission of three Austrian engineers arrived here two days since, and the rumour has been circulated that the fortifications are to be armed forthwith, and that the park of the Adige is to be provided with a considerable reserve."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MEIKLEHAM. - William Meikleham, Esq., LL,D., professor of natural philosophy in the University, Glasgow, died on Thursday, at his house, in the College.

SEDUCTION IN FRANCE.—A case of unusual occurrence was last week brought before the Civil Tribunal. A young woman named Alphonsine brought an action for seduction against M. Alexandre Boileau, laying the damages at 12,000f. Judgment was delivered on Saturday in the following terms:-" Considering that every act committed by a man which causes prejudice to another obliges him by whose fault the damage was occasioned to make reparation; and considering that Alexandre Boileau, by seducing Alphonsine from her maternal abode, keeping up an intimate connection with her, and after abandoning her in a situation difficult and painful to her, and injurious to her reputation, which may be an impediment to her future establishment in life, and bring upon her disastrous consequences, has caused her a real prejudice, for which he owes her reparationthe tribunal condemns Alexandre Boileau to pay 2,000 francs to Alphonsine by way of damages, and all the costs of the suit."

Duchy of Baden were reopened on the 4th, with all the usual ceremonies; the Minister of the Interior, as Commissioner of the Grand Duke, delivered the Speech in the name of his Highness, who directs the

THE BADEN STATES. - The states of the Grand

DEATH. - Intelligence has been received at Manpartly dug. Building materials have been collected chester-house, announcing the decease of the Mar on the spot, six hundred workmen are employed at the works, and the number is soon to be increased to Aulaire, who expired a few days since at the advanced two thousand capitalists, they merely interpose as mediators

between the refractory idle and the INCONVE-

NIENCED PUBLIC. Let us criticise them in this

benign character, which they have assumed, and let

or even of propriety, they hurry the proceedings to a

hasty conclusion, without condescending to discuss

reasonably, or even logically, denounce the combina-

tion of men, while they JUSTIFY, UPHOLD, and

The working classes are sometimes slow to see the

have discovered, that the dread of a consolidated

National Union was the sole cause that led to the ac-

ceptance of the time and wage terms. As we announ-

ters have no objection to LOCAL COMBINA-

TIONS, against which they can successfully contend

but that they have an inveterate hatred of a NA-

TIONAL UNION, whose strength threatens insu-

From the same sources we learn, that the guesses

of the Times, upon which we commented last week

were rather premature. That immaculate journal,

and weak, assured us, that so many handred out of

A DAY LOST TO THEMSELVES AND SOCIE-

We shall now proceed to analyse the suicidal

Employers are no longer permitted to conduct their

business as before—are no longer able to maks arrange-

ments with their own workmen—but have to submit to the

nost arbitrary innovations, and the most dictatorial man-

The only answer to this is, mosters, thank God,

can no longer transport their hands, imprison them,

beggar them, starve and murder them, under the

guise of law or mask of justice. Were not the com-

allowing, nay of INVITING, unprotected labour to

resist the protected tyranny of employers? Is not

the law, even in its present state, sufficiently strin-

gent? Have not wealth, assumed justice, and re-

over unprotected labour? And, although the law is

of the society that stands between masters and men.

and which ever suffers from the tyranny of the one and

it strained on the justice seat, perverted in the jury

box, and violated upon the judgment throne? And

although the law says combine, is it not upon record

that a Judge of the land assigned combination as a

reason for TRANSPORTING colliers, whose punish-

ment would otherwise have been but a short im-

prisonment, for a common assault? Much of this

address to which we are now referring was written

with an ulterior object. It has before now under-

Employers can no longer deal with their workmen in

their individual capacity. The purchaser of labour can-

not agree upon terms with those who have labour to dis-

tates conditions which are as inimical to reason and jus-

True, the masters can no longer deal tyrannically

with their individual slaves. True, that their slaves

governing body; but it is not true that the men

riste in its debasement would still revel on but for

The result has been, that in many places, rather than

enter into a conflict with the unions, contractors have

liating. In some instances, the entire control and

management of their business have been taken out of

their hands, inflicting upon them heavy pecuniary losses,

and in other cases involving contractors in absolute rain,

and such has been the extent to which dictation has been

carried, that firm and unyielding resistance has becom-

a necessary duty, unless the order of things is to be in-

verted, and the employer become the slave and the tool of

the workman, directed as the latter is by a secret tri-

hunal, which exists by forced contributions, which reigns by

terms, and whose principles are repugnant to every

FALSE. The decrees of the association are not

tyrannical; its decrees are not sustained by forced

contributions; while, if it has inverted that unna

"HONOUR THY FATHER AND THY

MOTHER."

notion of British liberty.

fifth commandment—

dates of the central committee of the union of trades.

document of the National Tyrant Association.

perable resistance to their reducing powers.

APPLAUD the combination of masters?

LABOUR'S EMANCIPATION FROM CAPI- THOMAS COOPER. THE CHARTIST'S | is furnished by this inexplicable conduct. A hundred TALIST TYRANNY.

"The norking classes must resolve no longer to be the slaves of their own gains, but to become their own THE "STRONG BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS." in

the employment of Mr. Kendall, of Drury-lane, &c., were, by a most gross exercise of the master power deprived of their usual means of existence, merely because they declined assenting to such terms, dictated to them, under peculiar aggravating circumstances, by Mr. Kendall, as none other than slaves or fools could accede to. 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 families, having been communicated to the President (T.S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.) and Directors of the "United Trades' Association for the employment of Labour, &c.," they immediately resolved upon rescuing these men from they immediately resolved upon rescuing these men from oppression, and placing them in a far better position than they before held. with this intention, the directors have enabled the ill-

COMMENCE BUSINESS FOR THEMSELVES,

AT No. 151, DRURY LANE.

(Opposite Long Acre,) and in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Kendall's principal The men have already manufactured a large stock of Boots and Shoes of every description, of the very best material—and of first rate workmanship, which stock

they are offering for sale at the "WORKING MAN'S OWN SHOP," No. 151, DRURY LANE.

Let, then, Working Men support their "own order"! Let the Friends of Humanity uphold the oppressed!! Let the Public generally buy at the best and chenpes

1.-The Workman, employed by and for himself, will receive the highest rate of wages, much higher than h received from Mr. Kendall. -The Workman is the vendor of the goods manufacture by him, and, as such, participates in the profits of his

3.—The Public are supplied with Boots and Shoes of durable material, and superior workmanship, instead of having old "vamped up" leather, and "slop work, imposed upon them.
4.—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 producer and purchaser, and the "Workman Trader" is content with "fair profits" in addition to "good The Working Classes, but more particularly members 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 WORKMAN'S OWN SHOP. All who are thus disposed to render "good help," with

out the slightest self-sacrifice, to oppressed industry, will please communicate their wishes, in this respect, to Mr. Harris, Secretary, 151, Drury-lane, (opposite Long

The alacrity with which this first application, from workinen, "on strike," has been responded to by the directors of the "United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour, &c.," will, it is hoped, have a tendency to bring the advantages resulting from an adhesion to the Association under the more immediate attention of trade societies generally.

The subioined brief extract from the address appended to the Rules, and so forth, of the association is, as the directors believe, strictly appropriate to the present time; when "Strikes, and rumours of strikes" are so preva-"Notwithstanding 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 employed to ward off these evils; and it is at least no very fancial deduction from that experience to say, that the capital hitherto expended ineffectively, if employed in the purchase of land, the erection of dwellings and workshops, the purchase of raw materials for manufacturing and handicraft purposes, and the employment of the un-employed members of the trades in these establishments, would remove, if not all, some of the evils universally comproductive method of using the funds collected for improving the position of labour." How to achieve the great and good objects here indi-

eated will be best ascert fined 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, Blooms-

At all events, the directors trust that the support extended to the "Workmen's Boot and Shoemakers' Own Shop" will be such as to justify the establishment, by the Directors, of similar shops, for every other branch of industry, not merely in the metropolis, but in the principal towns of Great Britain. The way will thus be cleared for those more extensive

complicated and centralized operations, contemplated by the Association, which will eventually conduce to the EMANCIPATION OF LABOUR.

It should be further borne in mind, that the success of

the "Workmen Traders" will materially benefit the work-men can leved by individual masters, inasmuch as the certainty that labour can and will, if appressed, secure its own independence, must operate as a wholesale check on

N.B.—A pamphlet detailing the mal-treatment experienced by Mr. Kendall's late workmen, may be procured

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA. FREE PASSAGE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AUTHORISED BY HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRA-TION COMMISSIONERS TO GRANT A FREE PAS. SAGE to the above eminently healthy and prosperous Colony, to married Agricultural Labourers, Shepherds, Male and Female Domestic and Farm Servants, Bricklayers, Corpenters, Masons, Smiths, and Miners. The demand for Labour in South Australia is urgent, and is well remunerated in wages, provisions, lodging. &c.

All particulars will be furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to JOHN MARSHALL & CO., 26, Birchin-lane, Lendon: 79, High-street, Southampton; or at the Emigration Depot, Plymouth.

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and Wales, 11s. Read and Co.'s new indubitable System of Cutting, in three parts—first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits, Dresse=, &c., 10s.; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waist coats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s. including the system of cutting Chesterfield and other fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one part, may have the two others for 15s.

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N.B.-The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, will

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WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. ldjournment of the Spring Sessions for the Trial

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Spring CENTRAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, for the of May next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and by further adjournment from thence will be holden in Sheffield, on Wednesday, the Tweatieth Day of the same month of May next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS AND PERSONS INDICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon Recognizance, and others having business at the said Sessions, are required to attend the

Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Mis demeantr from the Wapontakes of Stainchiffe and Eweress, Claro, Ainsty, Agbrigg and Morley, Shyrack and Barkstonash, must attend the Sessions, at Bradford; and those from the Wapontakes of Strafforth and Tickhill, Osgodeross and Staincross, being the remainder of the West Riding, must attend the Sessions at Sheffield.

C. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield.

WORKS.

To be had of John Cleave, and all booksellers. (Price One Shilling.) TWO ORATIONS

AGAINST TAKING AWAY HUMAN LIFE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

"Mr. Cooper's style is intensely clear and forcible t displays great carnestness, and fine human sympathy; and is in the highest degree manly, plain, and vigorous. Mr. Cooper has evidently expended much time in self-cultivation, and is of a high and noble order of

ntellect .- Morning Advertiser. "Sure we are that Mr. Cooper-much as he has us ask, if their object was RECONCILIATION, was already done to prove his title to the admiration of it not their chief, their most urgent, indeed, their only his countrymen—has never yet done anything more duty, to hear the proposition that the working-men honourable alike to his character as a man and his reputation as a poet, than this large-hearted outpouring of were prepared to make, and was not the invitation to the purest and most heroic philosophy."—Sentinel. send that proposition in writing, a pledge to receive "The manliness with which he avows, and the boldness and zeal with which he urges, the doctrines of peace and it and to consider it, whatever the response may be;

love, respect for human rights and moral power, in these but, so far from being actuated by a sense of justice, lectures, are worthy of all honour."-Nonconformist. "These orations are the outpourings of a mind that WILL make itself heard. A free, generous, loving nature speaks out in every page. We do not doubt that many a the proposition which the men were invited to sneer will be called forth by a perusal of this work; but submit to the meeting. we ask those who sneer, to refute it if they can."-Nottingham Review.

Chapman, Brothers, 121, Newgate-street.

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"His lay is for all time. It will make the heart of the hopeful glow with a holy fire when he who penned it has passed from among men."—General Advertiser. "A work which will gain for its author a reputation as tected labour; but we ask them how they can justly.

lasting, if not as great, as that of Byron, Spenser, and Milton."—Kentish Independent. "He wields an intellect of mighty power. We shall no halt in asserting that in the catalogue of England's greatest bards must hereafter be inscribed the name o

THOMAS COOPER."—Sheffield Iris. "One of those rare works which appear at but distan intervals of time. It proclaims the author to be gifted

with the spirit of poetry in the highest degree."-Lekester thire Mercury.
"The whole work is one which must impress the Chartist. reader with the conviction that Cooper, the Chartist, is a | ced in last week's Star, it will be seen that the masman of lofty genius, and must and will be remembered

with his land's language."-Boston Herald.

WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES.

"A series of Crabbe-like sketches, in prose. They are manifest portraits, and admonish us of the author's skill in taking the literal likeness,"-AMonœum. whose columns are sanctified to trush, and whose "They can scarcely fail to be popular with 'the masses;' and, upon the whole, we think they deserve

to be so."-Atlas. "Chartist as these sketches are, they are healthier, in tone and sentiment, than the tawdry fictions vamped up for the reading public by some popular writers, that pro-fess to exhibit the life of the labouring classes."—

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densure."—Churton's Literary Register. "The poem before us proves how much the earlier efforts of the author were imbued with true poetic feeling. -Kentish Independent. "The man who can write such exquisite gems as this

little volume abounds with, may, and he will, carve out for himself a name as enduring as the language in which te pens the 'thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.' Altogether, this is the best Christmas book we have

et seen."-Leicester Journal. Published by Jeremiah How, 209, Piccadilly.

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1846.

THE STRUGGLE. THE CONFERENCE, THE STRIKE,

The just require no better defence of their cause. than the suicidal opposition of those who would pose of, because another party arrogantly steps in, and maintain and uphold injustice by the weight of their possessing an organised power without any recognised position and the power of the appliances, unjustly and responsibility, interferes between both parties and die anomalously placed at their disposal. In support of tice, as they are in themselves cruel to the workmen and this impregnable position, in confirmation of this insulting to the master. indisputable fact, we cannot offer more conclusive proof than the manner in which the rampant and intolerant masters have admitted the justice of the have now relied upon the maturer judgment of a claims of the building trades now on strike, while Wales, at 1s, each. The amount may be sent by cash, they pertinaciously resist compliance with those just who are the governing body are IRRESPONSIdemands by the enforcement of a harsh, an arbitrary, BLE FOR THEIR ACTS—they are not only reand, indeed, an ILLEGAL CONDITION. Illegal, sponsible to the law, but they are responsible to a because it is the exercise of terror to compel the men tribunal whose power and whose justice the masters (like the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra being to relinquish a LEGAL RIGHT. We learn from have never yet recognised, but before whose IMthe proceedings of the 188 tyrants assembled at PERIAL NOD wealth, capital, usurped authority, Newton, that the proposed National Combination of and the law itself, MUST OFE DAY BEND. wealth, power, law, and injustice, has been rendered | Labour has combined, and its combination has necessary, not to resist the time or wages terms pro- evinced its growing intelligence; in its combination posed by the men, which they are ready to accede to, is manifested that dignity for which it contends, but that the combination is rendered necessary to de- and without the recognition of it those who luxutroy the legal title of the men to combine.

The men, aware of the effect of such a triumph as its resolution to resist. the voluntary confession of their own debasement and degradation would subsequently have upon the time and wages question, and feeling convinced that had to submit to demands the most arbitrary and humithe first apparently insignificant yielding would be subsequently followed by more imperious demands, properly, and with becoming dignity, rejected the debasing terms. The men saw and understood that the invitation to relinquish their National Protection Society was a bait to disband the national force, in order that the several sharp-shooters may pick up or pick off the disorganised and retreating enemy at will. The masters profess an anxious desire to arrange and settle the question amicably, NOT FOR THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, but for the benefit of the hands, to SPARE SOCIETY the inconvenience arising from the contest. And yet, in their accumulative dignity they reject the deputation of workingmen, without a knowledge of the proposition they were about to make. They insolently tell them to commit their proposal to writing, and lest their proposal should put them more in the wrong, they dissolve; meet to gormandize; and return to their respective localities, with the insolent and supercilious reply, that, as the meeting had separated, no answer

could be given. If we require stronger proof f the masters' ulterior the child, the prostitution of all manly feeling to

old order of things was the cringing of the parent to objects than that which we have already offered, it necessity, injustice, and caprice?

They desire to place on record the fact that no attempt has been made by them to reduce wages, to increase the hours of labour, or to abridge the privileges of the operaand eighty-eight master builders attend a public tive classes. On the contrary way. 1 and the workmen the hours of labour have been lessenes, assion of minor meeting for the performance of a duty from which they declare they would rather be relieved. Their have their privileges increased, by the contemporary consultation is rendered necessary by what they call points which have only caused a pecuniary the oppressive tyranny of the men. They, kind the part of the masters. souls! seek no advantage for themselves, they are actuated solely by consideration for the misguided men, and with a self-devotion and singleness of purpose, rare, if not unprecedented, in the order of

Oh most sanctified, most unblushing falsehood Have you not hovered over your prey like the pitch ing hawk ? Have you not soared above your natural position, and out of your legitimate element? Have you not jumped from your clogs into Spanish leather boots, from fustian into broad cloth? from the taxed cart into your carriage, from the hod into your gorgeous saloon? and landed from the cold flag and rustic chair upon the Turkey carpet and easy couch by your filchings from labour, your restrictions of comfort, your abridgment of amusements, and your paring down of wages? In proof whereof cannot your class sustain a struggle in IDLENESS, which is starvation and all but death to those upon whose industry you have lived, and by the abridgment of whose rights you have unjustly accumulated hoards

The association is founded for self-defence, and if it has to take up an aggressive position, it will be forced to do This proposition stated, that the building trades so by the acts of the operative unions; and, under such circumstances, its members will be prepared to act in were ready to return to work upon the conditions agreed upon by the deputation of masters and men,

The association is founded upon aggressive not held under the presidency of the Mayor of Manchester. What then becomes of the complaints of the upon protective principles, and it will evince no vigour, no resolution, no strength that shall not be masters as to the necessity imposed upon them to resist the unjust demands of their workmen, and does met by equal vigour, resolution and strength upon the part of associated labour. Nay, BRAVE AND not the acquiescence of the men to return to work upon the terms agreed upon, clearly and undeniably CONFIDENT TYRANTS, we tell you to your beards that the hour has come when labour has comfasten upon the masters the crime of resisting what is just, upon the condition that the men shall perform menced its battle in earnest; we have long laboured an act not only of gross injustice to their body, but to unite it in this holy struggle; its potency is, as humiliating, degrading, and debasing to all who are you are obliged to confess upon every passing breeze. slavish enough to comply. The advertising press the very air is redolent of its sighs of wrong, its may, and will, belch forth its venom against unprosongs of liberty, and its resolution to be free: the warm breath of indignation wafts this noble resolution to every hamlet, town, and village. It erects its standard in every resting-place throughout the known world. It has justice upon its side, because its battle is for simple right. It is the struggle of newly causes which lead to results, and they may not yet acquired knowledge against exploded ignorance. of justice against injustice, of right against might, of freedom against oppression and misrule.

> That a committee be now formed, for the purpose of drawing up rules and making arrangements for the extension and consolidation of the association; and that such committee shall have power to appoint a secretary who shall be a solicitor of standing in his profession; and to call in his aid in theformation of the laws by which the association shall be governed,

And that the association "SHALL HAVE POWER TO APPOINT A SECRETARY WHO SHALL BE AN ATTORNEY." Aye, when "Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." Yes, brave gentlemen, strong in your long purses, and confident pages are ever open to the complaint of the indigent in the mazes and labyrinths of your own mysterious laws, if you drive labour from the open battle-field those who struck bad signed the degrading pledge into the law's "cock-pit," we'll meet you there, and and returned to work : that so many hundred more | beat you too upon your own chosen ground. The had octitioned to be allowed to write themselves law is a game that the people have recently learned down as slaves; that the firmness and resolution of that two can play at, and iyour co-tyrants underthe masters had cast terror, despondency, and dir ground have been taught a lesson which those upon may in the ranks of those whose day's idleness WAS earth may be compelled to understand.

TY FOR EVER; when lo, a contemporary, cer- fare by the repetition of our hopes that the forthtainly not more remarkable for veracity or less in- coming Conference will consist of men of nerve. men clined to plant a blow on labour's head, informs us, of judgment, men of thought, and men of courage; that of the 1799 joiners on strike at Manchester. men who in every way will have sight to see what ONLY SIX HAVE BEEN INDUCED TO promises to be the result of the struggle : men who WRITE THEMSELVES DOWN AS WILLING will not abandon the 'vantage ground that the scattered forces of struggling labour have so nobly achieved for their class. Every delegate entering that Conference should be QUALIFIED by whandsome contribution from the trade he represents to go in aid of those who have so nobly maintained the struggle Again we ask for the programme; again we tell the directing body that the government of the capitalist is waiting the result of this Conference to decide as to whether or not there is safety in the introduction of another and more stringent

MASTERS AND SERVANTS' BILL.

bination laws repealed for the express purpose of We cannot close our observations without holding compliance with whose manly appeal we cheerfully tim in the stranger's land. publish their letter. It will be seen that they court presentative power, sufficient odds and advantage publication of their names, as hearty volunteers now better assimilated to the wants and necessities in the cause of Labour — a request for which we thank them, and with which we cheerfully comply: rejoicing that our humble endeavours from the weakness of the other; yet, do we not find its proper light has been productive of such a gene-

Dunrobin Castle, May 9th, 1846. in the building trades of Liverpool and Birkenhead, we are well aware that we are taxing your already over-tired exertions in our (the oppressed working classes) behalf, profitable warfare. gone the consideration of the PUTATIVE FATHER yet, relying on your good will towards us, as we hope you will excuse us when we inform you that we of the MASTERS and SERVANTS BILL, and as have no other alternative left us, we not having the we were the first to announce the advent of that address of the parties with whom we thus sympathise, monster, we now PROCLAIM UPON AS GOOD and having seen by the Liverpool Mercury that our pre-AUTHORITY, THAT IT IS THE INTENTION sent employers have been sympathising with the would OF THE HOME-SECRETARY ONCE MORE be tyrants, as also invoking the interference of govern ment, find it our bounden duty to do the same in behalf TO THROW THE SHIELD OF PROTECTION of our tyrannised fellow-workmen. Although we are OVER CAPITAL, AND THAT HIS RESISnot members of any union, still we hope the day is TANCE, AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S drawing nigh when each working man will feel himself aggrieved at the maltreating of his meanest brother RESISTANCE, TO MR. DUNCOMBE'S PROand should you deem this note worth its room in our own POSED NEW FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL, paper, and that it would be an inducement to other lowas based upon this resolution, and offered with this calities to go and do likewise, it would much oblige the undersigned masons, &c., at Dunrobin Castle, by its in-

		S.	d.	
	Geo. Allan, mason -	S	0	James Forsyth
	Geo. Largne, blacksmith	2	0	Robert Wilcox
	Robert Ross, mason -	2	0	William M'Leod
,	John Greenhill	2	0	Adam Morrison
	William Goodfellow .	1	0	Charles Campbell .
	Alexander Storm	1	0	John Fraser
	John Henderson	1	0	William Gunn
	Alexander M'Intosh -	1	0	Adam Ross
	Joseph Falconer	1	0	Robert Ferguson
	Alexander Campbell -	1	0	William Wilson
	John Davidson	1	0	Alexander M'Gilvary
l	John Logan	1	0	Hugh Murray
	John Burnet	2	0	Alexander Sutherland
١	James Martin	1	0	Joseph M'Leod
١	William Wilkie	1	0	Alexander Murray -
ĺ	Donald Munro	1	0	James Bowie
ļ	James Storm	1	0	Alexander Reach
ĺ	William Smith	1	0	George Wheir
ĺ	Daniel M'Kenzie	1	0	Alexander Murray .
١	James Jack	1	0	William Grant
l	David Ross	1	U	Donald Sutherland -
ļ	Robert M'Beath	1	0	Robert Sutherland .
1	Hugh Falkoner	1	θ	Peter Dambrock
ĺ	Thomas Campbell -	1	0	William Smart
ĺ	Alexander Alexander,	1	. 0	William Cumming .
ł	John Falconer	'1		Robert Mellis
١	David Sinclair	1	0	Robert Jenkins
۱	Donald M'Lean	1	•	William Anderson -
Ì	Laughlin Gordon	1	U	James Cumming -
ŀ	John Sutherland	1	-	John Rhind
Ì	Henry Grant	1		Gilbert Ross
ļ	John Mearns	1	0	Robert Matheson
١				-
ı				00

Deduct for Order -£3 9 6 GEO. ALLAN.

There-we say to all who are ranged upon the

side of struggling labour-"do likewise," and the

triumph is yours. We cannot forego the pleasure of adding the follow-

To F. O'Connor, Esq.

ng letter since received. PLEASE TO INSERT THIS IN THE STAR.

tural order of things which compelled the PARENT. LABOUR to submit to the harsh decrees of its LEICESTER .- The joiners from seven shops in this town met on Saturday night, at the Pelican, when I inoffspring-CAPITAL, it has but practically brought roduced last week's Star, and after reading the Trades' into operation the benign and holy injunction of the Movement, and especially the strike of the building trades of Manchester, the meeting cheerfully subscribe a £2 18s. for the men on strike, and further agreed to me ike a weekly subscription and to solicit the building tr ades generally to co-operate with us, to assist our Mane hester brethren in their present struggle for the rights of labour. Have we not here the insolent admission that the and we elected a committee of nine to adopt sw.ch means as will render the men the utmost assistance as long as

Z. AST'LLL, JOINER.

THE HEART OF ERIN.

Bounding beyond the narrow limits within which ordinary phraseology circumscribes the pelicy, the objects and tactics of party, the consideration of bearings by the standard of principle.

When one of the community is oppressed, the whole of society is insulted, and if the injury is not avenged, society suffers from its own tame submission. to wrong. In the practical carrying out of this just principle, it behaves society well to inquire, strictly to investigate, and jealously to examine what has been the offence of the accused, what the consequence of the act to society is likely to be: if injurious to punish him, and if not to spare society that damage, which ever results from injustice, although but practised upon an individual. In this view, and without at all strengthening our

case by the peculiar position in which society, under most peculiar circumstances. placed O'BRIEN, let us consider whether he has committed an act for which society could suffer damage, or, upon the contrary, whether from his act society is not likely to be the gainer. We confess that we owe an apology to scciety, and especially to Ireland, for this logical, this hair-splitting method of dealing with our subject While our own feelings, our own just indignation would lead us into a very different line of argument we nevertheless calculate upon the damage that over zeal may inflict upon a cause, to the advocacy of which O'BRIEN's present position may add incal culable strength. The speech of Mr. ALEXANDER Mc Carthy, member for the City of Cork, was poem: it traced Irish wrongs and her submission, but not her surrender, from the earliest period of Saxon usurpation down to the moment when he, one of her spared race, stood upon the Saxon floor denouncing English injustice; but in his person proclaiming Irish vitality and Irish resolution, to struggle not only against the perpetuation of wrong, but for the restoration of usurped rights. Who could read the page of Ireland's poetic history as unfolded by the honourable member, without coming to the conclusion that for centuries the cause of war had existed between the two countries, and that Ireland but sought the fitting opportunity of throwing off the chains that galled her, the rivets that bound her, the laws that coerced her. And who had led and trained the poet and young Ireland to these national conceptions? Who had been most rigilant in watching and proclaiming Saxon embarrassment, and Ireland's opportunity? Who had invited the Irish to sole reliance upon their own strength, their own energy, and their own appliances? Who had described the Saxon Senate House as a place unfitted for the discussion of Irish grievances, and the Saxon parlia ment as an assembly incapable, because unwilling, to do justice to Ireland?

Who had marshalled the mind of Ireland for the very warfare that THE O'BRIEN has waged against her Saxon oppressors? Who considered himself more powerful in the dungeon than in the field of action? And upon whose energy, whose courage, and devotion, did he rely for the support of Ireland's cause, while he was held within the meshes of the Saxon law? It was the Liberator, and now how changed the scene. Now we behold the willing volunteer, the self-devoted, the sacrificed martyr, dragged like a common felon by a Saxon tipstaff from amid his Irish associates, and lodged without a struggle in a Saxon dungeon.

We throw away our caution. We fling prudence, philosophy, and logic to the winds, and instead of calling the Saxen part of the House tyrants we can designate the Irish section as nothing less than traitors. Now, after a fortnight's suffering, we ask what has O'Brien done that is calculated to inflict an injury upon Ireland or upon society? He has acted in compliance with his leader's admonition. He has acted in accordance with the proud feelings of an insulted foreigner struggling for his country's regeneration. He has acted in strict accordance with his country's command—in strict compliance with his country's up the spirited conduct of the trades of Dunrobin necessity. And for this, the man who justly reigns Castle as an example worthy of imitation, and in in the hearts of his countrymen, is a dungeoned vic-

no secrecy, but that, on the contrary, they request circumstances, circumstances more insignificant than the incarceration of one of her chiefs, have led to important results aforetime, and may again. And as we write with more independent feelings because less tramelled than our Irish contemporaries, it becomes in last week's Star to place the struggle in our duty to improve this, Ireland's opportunity, and to make the insult recoil upon her oppressors' head. rous response—a response which we trust will be To this end we have anxiously scanned the tone of imitated throughout the length and breadth of the lithe Irish press, and we rejoice to find that: it; like the Irish, but sought the opportunity of transforming a trafficking agitation into profitable organiza-Sin .- In troubling you at present with this our en- tion. Still we see a delicacy, and not an unnatural closed mite for remission in support of the turn outs one, which stands in the way of those who have been crimped into an unwilling service and used for un-

We tell these guardians of Ireland's rights, these sentinels in Ireland's battle, that approval of O'Brien does not mean censure of O'Connell-that delicacy to one is not only injustice to the other, but treason to their country. The question is between Ireland and her oppressors, between right and wrong. If Ireland is right, O'Brien is right; and if O'Brien is right the valiant '82 club, that is the House of Commons section of it, is wrong for having tamely submitted to the indignity offered Ireland through O'Brien. Oh, quoth prudence, would you have them revolt? or what would you have them to do? We answer, something, leaving to the chapter of accidents what that something may result in ; but cero tainly not to have allowed the leader of the opposisition to Ireland's Imprisonment Bill to be made the the Irish people: they have administered comfort to

victim to their leader's subservient policy. The time has now come when the improved mind of man is prepared to hear truths without fear of cloaked and guarded, says, "OBRIEN, THE HOUR giving offence, and to that end it becomes our duty, HAS COME! Ireland, though long juggled, is now and a painful one it is, to analyse the history of Ire- with you. Your mind is Irish, your heart is Irish, land for the last sixteen years, commencing with the your thoughts are Irish, and your hands are clean o period of 1831, when the Tithe agitation was fos- and unpolluted by the price of your country's degratered as an auxiliary in the battle for Whig reform. dation. If you hesitate you are lost. Through you In that year Ireland had virtually, if not actually, Ireland expects her redemption. You are upon the abolished Tithes. Her legitimate frenzy, roused to verge of a great abyss-your hesitation alone can madness by Protestant ascendancy and clerical in-plunge you into its depth. Through you such an justice, thad proclaimed that Ireland's HATRED alliance may be formed as will ensure your country's OF TITHES SHOULD BE AS LASTING AS greatness and an immortality to yourself not less en-HER LOVE OF JUSTICE. The means of aboli- viable than that which belongs to him whose honoured Lord Plunkett lisped a word of hope in the Lords, neither sell her rights, nor tarnish their own fame. and the Liberator disbanded the anti-tithe army. Do this, and you swim upon the easy current of flow-His desertion was the signal for Saxon vengeance, ing popular opinion; hesitate, and you sink to rise no o and we, amongst others, stood at the bar of justice more !" for rendering obedience to his will. In 1832, Ireland made such a manifestation of her strength, through her newly-acquired electoral power, as astonished the world, and would have secured her complete independence had it not been for the desertion of her the Saxon victory is by accepting the Chiltern Hunleader. The Catholic tenantry resisted all intimidation, and offered their every interest and every comfort, a willing sacrifice at the shrine of Irish liberty. Thousands were ei ected from their little holdings, but still held fast, by the promised protection of domestic government and release from Protestant

In 183'3 we met the Saxon parliament, and made mighty battle against the tyrant majority. Ireland awar s of our numerical weakness, felt confident in our union, our courage, and our resolution. We had or se and all pledged our lives, if necessary, to those who were ready to sacrifice theirs for the acquirement of our power. This was the first parliamentary power placed at the Liberator's disposal. During the session he coquetted with every question, and would have damped the rising hope of Ireland by

WE WERE FORTY-TWO.

tion, or any Irish question but the Repeal, and NOT TO MENTION THAT.

In 1834, again, he coquetted with the government upon the Tithe question, and overruled the resolutions of repeated majorities of the Irish members. THE O'BRIEN'S case invites us into the more ex. In 1834 we had the debate upon the repeal, and consive field of argument; induces us to fling policy although defeated, as was anticipated, Ireland's case and tactics to the wind, and to measure it in all its was proclaimed to the world, and the facts and eloquence of her advocates administered comfortable hope to Ireland. After our defeat we carried Dungarvan by storm. In 1835, after our defeat at the general election, Ireland affirmed her previous resolve by the return of her little band by larger majerities, and, undismayed, she yet hoped on. In 1835 COERCION WAS A BOON TO IRELAND Ireland wanted a Corporation Bill that menials might fatten on the plunder. The English bill was to have been the text for Ireland; the Lords damaged the Bill in their House, and Dominick Ronayne, member for Clonmel, gave notice of a motion which would have tested the Whigs, but, in his own language O'Connell forced him to withdraw it.

In 1836, the Liberator in his letters to Lord Duncannon, advertised to barter Ireland for patronage. In 1837 the little band of Repealers was reduced to comparative insignificance by the truckling policy of sinking Repeal at the general election in order to give strength to the Whigs. From that period to 1839, the question of Repeal was placed in abeyance. lest its agitation might embarrass the Whig govern. ment. Seats held in trust for Ireland were bartered for patent places. Christopher Fitzsimon, the sonin-law of Mr. O'Connell, Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon, Morgan O'Connell, the Liberator's son, Charles O'Connell, the Liberator's cousin, William Finn, the Liberator's brother-in law, O'Dwyer, the member for Drogheda, with many others, were transformed from Irish Repealers into Saxon place-holders; and thus. while Ireland was told that the House of Commons was the place to fight her battles, her means of struggle were annually diminished, until at length there is but the shadow of the party left to struggle against er oppressors.

In 1839, when the English people hoped to unite their Irish brethren in a struggle for the liberty of both countries, THE FRIEND OF FREEDOM offered to place FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FIGHTING IRISHMEN at the disposal of the BASE, BLOODY, AND BRUTAL WHIGS" for the overthrow of English Chartism. But, thank God, it has lived and beaten both-the Whigs out of office, and the Liberator out of favour. It was a handful of raw Irish boys under Sergeant Daly, an Irishman, that shot down the valiant Shell and others at Newport in their struggle for liberty, In 1840, the Whigs got weak, and again the standard of Repeal was raised, and again became powerful In 1841, Ireland had another opportunity of registering her determination to be free, but the voice of Repeal was stifled at the general election by the truckling policy of "Keep the Tories out." From 1841 to the present hour, the same description of effeminate vacillating policy has been pursued in the Irish councils, oscillating between Repeal and Federalism, between Catholic strength and Orange co-operation, between Whigs and Tories, Ireland and

We have had the year when the repeal was to come, * as sure as yonder sun would set,' we have had the clinching year, we have had the preliminary year of tranquillity, we have had the now it is coming year, we have had twelve years since repeal was mentioned in the house, and in the twelfth year, as a reward for Irish devotion, Irish confidence, and Irish prodigal generosity, in return for all the suffering, for all the broken hearts, and nearly a million of money paid to the Liberator and his staff within that period we have ejected tenants mourning the want of protection, we have unwilling emigrants leaving the land an unpeopled wilderness, flocking in thousands and tens of thousands from their native shores to bid adieu to fatherland in despair after life's struggle of secing the hope that they have paid for realized. We have seen the affirmed opinion of a nation submitted for reversal to a paid committee: We have scen opportunity after opportunity allowed to slip away. We have heard of the proffered co-operation of Irish bone and Irish sinew to fight against the American Republic if the promise of justice shall Nevertheless, let Ireland be of good heart; trifling only be made. We have heard of the "glorious. pious, and immortal memory" of the great and good King William being drunk by the Liberator, in the Boyne water once red with the blood of his slaughtered countrymen. And after the possession of so much power for so long a time; we turn to the Statute Book and look in vain for an act or a clause emanating from the Liberator calculated to confer one single

benefit upon the Irish people. Here then is a catalogue of omission and commission. Here is a million of money paid. Here is a nation, the bravest and most devoted upon earth, and after sixteen years of struggle and suffering her reward is a desolated land, made a wilderness by the expatriation of thousands and tensof thousands, and the incarceration of the lineal descendant of that race of Irish Kings, in whose blood, as M'Carthy toldthe house, ran, and in whose breast still beat, the strongest aspirations for the restoration of his country's rights.

Yet, notwithstanding this mournful catalogue, Ireland must not despair. The elements of regeneration are in her, she requires but their proper direction - not the direction in which a prostitute pilot, or a time-serving pacificator, or a knot of hirelings would lead her, but to that point to which heraspirations tend-to that goal to which her longing mind has been so long and so anxiously directed. Honour to the city of the violated treaty, her sons have spoken out like Irishmen! Honour to the Repeal press ! Honour to Young Ireland; and honour to the captive; they have hurled their indignation against his oppressors; and their language, though tion was complete, because the Catholic mind was name you bear. O'BRIEN, you must call round you united. A sufficient number of martyrs had been men of character, devotion, and courage; men who made, who cheerfelly suffered in Ireland's struggle. prefer Ireland to all the world besides; men who will

> While we honour O'BRIEN for his sturdy stand against his country's enemies, we do not desire to see their triumph magnified by his prolonged incarceration: and the mode of lessening the value of dreds, throwing himself once more upon his generous constituents, and abandoning, and for ever, a contest for Irish liberty in a Saxon Parliament. Ireland will receive him, and know how to appreciate him.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The old stereotyped arguments for and agains Free Trade have occupied the collective wisdom in the early part of the week. On Wednesday the adjourned debate on the Ten Hours' Bill was resumed, and we confess that the arguments used by the friends of that measure, and the sophistry with which they were met by their opponents, lead us to strongly hope for a favourable result. The great length t which we have reported proceedings connected with the Trades Movement, and the copious report we abandoning the repeal. He juggled with ministers have given of the debate, forbids and renders unneupon the Tithe question, and offered to sacrifice the cessary any further comment for the present than a people for the benefit of the landlords. His policy strong recommendation to the toiling class to read was not to interfere in any English or Scotch ques- and judge for themselves,

division on the corn bill.

This morning (Saturday) at Four o'clock the House of Commons divided on the third reading of the Corn Bill, when the numbers were-For the third reading ... Against it

Majority for Ministers Majority for Ministers ... 98

This is an addition of one to the Ministerial major rity as compared with that which took place on the first introduction of the measure.

RALLY FOR POLAND!

REMEMBER THE MARTYRS.

MEN AND WOMEN OF LONDON,-The blood-stained Russian and Austrian tyrants have added to their former enormous crimes the recent slaughter of innumerable victims, whose only offence was that they desired to establish the freedom of their country. and the veritable liberty and happiness of the entire Polish people. If the sword of justice cannot vet punish these imperial murderers, at least let not their crimes pass unnoticed, unprotested against. At least, let the cry of indignation be raised by you, in witness of your admiration of the martyrs, and your hatred of their assassins. Brother and Sister Demograts, we invite your attendance at a

> IN THE NATIONAL HALL, HOLBORN,

PUBLIC MEETING.

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 20. The chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely. No charge for admission. Remember

"They who permit oppression share the crime." Poland, Liberty, Humanity invoke your sympathies! By order of the Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration.

G. JULIAN HARNEY, Hon. Sec. May 16, 1846.

IRELAND.

The QUEEN v. O'HIGGINS.

The Jury in this case was ballotted for on Saturday last, when forty-eight names were drawn from the Grand Jury panel of the City. On Monday, Mr. O'Higgins and his solicitor, J. M. Cantwell, Esq., attended at the Queen's Bench office, for the purpose of reducing the list to twenty-four, the crown striking off twelve and the traverser twelve. The list being thus reduced to twenty-four, the first twelve Whittington & Cat 0 12 2 J. Millham, Sheerwho shall answer, when called, will constitute the Joseph Armstrong 0 1 4 ness who shall answer, when called, will constitute the Joseph Armstrong 0 16.11 Mr. T. Ladd after next term. In this case the crown is behaving with the greatest impartiality, It is now well understood that this case would never have been moved in, had not a busy evil-minded citizen, who was in some measure instigated to the vile act by Mr. O'Connell led the Government to expect that it would be clearly proved that Mr. O'Higgins was the author of all the Molly Magnire addresses, and that he it was who caused all the disturbances in the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, and Leitrim. Mr. O'Connell denounced the document upon which the indictment is founded, as a hideous paper, containing the strongest arguments he had ever read to incite the tenants to murder their londlords; and he sent Mr. Thomas Arkins, the city sword bearer, to the Castle to lodge informations to that effect; but it appeared that this functionary exceeded his instructions by the Newnort proposal to connect the traverser with the Melly Ma- Totness ovement. The witnesses are:

1. Thomas Arkins, who lodged the first infor-E. Hogg, who was entrapped by Arkins. 3. Mr. N. Butler, whose name was given in by Arkins

5. Mr. Charles Peyton, to whom Mr. Clulchy Hamilton ... 4. Mr. Cluchy, Guard of the Boyle Coach, handed a paper. 6. Miss Bromel, of Boyle, to whom Peyton handed a paper.

7. Mr. Bromel, father of Miss Bromel and Printer of the Boyle Gazette. Mr. Crofton, a Magistrate, and agent to Lord Lorton.

Mr. Laurence, under agent to Lord Lorton The last six witnesses are from the very centre of Molly Maguireism.

MANCHESTER CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

The London Carpenters have engaged ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE GRAND THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT, On FRIDAY, May 22nd,

In aid of the Manchester Carpenters now on Strike against the
TTRANNICAL DOCUMENT! THE ENTERTAINMENTS will commence with the highly popular Equestrian Drama, entitled, The

PEARL OF THE EUPHRATES. After which, SCENES IN THE CIRCLE; in which Mons. Leonard. Madame Dumos, Mr. Newsome, Miss Isa belle, and Mr. Emidy, will perform their Unparalleled and Astounding Feats of Horsemanship. The whole will con-clude with a Popular Piece. For full particulars see Bills

Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gal., 1s.; Upper Gal., 6d. Tickets to be had of the Secretary, John Bush, 1, York street, York road, Lambeth, and at all the Trade Society

Houses in London. CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND ASSOCIATION.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—The Managers

1 of the above Society hereby give notice that they will receive scaled TENDERS from persons desirous of CONTRYCTING for the erection of THIRTY-FIVE brickbuilt COTTAGES, Seventeen consisting of three rooms five of four rooms, and thirteen of five rooms, agreeably to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Society's office. No. 83, Dean-street, Soho, from the present the price shall not be inserted in words at length for which the contract is proposed to be taken. Each tender must be marked on the outside, "Tender for erecting Thirty-five Cottages," and addressed to Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Se-cretary, No. 83, Dean-street, Soho, and besides which a letter signed by two respectable persons willing to become bound with the party tendering in a sufficient sum for the due performance of the contract, also stating the respective amounts for which the contractor proposes to undertake the work, must be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., care of Mr. M'Gowan, printer, 16, Great Windmill-sitist, Haymarket. The Managers do not find themselves

to accept the lowest tender.

Further particulars may be had, and all information obtained, on application to the Secretary, Mr. Wheeler, Office of the Chartist Co-operative Land Association, No. 83, Dean-street, Soho. May 12, 1816.

To Readers & Correspondents.

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHILD. BEN'S FUNDS .- Receipts for the week: Mr. Dunn, London, 1s.; Mr. Julian Harney, do., 2s.; Newcastle on-Tyne, per Mr. M. Jude, 7s; Liverpool, per Mr. H. Smith, 5s.; and first instalment of surplus from the Committee of soirce, held in commemoration of my release from prison, £2; total, £2 155.0s. As the Committee expect to settle their accounts fully next Tuesday night, and to have a considerable surplus, the remittances are delayed till next week, that the recipients may have their amount for three weeks, at one expense for money-orders. Thomas Cooper, Secretary, 134

EDWARD W. S. STOKE. - Yes. The partners have the same power. THE LAND .- It would be quite impossible to answer the several questions proposed under this head.

MICHAEL BILLINGS .- No room this week, JOSEPH DEARNALY .- The lines on "Spring" are inadmissible.

-Press of matter compels us to postpone the con- also recommends "employment for members," instead of shall not relieve cards from any part of England or BRUSSELS .- G. J. H. has received. J. HARKNESS, Edinburgh,-Your lines shall appear in

our next "Feast of the Poets." We shall not have

room for them before then P. G. O'BRIEN. - A report of the meeting taken from the Morning Advertiser was already in type when your re-

port arrived; nevertheless accept our thanks for your JOHN MASON, Nottingham .- We have no room to notic Your communication this week.

WILLIAM COOPER, Derby. -The "Letter" came to hand but such a volume of manuscript frightened us, and being busy at the time we could not devote attention to it. Subsequently we looked through the "poetry,"
and narhana may notice it in our next "Feast." We and perhaps may notice it in our next "Feast." cannot promise to insert any of the pieces; we will however, look through them again, and pass judgment to discuss the subject.

when our next "Feast" comes. T. A. Spilsby. - We really cannot see what charge the commissioners can have against T.A. inasmuch as, according to his own shewing, he appears to have perquire or enforce.

Z. ASTELL, joiner, Leicester, has become agent for the Northern Star, not from a desire to make it profitable to himself or in opposition to any other news agent, but for the mere purpose of making its column a beneficial

to the interests of the trades. Preston. - Thanks to Duncan Robertson for his welcom letter announcing that 5,307 signatures had been appended to the petition against the Irish Coercion Bill, and no doubt Mr. Duncombe has received it, and we request our friend to send the other thousand signe.

SECTION No. 1. PER MR. O'CONNOR. SHABES. Halifax, per C. W. Smith Hyde, per J. Hough .. Lirmingham, per W. Thom ... Chepstow, per C. Walters ... 1 6 10 lewport, per J. Lovell Dodworth, per T. Croft Totness, per W. Tanner oldham, per W. Hamer Wigan, per Thos. Pye Norwich, per J. Hurry Dodhurst Brow, per J. Bowden Vottingham, per J. Sweet ... Tunter Osborne, per do. reston, per J. Brown Bradford, per J. Alderson Iamilton, per W. Weir Kidderminster, per G. Holloway Tunbridge Wells, per W. Lawner Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith Stockport, per Thos. Woodhouse Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson .. Leicester, per G. No Manchester, per J. Murray ... Rochdale, per E. Mitchell

SECTION No. 2. Halifax, per C. W. Smith ... Colcham, per W. Tanner

Oldham, per W. Hamer

Oldham, per W. Hamer Oldnam, per W. Hamer ...
Dodhurst Brow, per J. Bowden
Nottingham, per J. Sweet ...
Kidderminster, per G. Holloway
Clayton, West, per E. Evans..
Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith..
Stockport, per T. Woodhouse
Leicester, per H. Burrow ...
Leicester, per G. Noon Leicester, per G. Noon
Manchester, per J. Murray
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell £16 12 8 PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SECTION NO. 1. - 0 0 6 Westminster-Rachel Rowall - 0 1 0 Armley - Greenwich - 2 4 0 Elderslie South Shields - 2 0 Chorley, per Wilkin-- 2 0 0 Preston, (O'Connor Brigade) - - 3 2 0 son - - 2 12

Jas. Smith - - 9 1 4 C. R. Barker - - 0 10 SECTION NO. 2.

0 5 0 Westminster-Chapman, Horsley 0 4 6 Lamberhead-green 0 1 Hogsthorpe - - 0 1 0 Lancaster Greenwich - - 0 10 0 Elderslie Lancaster -G. Taylor

John Morris - - 0 1 2 Hammersmith £11 3 Mr. O'Connor, Section 1 17. 1 3 £114 7 Mr. O'Connor, Section 2 16 12 Mr. Wheeler. CARDS AND RULES. PER MR. O'CONNOR. o he believed it would be attended with a like beneficial Preston Clayton West Hebden Bridge Leicester LEVY FOR DIRECTORS. Dodhurst Brow

Hebden Bridge LEVY FOR CONFERENCE. Nottingham .. Bradford ... Hebden Bridge CARDS AND BULES. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Greenwich - 0 2 4 Westminster-Attleborough - 0 0 6 Norwich - - 0 1 4
GrandHolmWorks 0 1 5 Hammersmith - 0 0 8 LEVY FOR DIRECTORS. - 0 1 2 Norwich Greenwich_ -

- 0 1 9 Brighton n- Rochdale Ovenden burgh- - 0 2 6 Whittington and amberhead-green 0 0 6 Cat - - 0 3 7½ LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. Whittington; and Cat - 0 3 2 Brighton - - 0 1 THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION PER GENERAL SECRETARY. - 0 1 0 Macclesfield

Leicester, No.1 - 0 1

Preston (O'Connor Brigade, - 0 5 0 THOMAS M. WHEELER, Secretary.

AND SHOEMAKERS' NATIONAL MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY.

Mr. John Mason in the chair. It was resolved :-That the members' committee then report relative to

General Laws.

the state of their several districts in writing, such reports to be read to Conference by the sub-committee. LONDON. - The report shewed that the West End shopmates in other parts of the country. They desired an alteration in the "Tramping Law." The City Mens' Men are in a bad condition as regards wages, and wished time till Tuesday, the 19th instant, between the hours of Men are in a bad condition as regards wages, and wished 9 A.M., and 8 P.M. No tender will be received in which an alteration in the General Laws. The London Womens' Men also desired numerous amendments in the

> MANCHESTER .- This report shews that the wages vary very much, the men of this town wish also for an alteration of the rule regarding "tramps," as did several of the towns in the district.

CORE.—The report shewed that wages were at a low rate in Cork; the number of men in this district are 241; the employers were inclined to be despotic towards members of the union. The Cork district was desirous of an alteration in the General Rules,

The Devon report showed that that county was in a bad state as regards wages. The Kent report stated that Dartford hoped Confer-

inder the necessity of striking. WOOLWICH wishes Conference seriously to consider the

resolutions forwarded for alterations in the General NEWCASTLE. - The report of the Newcastle district give it his support.

shewed a desire on behalf of the second and third rate this desire.

LEICESTER .- This report shewed a desire for "Mutua Employment Shops" in preference to the present system LOUGHBOROUGH. - This report shewed that the Capi

STAFFORDSHIRE, -The report shewed the destitute connevertheless, they had confidence in the association. DUMFRIES.—This district recommended that a delegate should be sent through the several districts, believing | would withdraw his amendment.

such a step would be beneficial to the association. SHEFFIELD report recommended an equalisation of "Tramps" expences, and other amendments in the principle on which we can co-operate with the "Scottish general laws. The wages of shoemakers in the town are Union" is that they shall pay the same tramping awards "EASTERN EUROPE AND THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS." much lower than those for other mechanics. This report as those paid by the Mutual Association, and that they

> CLONMELL (IRELAND) .- This report suggested that the Mutual Association." allowance for "Tramps" should be increased, as towns were very far apart in that country. NEWRY.—The report said the men in union had gained two strikes, and thus slightly improved their miserable

wages. LONDONDERRY .- This report shewed that trade was very bad, and wages very low.

Many other reports of a similar character were re-

Mr. PARQUHARSON from the Scottish Union of Boot and Shoe Makers attended, and stated the desire of that body, classify, the "Statements of Wages" in order to ascertain to have a good understanding with the "Mutual Association." The Conference unanimously agreed to take the matter into their consideration, and to acquaint that gentleman, when it would meet the delegates' conference

A long letter was read from Bristol, regretting their incapability to send a delegate, from unfavourable circumstances caused by an "individual," but hoping to soon regain their lost position. The letter contained formed all the duties that the law and society could re- several important suggestions for the alteration of the general organization, amongst others the establishment of "Mutual employment shops."

Mr. SHARLAND made a strong appeal on behalf of the widow of Mr. S. Clark, who bad been an active, honest, and very serviceable member in the city district. The appeal was responded to by the liberal subscriptions of all the delegates.

It was then resolved on the motion of Messrs. West and Holmes, "That the revisal and credit Committees meet on Monday morning at eight o'clock, and that the other members of the Conference shall be also present at | by acclamation.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE The following are the delegates who, on the motion of Messrs. Walkerdine and Holmes, were appointed a committee to revise the general laws of the Association :-Messrs. Walkerdine, Holmes, Allen, Mc Carthy, Williams, Daley, Good, Hector, and Mc Intyre.

The following gentlemen were also appointed an audit The followers. Mason, Sefton, Liddle, E. Sharland,

The Conference at six o'clock, adjourned MONDAY

HE. MASON IN THE CHAIR.

The morning was occupied by the committee examining the General Laws and auditing the accounts. At two o'clock, the time arranged by Conference for entering on the business of the "Scottish Union" question, Mr. Farquharson being in attendance, the President said they would now proceed with the order of the day, which was 4 the consideration of the business connected with the "Scottish Union." He then read a letter, dated Glasgow. May the 3rd, which stated that an announcement had appeared in the Northern Star, that a conference would be held in London, to which Scotland was invited to send delegates, but the men of Scotland having formed a "Scottish Union," which, like the "Mutual Association," had for its object the bettering the condition of their fellow-men, they had not sent delegates to take part in the English Conference, but hoped that a friendly feeling would nevertheless be created and be maintained by the two Associations, and that they might exchange cards, and relieve each others tramps. The rules of the Scot tish Union were then read, prefaced by a shrewd and clever address, recommending that the trade cease to hold their meetings in taverns, and highly eulogistic of the principles of union and co-operation, and in general terms very similar to the rules of the mutual association. Mr. McINTIRE said that some three weeks ago, they (the delegates) had doubtless seen a communication re-

lative to this subject in the pages of the Northern Star, and he thought that the letter just read set forth good reasons in favour of the mutual good understanding solicited, and Scotland being a separate nation, he thought they understood their own affairs best, and hence he would move-"That the Mutual Association do exchange cards with the Scottish Union, and render every other lawful co-operation for our mutual welfare." Mr. SULLIVAN seconded the motion. Mr. J. HARROP said he thought steps might be taken that would enable the Scottish brethren to form part and

parcel of our association, he would wait to see if some member of greater experience submitted a motion to - 0 17 6 bring about so desirable a result.
- 1 17 6 Mr. SEFTON moved an amendme Mr. SEFTON moved an amendment-"That if the me of Scotland wished to unite with the men of England,

their best course will be to become members of the Mutual Association." Mr. HECTOR seconded the amendment. Mr. WALKERDINE said, he did not like the style of opposition offered to the motion, he would have much liked

the motion to have gone farther, and have added that the same amount of relief should be given as was awarded to our own members. Mr. HOSFORD (Cork) said, wages were far better in Seotland than in Ireland, and provisions were cheaper hence he thought the Scotch were in a far better condition to send delegates than the Irish, and he could see

no good reason why they should not form part of the "Mutual Association," Mr. P. BLOCKLEY said, Manchester was in favour of the xchange and mutual good understanding. Mr. E. SHABLAND would support the motion, believing as he did that Scotland best understood her own affairs,

and if we relieve her cards, we shall also receive her con-Mr. M'CARTHY said, that by the establishment of the 'Scottish Union," the men of Scotland inferred that they would prevent the aggressions of capital on labour, but if this were true, it told in a greatly increased ratio in favour of a junction of the two associations—(hear, hear) -as one firm central union would be much more effective, than several isolated ones. (Hear, hear,) The City men had been forced into co-operation with the Mutual Association, by a firm refusal to release their cards, and were we to do the same as regards Scotland,

0 effect. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Dalr (Waterford), thought the Scotch in a much | before they have been two months out of their apprentice-

land. Mr. John Jackson, thought it was anti-democratic to attempt to coerce a nation to co-operate with us. Mr. Holmes said, considering the expence, he thought one set of officers must be less expensive than two. It 6 had been said it would be "anti-democratic to coerce a nationally, he did not recognise "nationalities." The world was his country," it would be well if we could

obliterate national prejudices, and unite under one banner. (Hear, hear.) Mr. M'CARTHY wished to know, if this conference carried the question affirmatively, would the Scottish Union relieve cards of districts opposed to us.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said he was sure the "Scottish Union" would justify him in asserting that in that respect they would be guided by their own correspondence, He contended that the Scotch workmen could not, upon an average, earn so much as either the English or Irish workmen. He repeated that the "Scottish Union" would not forego their own correspondence, whether this Conference complied with their request or not, but if compliance was granted for twelve months only, he thought in that time the "Scottish Union" might see fit to become a portion of the Mutual Association, The CHAIRMAN said he wished to know, supposing the

had refractory districts, would the "Scottish Union" relieve the cards of members belonging to such districts Mr. FARQUHARSON repeated the "Scottish Union" would not forego their own correspondence on any ac-

Mr. SEFTON said the Scottish Union had agreed to relieve all cards. He thought this would retard the progress ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE BOOT of the Mutual Association, and tend in a great measure to destroy it. The relief in Glasgow was at the present time only fourpence and a bed. Besides, the Scotch workmen got relief from our association, and then went over to the old trade, paid their money in, and went to work. He thought it would be better to form one grand combination; and thus would our Scottish brethren be enabled to crush the tyranny now practised by the capi-

talists of Edinburgh. (Hear, hear.) The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Farquharson had laid it down that the Scotch could best judge of their own affairs. He thought, at the same time, they must admit we were Mens' Men are in a better condition than most of their the best judges of our own affairs, and what course was necessary as regards refractory districts. (Cheers.) Mr. FARQUHARSON could only repeat that the "Scottish

Union would be guided by its feelings of gratitude and justice as regards the exchange of cards and relief. Mr. M'CARTHY said the "Scottish Union had evidently come to a determination to relieve all cards. They had also come to the erroneous conclusion that the Mutual Association had an Executive Committee sitting in London, dictating to the whole country; and they evidently

feared that we would rule as partisans, favouring England to the prejudice of Scotland. M. W. CLARK, secretary, said he thought the time had arrived when they should stand by their own cards. He would not turn his back on any one, as regarded demo-

eracy; but he did not think it was opposed to democracy to protect themselves. Mr. ALLEN said he knew it was thought by extending our society into Scotland it would be too large, and connce would take some steps to procure an equalisation of sequently unwieldly, and as the "Scottish Union" was

wages; if something was not soon done they would be based on the same principles as ours, he thought we could not do better than relieve their cards, and effect a mutual exchange. Mr. Good thought the amendment in accordance with

the views and feelings of his Constituents, and he must The Chairman suggested the following addition to wages journeymen, to have their condition improved, the motion," that the following provisions shall be res-They considered that the improvements in the town and pected, 1st. That a quarterly award for the expence of the great employment in consequence justified them in tramps be made. 2nd. That in the event of the Mutual Association declaring any cards illegal, such decision

shall be respected by the "Scottish Union. 3rd. That any sums required to aid each other respectively, shall be advanced as loans." The mover Ms. Mc'INTYSE, having agreed to incortalists persecuted those who dared to belong to trade porate the addition, with his motion, proceeded to reply to the several speakers, and in so doing, said he thought

Coercion would never bring converts, whilst a friendly dition of the "sons of Crispin" in this district, but that, feeling, evincing Mutual Interest, always tended to that end.

Mr. Serron said, as he agreed with the addition, he Ms. J. Habror said as he was opposed to loans, I would move the following amendment, "That the only

Ireland, which shall be acting in opposition to the

Mr. Hosropp seconded the amendment. On a division the motion was declared carried, by a great majority. Mr FARQUHARSON said with the exception of the West

end of London, he thought the Scottish union would com ply with their conditions, he then thanked the Conference for the attention paid him and his cause, and withdrew. The following resolutions on the motion of Messrs. WALKERDINE and WEST were unanimously adopted. "That a committee be appointed to arrange, and

what use they can be made of, and how preserved." "That a committee be appointed to make out a list of all debts owing to the districts, both of levies, and tramps relief appropriation, also to recommend to Conference what time shall be allowed for the payment of the same." The committee were then appointed, and with the other

committees sat until six o'clock, when the Conference ad-

TUESDAY.

The audit committee brought up the report, and an nounced they found the accounts strictly correct and in every way satisfactory.

Mr. M'CARTHY moved that the report be received seconded by Mr. T. Holmes, and carried ups nimously. Mr. M'INTYRE moved, "That the thanks, of this Con ference is due and hereby given to Wm. Clark and James Smithyes for the able manner in which they have transacted the Financial business of the Asso ciation." Mr. Hosrond seconded the motion, vyhich was carried

The Committees occupied the revisinder of the day.

WEDNESDAY.

STATEMENT OF THE WAGES COMMITTEE. The following members were appointed on this committee:-Messrs. Blockley, Stewart, Sullivan, Jackson,

The Conference having resumed its sitting for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Laws. Mr. Aerton asked permission to submit a motion relative to the Builders Strike. He said, the men employed in the building branches in Birkenhead, had, in consequence of the high rents, and the prices of provisions, in that place, and in order to put themselves, as regards wages, an no equality, with their brethren of other towns, asked an increase of two shillings per week on their present wages, in consequence of which, the masters had met in the Grecian Hotel, and with a view to break up the Workmens' Union, had issued the "Tyrannical document." The men refusing to become slaves, declined to

sign the document, the consequence was that upwards of 5,000 men were discharged. He had the honour to be one of a committee of trades who met in Liverpool to assist those persecuted men, and he thought it the duty of and all districts or sections that shall have underpaid this Conference, to take up the matter with a view of shall pay the same within two months, or forfeit all rendering some support to their brethren. These men had nobly contributed in support of the Belfast strike, and consequently had a claim on the shoomakers. Mr. S. concluded by moving, "That a levy be laid on the members of the Mutual Association in behalf of the builders now on Strike." Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion.

Mr. JACKSON said he thought the motion premature, he would, therefore, move an amendment to that effect, Mr. Stewart seconded the amendment. Mr. Mc INTYRE said he thought the report on the

General Laws should have precedence. The CHAIRMAN said, Mr. Sefton had made application to him for permission to submit the matter to Conference, fearing that if the matter was left to the conclusion of their own business it would appear something like neglect, however, he thought it would be better now to withdraw the motion and bring it forward at a later period of their sitting.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn, with the understanding that Mr. Sefton would bring the subject again. efore the Conference at a later period. Mr. WALKERDINE brought up an elaborate report on the General Laws, embracing many important amend-

ments, which, on the motion of Messrs. Harrop and Sefton was received. The Conference then proceeded to discuss the amendments proposed. It was resolved unanimously " That the name of the association be retained. and that the laws numbered one and two remain as at present."

On Rule 3 being proposed, Mr. J. Harrop proposed as an addition, "That no man be allowed to work in the house of his employer." Mr. West, (Londonderry,) seconded the amendment, Messrs, Sefton, Blockley, Holmes, Liddle, and others, opposed the addition on the ground of its impolicy and present impracticability. Mr. . Sullivan, (Cork,) supported the addition. Mr. Harrop withdrew the amendment, and the third rule was adopted

The following new law was proposed as law 4, gand passed unanimously :—" That this association recognises on political subject, excepting such as may be at times inevitably involved in the consideration of the abovenamed objects, or the defence of our association."

ELIGIBILITY OF MEMBERS. The following was proposed as a new rule, and numbered law 5:--"That all journeymen working at any branch of the Boot and Shoemaking trade are eligible to become members of this association, and that in towns where the two great branches meet in separate sections, every man must join the section for that branch of the trade at which he works." Carried unanimously. The following new rule was, after considerable discushe admitted a member of this association who is not in reality a working journeyman of the trade. Any having been admitted who was not, at the time of his admission,

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS. The following, after much discussion, was adopted as rule seventh :- "All young men joining the association before the expiration of the time specified, they shall pay

obtaining, or seeking to obtain, his livelihood as a work-

ing journeyman of the trade, shall be expelled the asso-

the bye laws of the district or section at which they person joining this association, not to be allowed a book, he have occasion to tramp, he shall be provided with a certificate, signifying the time of his admission. Apprentices who have joined within two months of the ex-

should he have occasion to tramp, immediately he enters." The ninth and tenth rules, as agreed to after much deliberation, are as follow - "Members of old trade societies with clear books, shall be admitted free; but shall not be entitled to relief on such book, or on an association book, until they shall have been one month nembers." "The admission of refractory men to be regulated by the bye-laws of the section or district at { which they shall enter."

The next rule submitted by the Committee was as follows :-- "London shall be the seat of government, and a General Secretary shall be elected by Conference, to keep the accounts, conduct the correspondence of the association, and to perform such other duties as may appertain to his office; and in the event of any casualty depriving the association of the services of the General Secretary, the London districts shall have the power of electing a Secretary, pro tem.; and that a consulting committee shall be appointed, consisting of one member from each of the Metropolitan districts, together with the Ceneral Secretary, who, in the event of any emergency, shall be fully empowered to transact any business on behalf of the association, which cannot reasonably be deferred until the meeting of Conference. Such members to be paid at the rate of 6s. per day, when called out on

the business of the association." The chairman being desirous of making a proposition on this question, left the chair, and Mr. Allright was called thereto. Mr. Mason then entered at great length into the question of having an executive, consisting of five members, selected from the present Conference, and conin determining. All general levies to be authorised by to supply the vacancy. the chairman of the administrative committee whose names with that of the secretary shall be appended to papers transmitted for the raising of such levies. The ada secretary, pro tem. in the event of death, ill-health, or | the same. other circumstances that may disable the general secre-

tary from fulfilling his duties." Mr. BIRCH seconded the proposition. A long and searching debate followed in which most of the members took part, and during which Mr. Liddle said | first to be paid out of the general fund, which is to be as fol-

final decision to the secretary. three from the metropolis

Mr. M'CARTHY contended that the advocates of Mr. dason's proposition had failed to prove its practicability. A division then took place when Mr. Mason's amendment was carried; fifteen members voting for his prowas next resolved that London continue to be the seat of government, which with the foregoing amendment consti-

The thirteenth rule, proposed by Mr. Allen and unaninously adopted, was as follows :-- "A uniform system of tramping books, one book for the tramp, and the other for the secretary, containing the tramp's name, the date, the towns passed through, the number of card, the sums paid, &c. &c., and that each section shall be provided with a seal, with the name of section, or district, engraved thereon, with which the tramp's books shall be impressed;] no tramp to be relieved unless he produce this book with

At six o'clock the Conference adjourned for the day. THURSDAY, MAY 14th. The following was passed as rule Fourteenth:

"In the election of delegates to the district meeting

each section, comprising 100 Members or under, shall send one delegate, if above that number the district shall have the option of sending two delegates, the election to be taken in accordance with the district laws." The following as rule Fifteenth, was also adopted. "The delegates to the annual conference, to be

elected by the delegates at the annual district meetings." The following was passed as rule Sixteenth. INSTRUCTIONS TO AND CLAIMS UPON CONFERENCE.

"All instructions to and claims upon conference, shall e sent to the general Secretary, five weeks previous to the meeting of conference, with the number and name of delegates elected. The General Secretary shall issue his papers, for the required levy three weeks previous to the meeting of conference. He shall also fill in and arrange alphabetically, all orders, and documents, of claims and instructions, with such remarks, informa- Secretaries in which the Treasurer resided. shalf be emtion or explanations, as may seem to him necessary; he powered, with the consent of the Chairman of the shall also prepare a programme of business, to be laid administrative Committee, and that of the general the usual mode by which wealth ever enlists the before conference.

The following after much deliberation was adopted unanimously, 25 rule Seventeenth. DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

"Every district town shall have the choice of its secretary, who shall be paid out of the district fund,

the duties of such secretaries are, to transact all corres pondence connected therewith, to take minutes of each annual district meeting, and transact such business as such district meeting shall order, he shall also transmit the quarterly return within seven days after each quarterly meeting to the General Secretary, and should he neglect or refuse to transmit such returns or any part | trade, should one branch strike, the others are to strike thereof within the time specified, and such returns not

appearing in the balance sheet for that quarter, the listrict or section to which he belongs shall forfeit all claims to the apportionment of their trainpo relief exthe time for which such returns remain due."

The following was adopted as rule 18th. QUARTERLY RETURNS,

"A quarterly return of good members, and of all such secretary of each section, to the secretary of the district | married. within two days after each quarter day, and the district secretary shall forward the same to the general secregeneral secretary shall forward a quarterly account conto as follows :-- "After the issuing, the quarterly balance of the amount required for the expent e of inquiry. sheets of each district, shall deduct such sums as are there accredited to their several sections as overpaid claims to support from the Association." After a lengthy debate, the following was adopted as rule the 20th. RELIEF OF TRAMPS.

"Any member going on tramp shall be relieved with 4d. in each section, and a bed, should be wish to stop the member drawing a book and keeping it by him without night; also a bed for his wife should she tramp with him -no tramp to be relieved in more than two sections in subject to the like fine, one day in the Provinces, but in London the tellef shall be 1s .- No tramp shall receive relief from more than one section in the same day, and no tramping relief shall be allowed for a continuous period of more than two months except to men on strike. On the twenty-first rule being proposed, it was resol-

ved, on the motion of Messrs. Ward and Harrop, "That a Committee be appointed to draw up rules for the raising and appropriating an Available Fund."-Messro, Liddle, Crump, Williams, Ward, Allen, and Mason, were appointed the Committee. Mr. Good, (Leicester), moved for a return of all applications for strikes not granted, since the conclusion of

the Belfast strike.—Ordered. Mr. Mason, as chairman of the committee, brought up he report on the AVAILABLE FUND .- The report was Mr. SHARLAND asked permission to bring before the

Conference the claims of Cheltenham to the support of the Mutual Association. Mr. McINTYRE said, that from the position in which Cheltenham was situated, he would move, "That the daim of Cheltenham be admitted."

Mr. Sann seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. D. SULLIVAN (Sheffield) moved the adoption of the ules for an Available Fund, submitted by the com-

Mr. ALDEN seconded the motion. A long and interesting discussion followed, in the course of which the advantages and practicability of the system of self-supporting shops were ably illustrated by several speakers. It was stated in the course of the de-bate that the "Working Men's Own Shop, 151, Drurylane," was succeeding beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. This announcement elicited the warm applause of the delegates.

On a division the Conference adopted by a majority of eventeen to six, the following as Rule 21-1st .- That an "Available Fund" of two shillings per member, be forthwith raised, one half to be invested with proper legal security in the bank, London; the other half to be legally secured by the respective districts, to the amount of the said fund raised, such district

to be applied to as hereafter provided. 2nd. That it being evident to this Conference, after the most serious deliberation, that the altered condition sien, unanimously adopted as rule 6;—"No man shall of our trade throughout the country, and the social relation of our employers, having become so much changed, | cessive years previously; and in case of strike, he shall. combined with the improved moral intelligence of the workmen engaged in our handicraft, has rendered it for children. If single, 7s, 6d, per week, if he remain in now essential to our welfare, that an improved and town; he shall not, however, be allowed to work. Any more effectual means of resisting the unjust encroach- member being incapacitated from tramping shall receive ments, which are made from time to time by tyrannical the same amount of relief as a superannuated member. employers be adopted. 3rd. That to provide, therefore, against all unneces-

the greatest advantage to the association, in the event of may appeal against the same to the district committee; better position to join the Mutual Association than Ire- ship, shall be admitted free; but should they not join an attempted reduction of wages, it be herein enacted, or, if he pleases, to the administrative committee; whose that whenever a number of men shall be deprived of em- | decision shall be final. not less than 1s, 6d. or more than 5s., in accordance with ployment under the above-mentioned circumstances, the district committee, in whose district such shall occur. shall, upon mature investigation, forward an ample re-The following was agreed to as rule the 8th :- "Any port of the situation of the locality to the administrative committee, setting forth whether the expenditure of a nation," he was of opinion that we should not treat it until he shall have been six weeks' a member, but should reasonable amount of the available fund in establishing shops, to be termed Operative Tradesmen's Boot and Shoe Shops; or whether simply removing the men from the district for a period, until the employer or employers piration of their servitude, shall be entitled to a book; should withdraw their proposals, providing properly for their families, would be most advisable and conducive to

> the welfare of the trade. 4th.—That a Treasurer and three Trustees, resident in London, shall be appointed, who shall, in every case authorised by the administrative committee, have the nower to draw such sum of money as may be required. 5th .- That any section requiring support against a reduction of wages, shall write to the district secretary, stating all particulars and probable expense of the same, when the district committee shall authorise one of their own body, with one from the nearest section to that requiring the support, to inquire into the nature of the dispute, and report to such committee, who, on finding the case requires redress, be empowered to grant the support, or to recommend such means as are provided in

> the foregoing clauses of the law. 6th.—That the following form of circular be issued by the administrative committee, to be filled up by the district committee :--

1st .- What is the general pursuit of the inhabitants of the locality, where the reduction has been proposed. 2nd .- Is the locality supported by fashion or trade. 3rd .- Are the trades united in the locality, and are they likely to support an operative establishment. 4th.—Are the shopmates of steady habits, and likely to be punctual in executing all orders which might be intrusted to them. The following was adopted as rules 22, 23, and 24, That the present Conference, if carried by the sanction

of the districts, continue in existence for one year." On the death, resignation or removal, by the cluded by moving an amendment as follows :- "That an trade, of any delegate, the president and secretary of administrative committee consisting of five members of the trade by which such delegate was elected, shall the present Conference, whom the general secretary shall | certify the same to the Central Committee, who shall consult on all matters in which he shall feel any difficulty forth with issue their precepts for the election of another

NO PURCHASE MONEY TO BE GIVEN. That any workman or workmen acting contrary to the interests of this society, when any shop or shops are on

ministrative committee shall also be empowered to appoint strike, is on no account to be paid any money for leaving The following was adopted by a majority, as rule 25:-PAYMENTS ON STRIKE.

That there shall be two ways allowed of paying mem

bers on strike: the one general, the other optional. The

his constituents desired that the seat of government lows :- For a single man, leaving on strike, los.; for a should be moveable, and a space of five years to elapse | married man, 5s.; and for a wife 7s. per week: and before the seat of government could be held a second 1s. 6d. per week for every child under fourteen years time, in the same town. Other members contended for of age. The optional one to be such other sum, in an executive of three members, to be located in London. addition, as any section or branch of the trade Mr. M'Intyre contended such a committee as that pro- may think proper to allow from the funds supplied by posed by Mr. Mason could never work; was the secretary their own bye-laws. This support to continue until o write letters to each of the committee men, the proba- the district committee, upon inquiry, shall see the bility is he would obtain five different answers, and thus necessity of countermanding the same. Any member cause delay, vexation, and perchance the leaving of the going on strike, and leaving a family behind him, the same will be entitled to one week's pay, at the expiration Mr. WM. CLARK (secretary) suggested the propriety of of six days from the commencement of the strike, on the having a committee of seven, four from the provinces, and receipt of a letter signed by a sectional secretary, specifying that he is ten miles from the town he has struck from; he shall also continue to write once every week, as above stated, or forfeit his family's pay; but if the strike be concluded before the expiration of that time, the secretary of the section shall give information of the fact, position, and ten voting for the committee's motion. It and when the payments will be as here stated, on such member being ordered to return. If one hundred miles away, or any other intermediate distance, he will be se'nnight reduced the whole of the carpenters 3s. allowed one week's pay: one hundred and fifty miles, per week in his employ, who signed the document in two weeks' pay; but no more than two weeks' pay is to

> The following were adopted as rules 26 and 27 :--STRIKING PRESIDENT. In case of any shop strikes, the officer or officers who may be engaged in carrying out the same to be paid

be allowed, whatever distance he may be.

general fund.

No man to have tramping money until forty-eight to their hands who sigued the document seven weeks hours from the time the shop has been struck, nor to back, to look out for fresh masters, as they cannot be entitled to receive the same after the shop has been get the other trades to work with them. struck six days. The Conference sat until seven o'clock, to expedite

TRAMPING MONEY,

FRIDAY, MAY 15th. The following were adopted as rules 26th, 27th. 28th, and 29th, SECURITY OF FUNDS.

business, at which hour it adjourned for the evening.

eation occasioned by the officers it may appoint. GENERAL TREASURER. That a General Treasurer be appointed by Conference, (subject to re-election), and in whose report the finazcial state of the association be duly set forth. The Sub-Treasurer shall not hold more than £ 100 at any one time. In the

event of death, resignation, or other casualty, the district.

All the monies levied for the "Available Fund" shall be paid (at the rate of not less than twopence per week) within the period of three months from the adjournment of this Conference.

business of importance, shall be signed by the district Secretary and the district Committee. 31st, 32ad, 33rd, 34th, 35th, and 86th. ALL BRANCHES TO STRIKE AT ONE TIME. That all shops employing different branches of the

All letters containing applications for money, or other

IMPOSITIONS ON STRIKE. Should any member be detected in giving a false return of his family, or getting support from a shop he did not, pence, and shall not be accredited for any outlay during work for, he shall be fined 10s., and be made to refund whatever sum he has fraudulently received. That on any member going on strike and returning to the town before the conclusion of such strike, without the sanction of the district committee, shall be fined for each offence as shall have become refractory, shall be made by the 5s., the same to be deducted from his family's pay, if

TRAMPING WITHOUT BOOKS. Any member going on tramp without his book shalltary within seven days after each quarter day, and the have his debt en quired into by the secretary of the section that he may, in, and he must pay, in addition, taining the reports of the several districts, together with such charge as the by-lan "a of the section may authorize. the suspended sections, and all the necessary informa- Such debt to be transmitted to the section or district tion according to the rule 12th." Rule 19th was agreed where it was incurred, the tra." mp making a deposit

LOSING OR SELLING HOUKS, Should any member be proved guilty of losing or sellfrom the next levy, called for by the General Secretary; ing a book to another, he shall be fined 10s., and the party so obtaining such illegal book shall pay 5s.

DELIVERY OF BOOKS. Any member coming into town with a book, and not delivering it to the proper authority within three days shall pay a fine of 6d. for each week; if married and on strike, the same to be stopped from his family's pay. Any going on tramp within the period above specified, to be

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF PLACE IN SECTIONS. That on any section being about to after the regular place of its meeting, a notice of the same is in all cases to be sent, a week (if possible) before, to the district secretary, so that no interruption may happen in the preper and regular transaction of business. All neglect in this instance to subject the party to a fine of 2s. 6d. for any such offence.

PALSE RETURNS. That no secretary, section, or district, make, allow, or onnive at any false or imperfect returns, such as might lead into any wrong calculations, or entail any loss on the rightful income of the general fund; and that all such conduct shall be dealt with by the members of conference as may be there thought best, having authority to impose such penulty or penalties as the case or cases may

The following were also adopted as rules 37, 30, 38, 40 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 :---

DIVISION OF BRANCEES, WHEN TO BE ALEDWED. That in all sections, where the members are bother Men's Men and Women's Men, and the number above fifty each, it shall be allowed for the parties themselves, f they so please, to become separate sections, on application to the general secretary, and who shall sanction the same, provided there be an equitable adjustment of money matters between both parties.

CONTINUITION TO SECTIONS. That each section be allowed to determine upon the amount of the contribution of its own members, in accordance with their by c-laws.

PAYMENT OR OLD SOCIETY DERTS. That all societies formed under the old system, and new modelled on the present, and indebted to any other society or section, are to be considered as specially answerable for the liquidation of the same from their own: particular fand, should the lending society or societies hink it necessary to demand such a debt.

EMBERRLEMENT OF MATERIALS.

No member shall make away with the materials of any boots or shoes which he may have received to make up, under pain of subjecting himself to a penalty of is., and to make good the amount of such material. SUPERANNUATED MEMBERS. Any member arriving at the age of fifty to be considered superannuated, and shall pay no general contribution or levy, provided he has belonged to the society for five suc-

POWER OF APPEAL. A member, in case of any unjust exercise of authority sary and improper expenditure of funds, and to secure against him by any trade officer, section, or sections,

PURCHASE OF BOOKS OF GENERAL LAWS.

receive 10s. per weak for himself and wife, and the relief

Every member of this association is to be put in possession of the General Laws, for which he is to pay the sum of Id. BREACH OF GENERAL LAWS. That no breach of these laws be allowed; and where no penalty is expressed, the same is to be decided by the-

section or district where any such offence has been com-OFFICIAL MONETARY. That no correspondence connected with the affairs of the association be inserted in any of the public journals, as their appearance through such a medium is considered

injurious to the interests of the association. The law relative to the mode of election of delegates to Conference was rescinded by a majority, and the following substituted :---Each district shall have the power to elect its delegate or delegates to Conference, in the best manner they shall think proper, either by taking the voice of the district, or by electing them at the district delegate merting. The

members of the annual district meeting and the district secretaries shall be alone eligible for the office. On the motion of Mr. G. WEST (Chatham) it was resolved, "That an official account of the affairs of the society be published monthly, for the information of mentbers, for which the sum of one halfpenny shall becharged.

That the books for tramping, also the seals and stamps,

shall be ready for the use of the association by the first day of the ensuing month of July. A report was next given in of the debts due to, and from, as well as the claims from the several sections and districts, on the general association. A committee of seven, consisting of the following

members-Messrs. Sharland, Goode. Liddle, Sefton, Crump, Sullivan, and Jackson, were appointed to consider the same. A claim was submitted on behalf of Mr. Noble of Belfast, and on the motion of Messrs. Williams and M'Carthy, it was resolved, "That this Conference is of opinion that the Belfast decision was strictly in accordance with the usage of the trade, but this Conference nevertheless recommends to the Belfast committee, to award Mr. Noble some compensation for the less he has

sustained, in upholding the rights and interests of the Messrs. Holmes and Walkerdine, brought up the report on the laws as adopted by Conference, which were read at length as arranged by the committee, and, with some slight emendation, was adopted and ordered to be printed forthwith. The Conference sat long after the asual hour in order to conclude business, at a reasonable

bour on Saturday (this day).

Trades' Movements. LONDON SHOEMAKERS MEETINGS IN SUPPORT OF THE Builders .- Mr. John Sefton, delegate to the Shoemakers Conference, from Liverpool and Birkenhead, waited upon Messrs. lloby and Goatly's men, at their respective meeting houses, the Robin Hood, Great Windmill Street, and the Sun and Thirteen Cantons, Silver Street, Golden Squarc, on Wednesday Evening, May the 13th, and made most eloquent appeals on behalf of the much persecuted operative Builders, now on strike at Birkenhead and its vicinity. The deepest sympathy was evinced on behalf of the much oppressed workmen, each meeting resolving to appoint a night for the especial consideration of the strik, and otherwise render all the as-

by acclamation to Mr. Sefton, for his attendance. IMPORTANT FACT .- Mr. Wm. Cubitt, the eminent builder of Gray's Inn road, London, on Saturday per week in his employ, who signed the document in 1834. These men well knew that the societies would not protect them, and therefore were obliged to submit to the reduction. We are happy to add that the reduction was strictly confined to the "document" men.

sistance in ther power. Votes of thanks were awarded

OLDHAM CARPENTERS' STRIKE -We are gratified by the section or sections where such strike or strikes to announce that the whole of these men have retake place. But in case of a general strike in any sec- sumed work at the advance (2s. per week) on Montion, one officer to be paid one guinea per week from the day morning last, after having been out five weeks. BIRKENHEAD CARPENTERS .- Several of the principal masters gave a week's notice on Saturday last

STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

As we announced, the master tyrants have drawn the sword, as will be seen from the following particulars : and from the manner in which they have r e. That, as the general fund is the joint property of the | ceived insertion in the different papers, it is evide ant society, every section shall be accountable for any defal- that the masters contemplate an easy triumph in the

struggle of "LONG PURSES against HUNGRY GU'ES." to use the philanthropic words of the tyre at coal kings of Northumberland and Durham in these warfare with the miners. The major part of this report has appeared as

AN ADVERTISEMENT.

power of the VIRTUOUS PRESS against RAM. PANT TYRANNICAL LABOUR. We are so far more generous than our contemporaries, inasmuch as we publish the proclamation of the masters even free of advertisement duty. We mean this short notice simply as a reference to the matter following, The following were likewise adopted as rules 30th, not as comment, for that we refer to our leading article upon the subject.

> (From the Manchester Guardian) At a meeting of master tradesmen and contractors, held at Newton-in-the-Willows, on Thursday the 7th

DAVID BELLEOUSE, Esq. in the chair; The following declaration was read by Samuel Holme.

Esq. of Liverpool :-The master tradesmen and others who are identified with the building trades, contracts for railways, and other public works, have now for the first time met together, to consider the position in which they have been placed by the combinations of the workmen throughout the country. A deeply-rooted and wide-spread organisation of trades now embraces the whole of the British Islands, and by a change of circumstances, but particularly by the repea of the combination laws, employers are no longer permitted to conduct their business as before—are no longer able to make arrangements with their own workmenbut have to submit to the most arlatrary innovations, and the most dictatorial mandates of the central committee of

the union of trades. It is no longer possible to manage their affairs with comfort or advantage nor to enter into any contract with security. All good faith and sympathy between master and workmen seems to have been debetween master and working seems to have been gestroyed, and instead of that identity of interest which was formerly recognised, workmen have been prejudiced against their masters, and feelings have been engendered of a most painful nature to conte -plate.

Employers can no longer deal wish their workmen in their individual capacity. The purchaser of labour can-not agree upon terms with those who have labour to dispose of; because another party arrogantly steps in, and possessing an organised power without any recognised responsibility, interferes between both parties and dietates conditions which are as inimical to re-son and justice, as they are in themselves cruel to the workmen and insulting to the master. This unjust interference, however, has been acceded to by the operative classes (in many theusand of cases most unwillingly), but their tacit acquiescence has left them no longer free agents, and employers have new to deal with men who are bound and fetiered by the general union who support their demands by the weight of a well-organised association, while the employer has only his individual strength to sustain him in the conflict, where the odds are so fearfully against

The result has been, that in many places, rather than enter into a conflict with the unions, contractors have had to submit to demands the most arbitrary and humiliating. In some instances, the entire control and management of their business have been taken out of their hands, inflicting upon them heavy pecuniary losses, and in other cases involving contractors in absolute ruin, and such has been the extent to which dictation has been carried, that firm and unyielding resistance has become a necessary duty, unless the order of things is to be inverted, and the employer become the slave and the tool of the workman. directed as the latter is by a secret and irresponsible tribanal, which exists by forced contributions, which reigns by terms, and whose principles are repugnant to every notion of British liberty.

The principle is at once conceded that the operative classes have a legal right to combine to raise the price of labour; it is equally clear that it is also the right of those who have to purchase it, to combine to prevent that price being unjust, or more than they can afford to pay. An imperative necessity now exists for all employers to enter into an association for mutual support and pro tection, because it is dangerous for any man to enter into a large undertaking without having some grarantee that he may be secured against ruin by demands which the terms of his contract prevent him from according to.

This necessity is not of their seeking. It has been forced upon them by the trades' unions, and by the severance of those ties which formerly existed. In form ing a protective association for employers, its first members desire to place on record their regret that such a resolution is necessary; but it is their solemn and deliberate opinion, that no other mode exists by which they can successfully resist the demands of the trade clubs of the workmen. They desire to place on record the fact | t that no attempt has been made by them to reduce wages to increase the hours of labour, or to abridge the privileges of the operative classes. On the contrary, wages have been advanced, the hours of labour have been by the concession of minor points which have only caused a pecuninary sacrifice on the part of the masters. But new features have been exhibited-new intentions disclosed. Flagrant acts have been deliberately committed : and, painful as it is, the conclusion is most rejuctantly forced on the employers, that organisation such as that which now exists can only be successfully met by counterorganisation,—that individual security can only be found in the association of bodies, because if an individual has to defend himself against a powerful combination, he must be overwhelmed.

That tradesmen may continue to conduct their business with safety—that they may contract as usual for works both of a public and private nature—that they may be able to fulfil those engagements into which they are required to enter-they have now met for the purpose of enrolling themselves in an association, which it is in tended to establish upon a broad and permanent foundation, and where every member may find that protection and security which is so essential for the general welfare of society, as well as for his individual interest.

The association is founded for self-defence, and if i has to take up an aggressive position, it will be forced to do so by the acts of the operative unions; and, under such circumstances, its members will be prepared to act in unison and with vigour.

While the trades' unions make no unreasonable de mands, this association will remain quiescent, but united. When those unions are dissolved, this also will expire; but while individual employers are interfered with, or particular localities selected for a strike, this association will be ready to act with promptness, and to take such determined steps as will bring strikes to a speedy termination.

This association will always be found ready to give en couragement and protection to those workmen who dissociate themselves from the trades' unions, or who refuse to join them, by affording to them, as much as possible, constant employment, by giving them the means of bettering their condition, in all cases giving them a pre ference in the winter scason, or in seasons of depression over those workmen who are the members and supporters of clubs which are found in hostile array against the employers.

Every master, tradesman, or contractor engaged in building or public works, is therefore invited to join the association, and to give in his adherence to its general principles. The rules by which it will be governed, the details which it must necessarily embrace, and variou other matters connected with it, will probably be better left to the committee of management which will have to be appointed.

Moved by Mr. G. C. Pauling, of Manchester seconded by Kilpin, of Liverpool :-That the declaration now read by adopted .- Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Tomkinson, of Liverpool; seconded by Mr. Gwyther, of Birmingham:-That the interfer nee of the trades' unions with the le gitimate conduct of business—their attempts to raise wages—to dictate conditions which cannot be acceded to—to correc those of the operative classes who are unwilling to join them, and the bad feelings which they have excited between employers and workmen, are all deserving of reprobation; and this meeting resolves that it will discountenance all attempts which may be made by any club to interfere between the buyer and selier of labour, and which, this meeting asserts, ought to be attended with perfect freedom to both parties .- Passed unanimously.

Mored by Mr. Marsden, of Bolton; seconded by Mr. Boothman, of Leeds :-

That the time has nowarrived when an association of the master tradesmen is imperatively required, it being in the opinion of this meeting the only way in which the unjust and unreasonable demands of the trades' unions can be successfully combatted, and security be afforded to every man in conducting his affairs .- Passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Wylie, of Liverpool; seconded by Mr. Edwards, of Manchester :-That every member now present do sign the declaration which has been read, and he hereby pledges himself to assist in carrying out the objects of the association.

Moved by Mr. Walker, of Birkenhead; seconded by Mr. Kay, of Manchest: r:-That a committee be now formed, for the surpose of

drawing up rules and making arrangements for the extension and consolidation of the association; and that such committee shall have power to appoint a secretary, who shall be a solicitor of standing in his profession; and to call in his aid in the formation of the laws by which the association shall be governed .- Passed unanimously. Moved by Mr. Holme, of Liverpool; seconded by Mr. John Johnson, of Liverpool :-

That the following gentemen be appointed for the purposes stated in the last resolution, with power to add to their number :---

Liverpool-Mr. Tomkinson, Mr. Samuel Holme, Mr. Kilpin, Mr. John Johnson. Manchester-Mr. Bellhouse, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Pauling,

Birkenhead-Mr. John Walker, Mr. John Hogarth. Birmingham-Mr. Briggs, Mr. Gwyther, Mr. Pashby,

Mr. Davies, Leeds-Mr. Benjamin Russell, Mr. Joseph Wood.

Bolion-Mr. James Marsden, Mr. James Walsh. Preston-Mr. Stephen Fawcett, Mr. Richard Crighton. Oldham-Mr. Manuel Whittaker, Mr. Willoughby Shep-

Stockport-Mr. Samuel Bann, Mr. Samuel Hunt, Macclesfield-Mr. John Evans, Mr. John Bootle. Sheffield-Mr. George Smith, Mr. John Harrop. Wigan-Mr. Thomas Ellis, Mr. James Fairclough. Blackburn-Mr. Henry Ibbotson, Mr. Richard Hacking. Bury-Mr. Thomas Barnes.

Passed ununimously. Resolved,-That the meeting be adjourned till called together again by the united committee of the association. - Passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Kilpin, seconded by Mr. Tomkinson :-That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the increased or strangers, and after the chairman for the able and satisfactory manner in which hereby agree to restrict our labour and equalize it as connected with these differences, and of the remedies lapse of ten minutes, it was announced that the Jury

(From the Manckester Guardian.) A deputation of ten from the workmen of Liver pool, Birkenhead, and Manchester, were at Newton, and during the proceedings a note was handed to the chairman, expressing the desire of some of their body to be admitted to the meeting. This was declined, on the ground that their authority to make any pro-

position could not be recognised; but it was intimated that if they had any terms to offer, and would put that it they had any cotting they would be considered by he committee.
After the business had terminated, a letter, of the committee. After the business had terminated, a letter, of which the following is a copy, was sent to the chairman. It is dated, "Newton, Legh Hotel, May 7, 1846," and is in the following terms:—

Mr. Chairman-Sir,-The operative carpenters and joiners of Manchester agree to resume work upon the terms agreed upon by the deputation of employers and employed, in the conference before the Worshipful the Mayor of Manchester, May 1st, 1846, provided the document be withdrawn.-In behalf of the same,

JAS, LEVENS, Sec. A similar note was also presented from the work-

men of Liverpool and Birkenhead. As the meeting had terminated, the chairman (Mr. Bellhouse) could give no answer on its behalf to cither of these applications; but he gave the Liverpool workmen's letter to members of the association of masters in that town, to be referred to their committee; and the Manchester workmen's letter was brought to this town, and laid before the proper parties here, yesterday; when it was resolved that the following answer should be returned:—

1, Ducie Place, Exchange Buildings,

Manchester, May 8, 1846. Gentlemen,-Your note stating that the operative carpenters and joiners were agreeable to resume work upon the terms agreed upon by the deputation who had a conference before the mayor, on the 1st May, 1846, came too late to be considered by the meeting at Newton yesterday; but I am desired by the master carpenters and joiners of Manchester to state, that they cannot consent to withdraw the declaration.—(By order)

J. B. ROGERSON, Secretary. To the Committee of operative carpenters and joiners, Carpenters' Hall, Manchester.

hour, and the gentleman again quitted Newton for heir respective towns, at an early hour. The Liverpool Mercury of Friday, in a notice of the

proceedings, says—

"It is probable, from the firm and decided tone of the hole proceedings, that the struggle, instead of being near its termination, is only commencing on an extensive scale, and that either the General National Union of the building trade must be dissolved, or the building trade itself throughout Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Warwickshire will be generally suspended. This is an event much to be deplored, and we think that the operatives would do well to dissolve their connections with any general and national organisation for trade purposes, as we under stand that there is not much disinclination on the part of the masters to agree to local associations of workmen, which do not attempt to coerce the employers, or to interfere with their freedom to employ men who are nonunionists."

(From the Manchester Guardian.

APPEAL OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF UNITED Building Trades in Manchester.—A printed document, having this head, and "signed on behalf of the central committee. Richard Jones, secretary." has just been issued, which professes to "refute erroneous statements" made in this paper. One of the statements so alleged to be erroneous, is that 300 joiners had signed the declaration. This "appeal" states. in contradiction, "that out of 1,700 joiners, only six have signed the infamous document." All we stated masters dined together in the great hall. Mr. Tomwas that we were informed that 300 joiners and carkinson, of Liverpeol, presided. — Manchester Expenters were at work, having signed the declaration. We were so informed by employers, who declare that they will not employ a single man until he signs the declaration; and we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of this statement, while we confess we cannot see how "the central committee" can ascertain that only six out of 1,700 joiners have signed it. They add that "upwards of 500 of the men are now at work upon the terms we first required, and without signing the document." The men are at work upon the terms offered by the masters, and, as we are assured, all of them have signed the declaration. This "appeal" gives the following version of the result of the conference between the masters and men. before the mayor, on the 1st instant:-

"The employers would agree to give 2s. advance, and to equalise the hours of labour (to be 57 hours per week the year round), providing the men would agree to have the three hours on Saturday afternoon distributed throughout the week, in order to avoid the inconvenience of the joiners leaving work sooner than the other trades on Saturdays. To this arrangement of time the men agreed, providing the masters would withdraw the document; to which the masters would not consent, declaring at the same time, that this strike was not for either wages or time; but that the only point at issue was the General Trades' Union; and that they (the employers) were unanimously determined that all men must sign the declaration on their resuming work-assigning for their reason that the protection afforded by General Trades' Unions, to the working-men of any locality, is irresistible, in asmuch as the power of the whole union could be brought | none but the tyrant capitalists will be to blame for | having forced open the door, and, with a plentiful to bear on any one locality, if required."

We do not find that the men, at this conference, told the masters that they were professing to require the signature of the declaration, while in fact they were they admit that the employers stated their unanimous determination "that all men must sign the declaration on their resuming work," and as all questions as to hours of labour and wages were substantially settled at this conference, and the signature of the declaration is the only point of difference remaining, we confess that we cannot reconcile with these facts the statement that "upwards of 500 men are now at work, without signing the declaration."

Framework Knitters. — At a three counties delegate meeting of the framework knitters, held at a public meeting which they intended to hold at the Sutton-in-Ashfield on the 4th inst., Mr. George Buckley, of Leicester, in the chair, Mr. Thomas Winters, of Leicester, secretary, the following resoutions were unanimously moved by Mr. Thomas Winters, of Leicester, and seconded by Mr. Felkin, of with the masters, and advised them to withdraw the

That a committee of three be appointed to draw up a code of resolutions for the meetings of the business of the day, the principles of which should be laid before conference,

Moved by Mr. Winters, seconded by Mr. Buxton, of Nottingham :-

That this meeting is of opinion it should be for the adantage of the members of the National Union, for the Executive to appoint as many paid officers from the various trades in each town, district, or riding, as the Executive may deem meet, to organize the people, keep them together, furnish all information as to the nature and state of trade, probability of the best time for obtaining an increase of wages, or other matters connected therewith, but, in all cases, such paid officer or officers to be members of the union, and recommended by the trade having the largest number in union in the said town, district, or riding.

Moved by Mr. Felkin, of Mansfield, seconded by

Mr. Ward, of Stalbrook:-That the meeting is of opinion that a better system of arbitration is requisite between the employer and the they have refused to do so. employed in all cases connected with manufactures, and that we recommend the establishment of local boards of trades, composed of masters and men.

Moved by Mr. Commery, of Swinton, seconded by Mr. Parkes, Sutton Forest-side:-

That this meeting requests every district and locality, belonging to the National Union, having thirty members to send a delegate to the Trades' Conference to be held at Manchester on Whit Monday, and where they have more members to send delegates according to the general law, to advocate such measures as they may deem best for their interest and the trades in general.

Moved by Mr. T. Winters, seconded by Mr. That this meeting agrees to the adoption of a bill for it, out of a body numbering between six and seven | cel; upon going to look at it I saw it was the head

the alteration of the Ticket Act, Wages Act, and Truck hundred :-Act, so as to amalgamate the whole into one, as a Framework Knitters General Act, and that the committee be instructed to draw one up, to be laid before the House of Moved by Mr. Felkin, seconded by Mr. Parkes :-That the delegates assembled do ple

to procure funds to liquidate the debt owing to Mr. proval of a majority) on both these subjects, the main Briggs, of Leicester, for the Frame-rent trial, and transmit the same forthwith to Mr. Winters, of Leicester, Moved by Mr. Felkin, seconded by Mr. Buxton :-

That five hundred copies of the resolutions be printed for circulation among the Framework Knitters of the three counties That the next meeting be called at Nottingham. That the committee of Leicester be instructed to call

THOMAS WINTERS, Secretary.

TRADES MEETING AT PEMBERTON. - On the 4th inst. a meeting was called and numerously attended. The chairman made a few remarks on the necessity of a union which would embrace the whole body of the working classes. He introduced Mr. Lanigan, of Wigan. He advocated the cause of the handloom weavers, and made the following statement :-Messrs. Holt and Co., of Wigan, check manufacturers, zealous free traders, lately signed an agreement with the Weavers' Union, that they would restrict their cut-lengths to fifty yards, they now make them fifty-nine yards long, and have reduced the price sixpence per cut, in consequence of which their hands have struck. The miners' business then commenced, when it was moved by Mr. Mich. Storkley, seconded by Mr. Mathew Sharrock.

That we, the miners of Pemberton district, seeing the

This resolution was ably supported by Mr. Scot, and carried without a dissentient voice. While Mr. Scot was speaking Mr. Dixon arrived and addressed the meeting in a lengthy and able speech which was warmly applauded.

MINERS STRIKE IN STAFFORDSHIRE .- The following sums have been received, for which the men on strike return their grateful thanks :- Newbury and Wild's book 8s. 1d. Roberts and Clay's ditto 11s. 3d. Adams and Boam's ditto 14s. 11d. Butler and Barker's ditto 7s. 91d. Adams and Pagett's ditto 13s. 10d. Owen and Small's ditto 16s. 4d. Stokes and Corbett's ditto 11s. 7d. Gibson and Horn's ditto 11s. 5d. Devenport and Reed's ditto 9d. Meek and Whitehouse's ditto 8s. 1d. Simkin and Foster's ditto 6s. 12d. Duncombe and Glover's ditto 10s. Danks and Harris's ditto 16s. 01d. Harris and Glover's ditto 6s. 42d. Joseph Foster's ditto 11s. Cope's ditto 10s. 2d. Hallden's ditto 6s. 4d. Edw. Durnell 6d. Reynolds's book 4s. 3d. S. Fairn's book 12s. 6½d. J. Whitchall's ditto 5s. 7½d. Clark and Rawson's ditto 6s.J. Harris, per Dabbs Pit, 16s. 8d. W. Gray's book 7s. 6d. A friend 11d. Thomas Foster 6d. J. Williams 1s. W. Baley 7s. 6d. A friend 6d. Mrs. Jones 6d. Srubery Pit 8s. 1d. W. Horton Pit 10s .- Total ... £12 12s. 2d.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADES .- We regret to say, that not only does this strike continue, but that at present the prospect of its termination is as remote, if not more remote, than ever. The only attempt at accommodation which has been made in the course of the present week has failed. Ten joiners, who formed a deputation from Manchester and Liverpool, attended at Newton on Thursday, and sent in to the chairman of the masters' meeting a request that they might be permitted to submit a proposition for an adjustment of differences. They were told that if they would put their terms into writing, they would be taken into consideration. The delegates consequently sent in a note, stating that the operative carpenters and joiners of Manchester were willing to resume work upon the terms agreed upon by the deputations of employers and employed, in the conference before the mayor, on the 1st inst., provided the declaration was withdrawn. The declaration which the men are required to sign bound them not to belong to any general trades' union. The note of the opera-At half-past three o'clock, nearly 200 gentlemen dined together in the Great Hall, Mr. Tomkinson in great meeting of employers at Newton; but the comtives' delegates came too late to be considered at the the chair. The dinner did not occupy more than an mittee had since replied to it, and in their answer they distinctly state "that they cannot consent to withdraw the declaration." The masters, as we have before stated, are willing to agree to local unions, but they seem to have an insurmountable objection to a great central or national union. - Manchester

> MEETING OF MASTER BUILDERS .- A great meeting of master-builders was held at the Legh Arms, Newton, on Thursday last, for the purpose of devising the best means of counteracting the proceedings of the trades' union. There were present 188 persons from fourteen towns, namely, from Manchester, 74; Liverpool, 39; Birkenhead, 7; Birmingham. 6: Macclesfield, 1; Bolton, 10; Leeds, 2; Preston, 4; Blackburn, 4; Stockport, 2; Wigan, 18; Sheffield, 6; Bury, 1; Oldham, 14. The deputation met in the great hall. Mr. David Bellhouse, of Manchester, presided. A declaration of the reasons which had issembled together so large and extraordinary a meeting was read, and the document was signed by every person in the room. A series of resolutions were proposed and adopted, in which the masters resolved to form themselves into an united association, for the surpose of withstanding that gigantic organisation, the Central Union, which has been formed by the various trades of the kingdom. The Masters' Central Association is to have local branches in all the towns. The whole of the proceedings of this meeting were characterised by the utmost firmness and unanimity. At four o'clock in the afternoon the aminer.

> without the slightest prospect of a speedy and agreeto be most numerous and determined in their opposition to the terms offered by the masters, and the carpenters having joined with those in strike in Manchester and Bolton, present a very formidable body, and represent themselves as able to hold out for months to come without suffering much loss.

GROSS TYRANNY OF THE LIVERPOOL CORPORATION.-A communication has been received by a member of the Shoemakers Conference, now sitting in London, which states "that the Corporation of Liverpoo have discharged all the men in the building trade recently employed by them, amounting to many hundreds, who refused to sign 'The document;' notwith standing that the 'Highway board,' a portion of the same Corporation, had given a distinct pledge that they would not interfere, but leave Messrs. Tomkinson and Holmes, and the rest of the masters in union, to settle their dispute with the men." BIRKENHEAD,-From a letter received by Wednes-

day's post, we are informed that the Building Trade at Birkenhead, in consequence of the strike, is at a complete stand-still, and that working-days and Sunday's closely resemble each other in that town. Should this state of things continue much longer, this greatly promising new city will be completely destroyed, and this destruction. CARPENTERS' STRIKE IN CARMARTHEN.—The men

have resumed their work, the masters, generally, accreased wages.—Carmarthen Journal. THE BUILDING TRADE, BIRMINGHAM, WEDNESDAY,

-At length there is some prospect of the workmen employed in the above trade, and who have been on strike, resuming work again, and some amicable arrangements being come to with the masters. On Monday last the carpenters waited upon Hy. Smith, Esq., Mayor, and requested him to take the chair at Town Hall. The Mayor, on hearing their case, desired them to have an interview with their masters that evening, and try if they could not effect a reconciliation. The Learned Gentleman also had an interview declaration which they required the men to sign. Accordingly, at the meeting on Monday evening, they withdrew the declaration, but would require of the men to promise not to support the bricklayers in their strike. The following morning a large meeting of the men was held in King-street, when it was resolved not to resume work again unless they received an advance of 4d. per day. At the meeting the men were advised to go the same afternoon and try and make arrangements with their masters, which in some instances was done. It is expected that the masters will accede to the demand, and that they will

shortly resume work again. MANCHESTER MASONS .- At a meeting of the operative masons of Manchester, it was unanimously resolved that a deputation should meet the master masons, to discuss the proposed advance of wages on the 1st of May. The masters agreed to meet the men, and, after three interviews, the masters agreed to an advance of 1s. 6d. per week. At the last interview, the masters passed a vote of thanks on the men for their good conduct. The master builders have solicited the master masons to join them, but of all they possessed in the world.

STRIKE OF COLLIERS .- The colliers engaged in the coal-works in the neighbourhood of Swansca turned out to the number of 40 or more, last week, for an advance of wages.

THE CORDWAINERS' CONFERENCE AND THE WEST END MENS' MEN.

Six out of the eight sections comprised in that portion of the boot and shoe makers of London commonly called the West End Men, held a general and live at Cottage place, Lambeth-butts. meeting of their body on Monday evening, the 11th inst., at which the following resolution was agreed

Mens' Men, now connected with the association, namely, second Hoby's, being appointed to arrange the monetary affairs of the interests concerned, as also to settle about the situation of our respected and long tried servant use their utmost endeavours in their respective localities, Mr. John Stewart, have agreed (subject to the after apprinciple being, that all property and monies possessed and all sums indebted, be considered as jointly belonging to these several sections and as common obligationsthat Mr. Stewart be still continued in his office-and also that all questions to be brought before any of our meetings, be treated and voted on as general questions in respect to our own interests.

Two of the above named sections, Rymer's and Myer's, have left the as ociation during the sitting of the present Conference in consequence of their delegates being denied the right to take their seats on such Conference, and accepting two others in their place, who, as it is asserted, "were not properly elected, nor had the confidence of the body, but were merely the nominees of the General Secretary, by whose contrivance and influence this injustice has been perpetrated." Through this, the West End Mens' Men have been in a deep state of excitement present week. The opposition, however, as expressed in the foregoing resolution, is now definitive; while tersea-bridge by their mother, on Saturday, the 2d inst. new rules and regulations are to be made, a new necessity of a future reduction in the hours of labour, do trade at large may be put in possession of every fact. The room was then cleared of strangers, and after the

ALARMING FIRES.

FIRE ON BRIXTON HILL.—On Saturday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, considerable alarm and excitement prevailed at Brixton, in consequence of a serious fire breaking out in the residence of J. Milner, Esq., stockbroker, of Atkin's-road, Brixtonhill, which resulted in the destruction of considerable property. It appears that after the family retired to rest, Mrs. Milner was alarmed by hearing a noise and loud groaning, which were speedily followed by a dense volume of smoke. She immediately raised an alarm when the servants forced the door of Mr. Milner's bedroom, from which the flames were rushing with great fury. Some minutes elapsed before any person could enter the apartment, when John Grainger, the footman, succeeded in finding the body of Mr. Milner, who was fortunately extricated from a most fearful death. A large body of police officers were quickly on the spot, who, together with the servants and the neighbours ultimately extinguished the fire. Mr. Milner was very severely burnt over various parts of his person, and was also much injured by the effect of the smoke, which nearly suffocated him. The fire is attributed to Mr. Milner falling asleep whilst reading in bed.

FIRES IN ST. GILES'S, CHEAPSIDE, AND DUKE-

STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE. - On Sunday morning,

shortly before one o'clock, a fire that at one time

threatened serious consequences broke out in the

house numbered 35, Cromer-street, St. Gilcs's. It front. The inmates having been roused, a number of the inhabitants broke open the front door, and endeavoured to extinguish the flames. In the course of a few minutes, three engines arrived, and owing to the exertions of the firemen, the flames were subdued, but not before the bed and furniture were consumed, the wearing apparel and other articles in the apartment burned, and the window frames demolished. The house was let out in tenements, and none of the occupiers were insured. About the same hour, a fire broke out in the upper floor of the premises tenanted by Mr. E M'Crow, pastrycook, No. 114, Cheapside. The engines from Watling-street brigade station promptly attended, and the flames were soon extinguished by the firemen, not, however, until a part of the flooring and skirting were burned. Between the hours of two and three the same morning, a messenger arrived at the Southwark-bridge road brigade depot with a report that the well-known Queen's Head, High-street, Borough, was on fire. It was soon, however, found that a crate filled with earthenware, and standing in the open yard near the main premises, had by some means become ignited. After some trouble the fire was extinguished. The same morning, at half-past six, a fire broke out in a house situate in Duke-street, London-bridge, the property of Mr. Alderman Humphries, but tenanted by Mr. Wiggins, a hop-merchant. It appears that at a late hour the previous evening the inmates experienced a strong smell of burning, evidently arising from wood. They endeavoured, but in vain, to find the seat of the fire, but feeling convinced that some thing was burning, they agreed to go to bed and leave their room doors open, so that in case of an outbreak they might arouse each other. At the time previously stated one of the servant's bedrooms became filled with smoke, and without any further delay information was sent to the engine stations. The brigade and West of England firemen and engines quickly attended. It was then ascertained that flames were raging under the floorings of the second floor, and the outside closet. By cutting away the skirting, gold mouldings, and a portion of the flooring, the fire was got out, but not before nearly two hours were lost by the firemen. The fire originated from the overheating of a baker's flue in the next

Fire at Rothernithe.—The most serious fire that occurred on Sunday broke out at six P.M., upon the premises in the occupancy of Mr. W. Rous, bread and biscuit baker, No. 6, Neptune-street, Rother-THE STRIKES IN BIRMINGHAM.—There are now about three thousand men out on strike in Birmingham, the proprietor of the Neptune Wine Vaults, immediately feeling. Some of the neighbours in indicately feeling. Some of the neighbours injudiciously able settlement of differences. The builders appear forced open the street door, foolishly expecting to be wards found in the house of the parents, having never able to extinguish the fire by means of a few buckets of water. The draught thus given to the flames caused them to travel with surprising rapidity throughout the entire building. The fire-engines were early at the scene; but, unfortunately, a lack of water for some time retarded the operations of the firemen. The inhabitants, fearful that the flames would extend to the surrounding property, commenced pulling the window-frames out of their habitations, and throwing their furniture into the open roadway. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, a good supply of water was obtained, which was copiously discharged into the burning premises. After two hours' exertion on the part of the firemen they succeeded in getting the fire

totally consumed. The cause of the fire could not be scertained, as Mr. Rous and his family were from home at the time of the calamity. FIRE AT HORSELYDOWN .- On Monday morning, at half-past four o'clock, a fire broke out at the Marquis of Wellington, New-street, Horselydown. The Tooley-street engine was quickly on the spot, as also the parish engine. It was, however, found unnecessary to put them into operation, the firemen supply of water, extinguished the fire in less than an hour and a half from the first commencement The house presents an uncommon appearance inside. ceding to their demands. Although it is said the as each room is entirely gutted, with the exception of employing men without such requirement :- and as amount of work in hand did not justify such an in- the bar and the first-floor back room. It appears crease; but some buildings having been required to the fire originated in the kitchen, as the entire woodbe completed, the employers were obliged to give in- wook about the fireplace is consumed; the flames then proceeded up stairs. The landlord was awoke with the bed being in one mass of blaze. He immediately got up, and threw the bed out of the window, and had he not compelled his wife to leap out, there is every probability she would have been suffocated as at that time she was getting quite stupisied. Strange to say, that although the door of the bedroom is barely scorched, everything is entirely con-A picture, valued at 100 guineas, is de-

stock in trade, furniture, wearing apparel, &c., were

stroyed. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PLYMOUTH. -On Friday morn ng between one and two o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the house No. 4, at Lamb-hay Hill, occupied by several tenants. The fire was first discovered by one of the innates smelling it, whereon she awoke her neiighbours, and on going down stairs. they found the room on the ground floor, occupied by a family named Harvey, completely filled with fire The inmates of this and the adjoining houses were immediately aroused; but the progress of the fire being very rapid, they were compelled to leave their houses with so much precipitation, that many of them were not able to clothe themselves, but were compelled to rush for safety into the street almost in a state of nudity. Immediately on the spread of the alarm, the Citadel engine, attended by a large body of soldiers, directed by several officers, arrived on the spot, and after some delay in obtaining water, commenced playing upon the devouring element. The louse, No.4, was completely destroyed, and the adjoining houses were seriously damaged. The scene presented was of the most painful and distressing character—there were the whole of the inmates of infants, and several who have been the subjects of a ong continued affliction) in the streets almost in a state of nakedness, compelled to see the destruction

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT BATTERSEA.

On Saturday, Mr. Carter and a respectable jury held an inquest, at the Red House, Battersea, on the body of William Clark, aged seven years, who was found drowned in the Thames, on Thursday last. The jury having viewed the body, which was in an advanced state of decomposition, Thomas Briggs was the first witness. He said : I am a labourer, Thursday last, about half-past six, I was going along the banks of the river, near the waterworks; I to, there being but about ten or twelve votes against saw something in the water I thought was an

of a child; I got it ashore; it is the same body the The committee of the several sections of the West End of age, and had a pair of new boots en, corduroy Myer's, Bann's, Humby's, Dogget's, Rymer's, and the jacket and trowsers, and a pinafore. It was near the shore, at the waterworks. I brought the body to this house. William Clark was next examined. He said I am painter and glazier, and live at No. 7. Cumberland-

row, Marlborough-road, Chelsen. The body now lying dead is that of my son William Matthew Clark. recognise it by the features, and by the clothes he one he used to wear. I saw him last a livethis day week, about a quarter past five in the morning. saw him dead on Thursday night, between ten and eleven o'clock. When I last saw him alive, he was n bed at my bouse. He was then in good health. My wife was very jealous of my boy, who was my son by a former wife, and we often had words about him She several times said I should go out some day, and find them all gone when I came home; but I thought she was joking. Other evidence having been adduced, Mr. Carter then made some remarks, and the inquest was adjourned till Monday afternoon. ADJOURNED INQUEST.

On Monday at four o'clock, Mr. Carter, the Coroner for East Surrey, resumed the inquiry into the circumstances for the whole of the last and the beginning of the attending the death of William Matthew Clark, aged seven years, one of the unfortunate children thrown over Bat-The Coroner, having examined all the witnesses, system of correspondence to be formed with the summed up the evidence with minuteness and clearness, country, and the whole matter in dispute, with all and left it to the Jury to say how the deceased had come

by Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Adam and Eve, Chelsea. There was, as before, much complaint by Mr. Wakley at

written. The Coroner spoke of there being a conspiracy | truth." entered into by the magistrates against coroners' juries. that of Mary Inwood, of 7, Cumberland Street, who said and appeared very anxious to do so. she knew Mrs. Clark by lodging in the same house with her. She had known her ever since last November. She taught her to bind shoes. She saw her on Saturday the 2nd instant, at half-past twelve o'clock. She then brought a pair of worsted mits, and said they were for Phœbe. Witness told her they were too large for the child, but she is not despaired of. said, keep them for some one. She looked rather wild at the time. On the night previous to the Saturday, Clark came home at twelve o'clock, and on her opening the door, she (the prisoner) said-"Well, old chap, you are rather late to night." He replied, "You ____, I'll kill you." She did not speak cross to him. He also said. 'You want to carney me over, but you shan't you ----" During the night witness heard a noise, and Clark said, "You beast, I'll kill you." She heard a knocking at the door of Clark's room; she asked what it he then struck the door and broke it. Witness saw Mrs. Clark at half-past five on the Saturday morning, when she told her she had not been to bed, as she was afraid lest he should do her some harm. She was a kind mother originated from some unknown cause in the first floor and a sober woman. She has complained of head-ache during the last month. She has seen a difference in her appearance lately. She said to witness on Saturday

with myself, for a man to tell me that he hates me." She was then crying. After a long consultation, the Jury returned the following verdict (two Jurors only dissenting, on the ground that they considered the prisoner insane) :- "That the that he got out of bed, and while looking out of deceased met her death from drowning, caused by being wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously thrown into the water by her mother, Elizabeth Clark; and in returning the verdict the Jury express their surprise and regret, in the first place, that the proceedings should have been commenced and concluded at the police court without allowing them an opportunity of identifying the accused party. In the second place, that an important written locument should have been kept back when it was referred to in evidence. And the Jury do hope that a change will soon take place in the law which will facilitate rather than throw impediments in their way."

CHILDREN POISONED TO OBTAIN FUNERAL CLUB MONEY.

RUNCORN, SATURDAY. An inquiry, which has occupied the attention of Mr H. Churton, one of the Coroners for the county of Chester, nearly the whole day, has produced a degree of excitement never before known in this part of the

The inquest was held on the bodies of two children of Joseph and Mary Pimlett, who are in custody charged with the murder of two of their own offspring, and attempting the murder of a third. Pimlett, it appears, is a ship carpenter, and he and his family came to reside in Runcorn about three months before Christmas. Amongst those who knew him he was considered a respectable, industrious, sober, and humane man.

The circumstances which led to the disclosure are as follow :- On the 6th of March, James Pimlett, an infant, ten months old, was reported to have been found dead in bed. An inquest was held on the body, and the principal witness examined was the mother, who gave such an account of the illness of the child as to induce the coroner's jury to believe that death was the result of one of the various diseases incidental to children, and a verdict was returned of "Found dead." On the 16th of the same month another child, Richard Pimlett, was taken ill. This child was taken to a medical gentleman, Mr. Edward Pye, who administered an aperient medicine. A day or two afterwards the mother called on Mr. Pye, and in consequence of her representations, two alterative powders portion of the line, but they are out of danger. vere given to her. These powders, however, were

This child died on the 21st, and was buried, the father his former child should be taken out of the grave, the grave made deeper, and the new coffin placed under the body previously buried.

third child, named Thomas, to the surgery of Mr. Pye. This was three years and two months old, and the symptoms produced no suspicion at the time in the mind of the child having become very sick and ill, Mr. Pye orentirely extinguished, but not before the whole of the possession of any portion of it. However, being afraid of the life of the child, it was removed from its parent, and both she and her husband were taken into custody. Subsequent inquiries prove that arsenic had been administered to the child. The Coroner then issued his warrant for the disinterment of the bodies of James and Richard, and summoned Mr. Pye to make a post mortem examination of them. On the coffin being opened, both bodies were remarkably fresh, considering the period of | sine die. time which has elapsed since death. This led to the supposition that arsenic might have been taken by them, nal viscera was removed from both and analyzed, a small 6% ox. of the contents of the stomach of Richard Pimlett enough to kill several persons. Arsenic was also clearly Pimlett, in both cases.

into tears, and loudly declared her innocence. The Coroner issued his warrant for the committal of Chester assizes.

> THE LATE ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE IN WESTMINSTER.

EXTRAORDINARY DECLARATION OF THE INJURED FE-MALE.—Since the apprehension of William Luff, alias William Munfield, on the charge of brutally assaulting and throwing a female out of window, the magistrate (Mr. Burrell) has, from time to time, inquired after her condition, with a view of ascertaing whether she was in the state to give any account of the transaction, and on its being reported to him that she was competent to give a coherent account, although labouring under erysipelas, Mr. Burrell considering the dangerous nature of this disorder determined to secure her examination, and on Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. W. Taylor, the chief clerk at the Westminster Police Court, he proceeded to the Westminster Haspital, whither the prisoner was conveyed in handthe houses (upwards of twenty in number, including | cuffs, in order that her evidence might be taken in his presence.

In consequence of the unexpected and extraordinary nature of her statement, we deem it necessary to refresh the recollection of our readers with the evidence originally same house spoke to the outrageous violence of the prisoner towards her. The first of these, Margaret Maclean who lives in the next room, was attracted by the injured woman's screams, and on going to the spot found the accused holding her by the hair, and striking her on the head with a poker. The female was bleeding profusely from the head, and witness was so frightened she ran away. The second witness, Sarah Green, saw the accused beating the female with his fists, and tried to get her out the Elephant and Castle, King's-road, Camdenof the room, when prisoner struck her also. As witness town, on the body of John Maley, aged 50. An was going down stairs she heard the prisoner with a hor- elder brother of the deceased, who was an immate of rid oath say, "I'll throw you out of the window," and she St. Paneras Workhouse, had been for a length of had scarcely got into her room when she saw the female time afflicted with dropsy, which terminated in his falling by her window. This witness observed a poker death on the Tuesday previous. On Sunday last his wound on her face, and another on the back of the head. A third witness, Thomas Carter, also proved hearing a Pancras Church, and he was followed to the grave violent noise, and the accused told him, while the female by the deceased, who, just at the conclusion of the was being removed from the yard into which she had burial service, fell to the earth as though shot. He fallen," That if she had behaved herself it would not have was raised up and carried in an insensible state to occurred." Added to this, several broken articles of the workhouse, where he shortly afterwards expired. crockery ware were found covered with blood, a consider- A verdict was recorded of "Died by the visitation of able quantity of which was also upon the floor, Jane Pullen examined by Mr. W. Taylor: I am now an

in-patient of this hospital. I lived with the man who now stands before me, whom I know by the name of William Luff. I have cohabited with him for about twelve wall-road, Lambeth, on the body of Charles Copehad on when found. The cap now produced is the months. About eight o'clock in the evening, this day week. I came home, and found the prisoner in the room. He began to quarrel with me for not being at home, and said, "This is fine going on for a man come home from work and no fire." One of the lodgers called me out, and the prisoner persuaded me not to go. I said if he would not let me go out of the door I would get out of the window. He said you had better set down, and went to the cuphoard to get something to cat. While he was at the neighbour came and cut the deceased down. A surcupboard I jumped out of the window, which I had attempted before, but he pulled me back. Mr. Burrell: Did he not push you from the window ?-

been drinking?—Witness: I had had a little drop to and his family formerly resided in Eiliot's-court, Old drink .- Mr. Burrell: Was the man sober?-Witaess: Bailey, which house had a commanding view of the Yes, quite.-Mr. Taylor: Did the prisoner offer you any scaffold. Sarah Copeman, a sister of the deceased. violence ?- Witness, No he did not.-Mr. Taylor: Did he stated that while they were residing in Elliott's-court not strike you with the poker ?-Witness: No, Sir, I had Old Bailey, the deceased called the children up stairs the poker in my own hand.—Mr. Burrell: Did you into the bed room, and said. "Now I will show you strike him with the poker?—Witness: I was going to, how poor Tapping died." Deceased then got upon but he took it from me.—Mr. Taylor: Did you scream the foot of the bedstead and pulled a large white murder !- Witness: Yes, sir, I did.-Mr. Taylor: Why nightcap over his head, after which he clasped his did you scream murder?-Witness: Because he would hands together, as if in the act of praying. He would the documents connected therewith, to be printed by his death, and whether they considered the woman through the medium of the "Cordwainers' Com- Eliza Clark was the person who had so caused that about you?—Witness (hesitatingly): Yes, a little,—Mr. In the act of praying. He would about you?—Witness (hesitatingly): Yes, a little,—Mr. It is further more presentable enoughing. about you ?- Witness (hesitatingly): Yes, a little,-Mr. pretend to die. His father was repeatedly speaking Taylor: How came blood about you?-Witness: I fell to him about such improper conduct. down and struck my nose, which caused it to bleed. "That the deceased did destroy his own life by hangichairman for the able and satisfactory manner in which hereby agree to restrict our lander and equalize it as conducted the business brought before him.—

There was no other blood on me before I jumped out of the window.—Mr. Burrell; Did he not strike you?—Without murder against Eliza in trying an experiment or otherwise, they had no ness: He only gave me a shove on the side of the head. - sufficient proof."

The inquest on the body of the infant, Jane Clark, Mr. Burrell : Did he not say he would throw you out of whose body was first found, was also resumed on Monday | the window ?—Witness: No, sir, he did not.—Mr. Bur. rell : Are you quite sure of that ?- Witness : I am.

This being the conclusion of her evidence, the prisoner the non-production of the person of the accused before was asked whether he wished to put any question to her. him; also, of the non-production of the letter she had He replied, "No; what she had stated was the whole

As the magistrate and clerk were about leaving her

The principal evidence not before given so fully was | bedside, she requested permission to speak to the prisoner Mr. Burrell intimated that when she was better she

would have an opportunity of speaking to him. The female still carries marks of brutal violence, but her condition is much improved, and unless some unfavourable change should take place, her ultimate recovery

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW. - On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquestat the London Hospital, on the body of Lyons Levy, aged eighty-four, who died in the above institution from injuries he had received by talling from a window, eight feet high. The dewas. She replied, that her husband was going to scrike ceased had been formerly a schoolmaster, and had her, and that she held up her arms to prevent him, and been obliged to retire in consequence of his infirmities. Since then he had received support from one of the Jewish Synagogues. In consequence of his illhealth he was compelled to take apartments in the house of Mr. Soloman, a clothes-dealer, 24, Goldsmith-row, Hackney. On Friday evening he went to bed, and about three o'clock Mr. Soloman was awoke by a loud noise at the street door. On inquiring at morning, "Is not this enough to make me make away the door, he was told by a police-constable that a man was lving under his window and bleeding profusely, He was immediately conveyed inside, and Mr. Soloman identified his lodger. On entering his room the window was found to be open, and it is supposed window, overbalanced himself and fell into the street. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday morning. The jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental death."

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE. On Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock, the family of J. Rolfe, Esq., of Walcot House, Ship-lane, St. Mary-square, Lambeth. was thrown into a state of great excitement, in consequence of the body of a new-born child being found in the garden by one of the female servants. It was tied up in a piece of merino, and appeared to have been born but a few hours only. The body was that of a fine full-sized infant, and had no doubt been born alive. It was conveyed to Mr. Wagstaff, the surgeon, but he could not give any opinion as to the cause of death, without a post mortem examination. Dunn, the beadle of the District, immediately took charge of the body, and removed it in a shell to the deadroom at Lambeth Church, where it awaits an in-

Accidents on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway.—On Saturday forenoon an accident took place on Clifton Moor, Westmoreland, on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. by which Richard Gilbert was killed. Deceased was a breaksman, and was conducting five loaded waggons down the incline towards the tip, when the four foremost of them broke away from the last, on which he was standing; when the waggons separated, he leaped off, and on running after the foremost lot, he fell on the rails, and the last waggon passed over his body and crushed him in a shocking manner. The poor man lingered in the greatest agony till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired. On the same workings on Friday last, Thomas Weaks, a driver, who was sitting on the bumper of a waggon which he was driving, on coming to a gentle curve, it ran off the temporary line of rails, when he fell backwards, and the waggon passed over his legs, and most severely bruised him. He is still alive, and suffering the most excruciating pain, but not the faintest hope of his recovery is entertained. Two other men during the last three days met with most serious accidents on the Clifton MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A YOUTH. - On Tuesday

forenoon, Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Perseverance Tavern, William-street, Hampstead-road, on the body of George Brown, aged eighgiving orders to the sexton of the church that the body of teen years, a labouring boy. The deceased was lodging at No. 11, William-mews, in the above neighbourhood, and had always enjoyed excellent health up to the period of his death. It was stated that, on Fri-On Monday, the 27th of April, the mother took the day last, he took a dose of epsom salts, retiring to rest at ten o'clock, his usual hour, when he seemed unusually cheerful. At five next morning (Saturday) he was discovered lying on the bed quite dead-his Mr. Pre. Subsequently, Mr. Pre's suspicions were ex- face exceedingly discoloured. A surgeon was soon cited, and he gave information to the magistrates and called in, and the body being quite warm, attempts also to the Coroner for the county, and in the meantime | were made to restore animation, but proved useless, as life was totally extinct. The mother of the dedered the mother to preserve the ejecta, but she cunningly | ceased youth, stepping towards the coroner-said. she avoided doing so and frustrated his purpose of obtaining | could not be satisfied unless a post morten examination was made. The coroner-Why had you not said so before, my good woman? There appears to be no suspicion against any one, and the body is in such a state now, that it is hardly fair to expect a medical gentleman to perform such a task. The coroner then gave an order for a post mortem examination. discharged the jury, and desired that a fresh one should be empannelled—thus adjourning the inquiry

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAIL-WAY .- On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Angel as it had the effect of preserving dead bodies. The inter- Tavern, near the railway-station at Tunbridge, before Mr. Dudlow, the coroner for that part of the portion of that of the body of Richard by Mr. Page, who county, on the body of John Shaw, a labouring man, found arsenic in the brain, kidneys, spleen, liver, and who was killed on the South Eastern Railway, under other parts of the body. The rest was analyzed by Dr. | the following most shocking circumstances. It ap-Brett, Professor of Chemistry, of Liverpool, who found in pears that he lived at the village of Leigh, which is situate close to the line, and on Saturday night was no less than 11 grains of white arsenic, or, as he observed, at Tunbridge, and left at half-past eleven to go home. A pilot engine had been assisting the mail train, detected in the abdominal viscera of the other body. A which was rather heavy, from town, and left it at great variety of circumstantial evidence was given af- Tunbridge. On proceeding along the up line, over fecting the charge, particularly against the mother; but a viaduct, about a mile and a half from the town, the there being nothing more than suspicion against the engine-driver felt the engine passing over something father, he was discharged, and the Jury returned a on the rails. He stopped it as soon as possible, and verdict of "Wilful murder" against the mother, Mary on walking back to the stop where they funcied the engine rose, they found the deceased lying across The prisoner immediately on hearing the result, burst | the right-hand rail quite dead, being nearly cut in Their impression was, that he was lying

across the rail when the accident occurred; if he had the prisoner to take her trial for the offences at the next | been walking on the line the engine-driver would have seen him, as it was a moonlight night. There was no pathway across the line where the body was found. The jury found that his death was accidental, caused by his own imprudence. APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF BURGLARS .- A gang of burglars has been apprehended at Bristol. Three men of the name of Williams, Michael, and Holborn, and two women are in custody. They are accused of breaking into the house of the Rev. Mr. Haynes, of Court Hay, Somersetshire, and stealing several 1001. notes, a quantity of gold coins, &c. They are also supposed to have broken into the church there, but they failed to get hold of the Communion plate. In

the house of Williams some of the stolen property was found, and an instrument ingeniously contrived to cut through doors without any noise. It is expected that a number of burglaries which have recently been committed in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire will be brought home to them. THE YARMOUTH MURDER.-In consequence of the evidence which Mrs. Dick and her daughter gave at the last Norwich Assizes against Samuel Yarham for the murder of Mrs. Candler, they have been subjected to considerable annoyance and repeated threatsgiven against the prisoner. Three persons residing in the their children have been assaulted, and the windows of their residence broken by having stones thrown through them. The Board of Ordnance have, therefore, very judiciously determined to remove Sergeant

Dick from this station to head quarters at Woolwich.

The situation, we understand, is a better and more lucrative one than this .- Yarmouth Chronicie. SUDDEN DEATH AT A FUNERAL, -On Wednesday, an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at funeral took place in the churchyard of Old St.

A BOY KILLED THROUGH EXPERIMENTAL HANGING

-On Monday morning Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Sea Lion Tavern, Wooton-street, Cornman, aged 14 years. Thomas Copeman, Bates'sbuildings, Lambeth, deposed that the deceased was his son. On Thursday last, about noon, witness left home for a short time. Witness returned in an hour afterwards and on opening the door of the room where he left the deceased, he found him hanging to the top rail of the bedstead, suspended by a long leather strap. Witness called for assistance, when a geon was soon in attendance, who opened a vein but life was quite extinct. The deceased was of a cheerful disposition and of sound mind. The deceased was Witness: No. Sir, he did not.—Mr. Taylor: Had you continually speaking of public executions. Witness

TRIAL OF THE RICHARDSONS. CENTRAL ORIMINAL COURT,-Wednesday. This morning, William Richardson, aged 49, described as an astronomer, and Anne Maria Richardson, aged 22, spinster, were placed at the bar to plead to the indictment found against them at the March session, for murder. The indictment alleged that the prisoners feloniously administered to a male child of tender age, to wit, eight days old, a certain quantity of deadly poison called arsenic, and that they did thereby kill and murder the said child.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.
At ten o'clock, Lord Chief Justice Denman and Mr. Baron Alderson entered the Court, and the prisoners were then again placed at the bar, and they were given in charge to the Jury.

Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Huddlestone, and Mr. Clark ap-

lantine defended the prisoners. Mr. Bodkin addressed the Jury, and said that having heard from the reading of the indictment the nature of the charge that was made against the prisoners, it became his duty to detail to them the circomstances upon which they would have to decide the awful question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoners at the bar. The case was one almost without parallel. The prisoners not only stood in the re-Istive position of father and daughter, charged with the murder of an helpless infant, but that infant, there was no doubt, was their own offspring, and the result of an incestuous intercourse between them. He stated this to them because he was aware that it was impossible for them not to have become acquainted with the fact from other sources, and as he felt that such a circumstance must tend to create horror in every well-regulated mind, he had to en treat them not to allow the prejudice that would thus naturally be created to weigh unfairly against the prisoners; but that in the decision they should even-tually come to they would be guided solely by the evidence that would be adduced in support of the specific charge now made against them. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to narrate the facts in support of the charge, and the following witnesses were examined :--

Charles Pearce deposed, that he is a labourer in the employ of a bricklayer, at Greenwich, and on the 22nd of January last, he was engaged in digging for a cesspool in the garden of the male prisoner's house at Greenwich, and while so engaged form coffin which contained the dead body of an infant. John Hiscock, the employer of the last witness, proved that he took charge of the coffin and the dead body, and afterwards handed them over to the

Mr. Thomas Oak Mitchell deposed, that he is a surgeon at Greenwich, and he first saw the body of the deceased on the 23d of January. The next day he made a more minute examination, which induced him to remove the contents of the abdomen, with a view to their undergoing a minute chemical examination, and he afterwards, a sisted by another medical gentleman, applied tests to the liquid he so removed, in order to endeavour to ascertain the existence of poison. The results of that examination were not very satisfactory to him, but he conjectured the existence of arsenic in the stomach, and in consequence of this the remaining contents of the stomach were given to Dr. Leeson, to undergo further analysis.

Mr. Heinsch, the assistant chemical lecturer at

St. Thomas's Hospital, proved the receipt of the jar containing the contents of the stomach and partions of the body of an infant from the last witness and that he was present and assisted Dr. Leeson in making certain experiments upon them with a view to ascertain whether any poison existed. The witness gave a minute technical detail of the experiments resorted to by himself and Dr. Leeson, and expressed an opinion that nothing but arsenic could have produced all the results to which he had alluded. and in his opinion the quantity discovered was four grains and one-tenth, but he could not undertake to say that this was sufficient to have destroyed the life

Dr. Leeson was next examined. He confirmed the Opinion given by the last witness, and also stated that he had himself made other experiments, with the same object, and the ultimate result was, that he had no doubt whatever that the body contained arsenic. and that the quantity was at least four grains and one-tenth, which he also said, was quite sufficient to cause the death of a child. Dr. Leeson went on to say, that if arsenic were administered to an infant, it would probably first cause great pain in the stomach, then a redness and soreness in the throat, and there would also probably be blisters upon the tongue and throat, and the usual result of inflammation in the stomach, great thirst, &c.

By Mr. Clarkson-Very great care and attention were necessary in the experiments made, with a view to ascertain the existence of poison, and some tests formerly relied upon were now rejected as fallacious. He should not, himself, rely upon any one individual test, but the result of the whole of his experiments satisfied him to a certainty of the existence of arsenic

Elizabeth Reynolds deposed, that she resided with her husband, in Weston-street, Bermondsey. On the 12th of September, the male prisoner came to her house, and engaged the front room on the first floor, saying that it was for his daughter, who was near her confinement, and he wished her to be comfortable. On the 14th he came again, accompanied by his wife, and on this occasion he said that the name of his daughter was Mrs. Robinson. On the following day the female prisoner was brought to the house by her father and mother, who left her there. On the Wednesday the male prisoner came to the house alone, and at this time his daughter was in bed, and she had been delivered of a child the same morning. The child appeared to be perfectly healthy, and was fed as children generally are, with rusks, and tops and bottoms. On the Wednesday following the day on which it was born, the child first became unwell. The male prisoner bad come to see his daughter about four o'cleck in the afternoon of that day, and up to that time the child appeared quite well, and not to have any ailment whatever. The prisoner in bed, and witness was occasionally in and out of the room, leaving him alone with his daughter, and they had tea together about five o'clock. Between four and five o'clock witness was out of the room more than half an hour at one time. About eight or nine o'clock the same night, the child was taken with violent screaming. This was about half an hour after the male prisoner had left the house. The child seemed to be in great pain, and screamed till it had no power to scream any longer. It contleman, named Wood, saw it, and he sent some powders for it, one of which she administered on the Friday. The mother of the female prisener came to the house on Friday, and remained until the child died, which was on the next day. During the Thursday the child presented some of the appearances of having the thrush, and after that it remained in a state of stupor until its death. The female prisoner wrote a letter to her father on the Friday, and the next day, after the child was dead, he came to the house, and appeared to be very sorry for the death of the child, and said that he should take it home to Greenwich and get it buried, as it would be less expense; and the same evening he brought a coffin to the house, and the body was placed in it, and it was then put in a bag, and the two prisoners and the mother took it away with them. Before the child died, she told the male prisoner that it would be better to have the birth registered, and the next day he said it was all right, and he had had it registered. His daughter asked him in what name? and he replied, "Theodere Horatio." The child's food was generally kept in a tea-cup in the same room occupied by the female prisoner. When the prisoners were together they conversed a good deal in the French language. Dr. Wood deposed, that he saw the child on the

25th, and he observed that the eyes were very much inflamed, as was also the mucous membrane of the Bankruptcy, Liverpool, merchant, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—June 5. G. Williams, Bristol, throat. He considered it was suffering from thrush, the child until the day after it was first attacked. When he was informed of the death of the child, he certified the cause of its death to be marasmus, or wasting away of the vital powers. He did so because the child appeared to him to be indisposed and to far as regards C. L. Brocklehurst-J. Darby and R. Gar-

day in that month the prisoner ordered him to dig a

Mr. William Sturton deposed that he is a surgeon, residing at Greenwich. In June last he attended upon the female prisoner, and asce rtained that she was then pregnant. In the month of October he attended upon the male prisoner, who at that time told him his daughter had had a child and that he was the father. He added, that society would view it as a great moral crime, and he was afraid he

should lose his situation. He likewise stated that the child was dead. Cross-examined-He appeared very much depressed, and seemed to be under great apprehension of poverty, and said he should die in the work-

By the Court-He was very ill from ulcerated sore throat and fever, and for a day or two his life was in danger. His wife first informed witness of the fact of the connexion that existed between the prisoner and his daughter, but requested him not to allude

to it to him. Joshua Edward Kearsey, apprentice to Mr. Riches, a chemist at Greenwich, proved that in August last

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT GREENWICH. | then asked how much it would take to kill any one. and he told him a very small quantity. About a week after the 12th of September he saw the prisoner again in the shop of his employer, and he saw Mr. Riches give the prisoner a packet which contained arsenic, and he at the time saw him write something upon the

Mr. Cross, the registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, for the Weston-street district, proved that there was no entry upon his register either of the birth or death of Theodore Horatio Richardson, and he never heard of any application to make such

an entry. George Wilson, a police sergeant, deposed that he apprehended the female prisoner on the 23rd of January, upon the charge of concealing the birth of her child. She then said that she was delivered of a child at Mrs. Reynolds's, in Weston-street, South-Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Huddlestone, and Mr. Clark appeared for the Grown; Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Balcate of the death, and she replied she had not, but she believed her father had. He asked her what became of the child, and she told him her father took his labourers had dug the hole, but she did not think he was aware what it was for, as it was not dug like place on the 25th of January, and apprehended him. He asked to see the warrant, and, on finding that he was merely charged with secretly burying the body with a view to conceal the birth of the child, he said, that could not be, for a medical gentleman and a nurse were engaged. He then wished to know whether there was any other charge against him, and witness told him there was none that he was

aware of. Mr. John Drake Finch, the principal clerk at the Greenwich Police Court, produced the statements made by the prisoners while under examination before the magistrate.

The different statements were then put in and read. The female prisoner made the following statement:—"I am sorry for what I have done; my father compelled me to do what I have done—to give way to him, I mean; I mean as to the connection. I knew the object of my being taken to Weston-street to be confined. I will let it pass by what he has done to me. I went once to hir. English for protection. I was afraid my father was going to do

something to mc. The male prisoner said, "I wish to speak the truth however much the awful circumstances are against me. I never wished to conceal the birth or death of the child. I could have had it buried in London for a few shillings much more secretly. My desire was not to have the remains of the child disturbed. In June last my daughter was unwell, and Mr. Sturton formation for writing a book, to be entitled "Ireland's by another Convention of the same parties concluded. was engaged to attend her. I went away, and when I returned I found she was pregnant, and I withheld any medicine that would tend to procure abortion. There was no concealment. I engaged a nurse and a doctor. On the 15th I took my daughter to the apartment I had provided for her, and I returned home. On the 17th I heard that the child was born. I believe I went up to see my daughter. On the 25th I went to the house to look after the child, and it died on the 27th, in the morning. I went and got a coffin made, and expressed my anxiety about the child. Every attention was paid to it, and I brought

it to Greenwich by the railway." The male prisoner subsequently made the following additional statement :-- " I have never done anything to contribute to the decease, or cause the death of the child, and God knows it. My sole care was to preserve the child. I declare before God and this people that I never saw the article, or bought any arsenic. The only thing that caused me to bury the child in my own ground, was, that it should not be disturbed. I might have eluded this inquiry. All

Amelia Richardson was then called and sworn, and her." The vote of thanks to the chairman was scribed in its second article, and that the attention of answer to a question put to her by Mr Clark said that she was 17 years of age, and the male prioner was her father

in which her father brought home the coffin. It was to be enforced for creating peace amongst them. on Saturday, the 27th of September. A hole was dug in a corner of the garden on the following Thursday, and the body was buried on the Friday night, and witness held a light when it was placed in the hole by her father.

By Mr. Huddleston-She could not speak positively to the day on which the body was buried. By the Lord Chief Justice-She was quite sure the hole was dug after the body was brought home. Mr. Clarke said, this was the case for the prosecu-

Mr. Clarkson submitted to the Court that there was no evidence against the female prisoner to call upon her for a defence. The Lord Chief Justice, after consulting with Mr. Baron Alderson, said he did not think there was any

evidence to show that the female prisoner had any share in causing the death of her infant. Mr. Clarkson then addressed the Jury for the defence, contending as he proceeded, that there was not only no distinct proof that the child died of poison at all, but that there was also an absence of anything like direct evidence that the prisoner had ever purchased poison, or that he had administered it to the

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence. The Jury retired at a quartar to seven o'clock, and returned into Court at a quarter past eight, finding a verdict of Not Guilty.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Fearnley, Windsor-terrace, City-road, worsted stuff manufacturer. Nathaniel Levy, Butcher-row, Aldgate, carcase butcher. John Green, Yarmouth, Norfolk, coal merchant. Charles Culledge Barley, Wisbeach St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire, grocer. Brookes Hugh Bullock, Nicholas-lane, City, wine merchant. Charles M Kinnell, went up to his daughter's room where she was lying Fenchurch-street, City, wine merchant. Robert Hearn, Doddington-grove, Kennington, commission agent. William Wells and John Claxton, Victoria-wharf, Bankside Southwark, coal merchants. Frederick Savery, Hilling-don, Middlesex, baker. Charles Frederick Carne and Maurice Telo, Liverpool, merchants. George Whitfield, Nottingham, lemonade manufacturer. Richard Lees Samuel Brear Sowden, Leeds, share-troker. John Bacon, York, carpenter. William Badger, Rotherham, Yorkshire, boot and shoe maker. Edward Linley and Aaron Linley, Sheffield, sheepshears manufacturers, Thomas Hartley tisued in this state all night, and a medical gen-and Robert Ingham. Leeds, stock brokers. Thomas tleman, named Wood, saw it, and he sent some Rogers, Bradford, Yorkshire, surgeon dentist. John Wilmot, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, coach proprietor, John Page, Walsall, Staffordshire iron dealer. William DIVIDENDS.

June 3. R. Garland. Walham-green, Middlesex. com chandler, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London
—June 11. D. Marks, Houndsditch, pen manufacturer, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London—June 2. A. H. Chambers, sen., and A. H. Chambers, jun., New Bond street, Bankers, at two, at the Court of Bankruptey. -June 19, J. Radbone, Alcester, Warwickshire, proker, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingat cleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham-June 16. S. Rogers, Dale-hall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bir-

CERTIFICATES. June 3. J. Scholefield, Cheapside, cutler, at cleven, at he Court of Bankruptey. London-June 3. W. Kearton, Lambstreet, Spital-square, cheesem nger, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London—June 5. G. B. Earp, London, ship broker, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-ruptey, London—June 2. M. Jones, Theobald's-road, grocer, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, London— June 4, J. Shirt, Broad-street, Lambeth-butts, grocer, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London—June 4. F. Herpent. Sherrard-street, Golden-square, warehouseman, at half past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London —June 5. P. Crispin, Bristol, carpenter, at half-past watchmaker, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Brisand he sent some powders for it. He did not see tol-June 4. T. and M. Knight, Bath, upholsterers, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol.

E. Reed and Co. Liverpool, milliners-C. L. Brockle hurst and Co., Holmfirth, Yorkshire, linen drapers, as Wood-street, Cheapside, warehousemen-R. F. Westaway, City-road, tailors—R. and H. J. Bellingham, Strand, chemists—T. H. Hadfield and T. Bailey, Bartonhole in the garden, and he did so, and showed it to the prisoner, who said it would do very well. On the iollowing Saturday he saw the prisoner come home with a bundle under his arm, but he could not say what was in the bundle.

Mr. William Sturton denosed that he is a surgeon stranger, which is a surgeon stranger, with the could not shareholders—J. Lonax and S. Kay, Hall-fold, Lancashire, cotton spinners—T. Bull and W. Nash, Minories, provision merchants—G. Lonax and J. Walker Rivening. provision merchants—G. Jones and J. Walker, Birming-ham, ironfounders—J. and H. E. Boucher, Birmingham, drapers—E. A. and J. Sewell, Fore-street, Cripplegate, toy merchants—W. and J. Wilson, New Bond-street, linen drapers—J. Smith and J. W. Browne, Swindon, Wiltshire, attorneys—G. W. Watkins and G. Gaundry, Oxford-street, oil warehousemen—C. Adshead and J. Goodland L. Swindon, Marchael L. Swindon, Scotland L. Swindon, Scotland L. Swindon, Scotland L. Swindon, Scotland L. Swindon, S Goodband, Léicester, commission agents—J. Dale and Co., Glasgow, wine merchants—Kirkaldy and London Shipping

> SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Archibald Couper, jun., Glasgow, salesman, May 18 and June 8, at twelve, at the office of Mr. Young, writer, flasgow—George Sanderson; Colington, Glasgow, baker, May 18 and June 8, at two, at the chambers of Mr. Robertson, solicitor, Edinburgh.

> LONDON COFFEE AND EATING-HOUSE-KEEPERS AS-SOCIATION.—The annual dinner on behalf of this useful and philanthropic institution took place on Tuesday evening in the Freemasons' Tavern. Upwards of 300 gentlemen sat down to an excellent and

zoout poisons, and ne snowed min a could take only 117 days, being passable for only 117 days, being not more than 14 people became powerless through a monopoly of gradual takend arsenic. The prisoner said, "Oh, that is a posture of defence—and at takend arsenic, is it? Witness said it was. The prisoner least with our national pantaloons braced up."

METING AT PLYMOUTH AGAINST THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting called by the Chartists was held at the Mechanics' Institute, Princes-square, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the enactment of the Irish Coercion

Mr. Symons, a mason. was called to the chair. He stated the object for which the meeting had been convened, namely, to petition the Legislature against the enactment of what he regarded a very cruel and unjust measure with respect to Ireland. The provisions of the Coercion Bill, to consider which they had met) were of an arbitrary and tyrannical character; such as Englishmen ought not to see imposed either upon their Scotch, Welsh, or Irish brethren. It was that they sympathized with their Irish brethren that led to the holding of the meeting. The working men had, before issuing a notice calling the present meeting, waited upon some of the gentry and shopkeepers of the town to ask them to get up a meeting, for the purpose of opposing the passing into a legal of their index of the House Messus Ingaged Owen and purpose of opposing the passing into a law of this iniquitous Bill; but these parties declining to call House it away with him in a coffin and buried it. She likewise said it was her father's own child, and that he
was the father of it. She added, that she was
present when her father buried it, and that one of
the get up a meeting themselves, or neglect their duty
to get up a meeting themselves, or neglect their duty
to get up a meeting themselves, or neglect their duty
to get up a meeting themselves, or neglect their duty
the joint convention respecting the Organ togritory his labourers had dug the hole, but she did not think he was aware what it was for, as it was not dug like a grave. She then told him that her father was at Pocklington, in Yorkshire, and he proceeded to that Pocklington, in Yorkshire, and apprehended him.

O'Rright of the first brethren across the Channel at a moment when, of all others, they were most deserving of sympathy. The chairman made some observations of sympathy. The chairman made some observations of sympathy. The chairman made some observations of the language and apprehended him.

O'Rright of the first brethren across the Channel at a moment when, of all others, they were most deserving of sympathy. The chairman made some observations of sympathy. The chairman made some observations of the language of the la O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien, a schoolmaster, and who was at one time secretary to the late Wm. Cobbett, addressed the meeting at considerable length. He contended coercive measures would most inevitably fail in producing any beneficial effect in Ireland. It had so failed with respect to secret societies and other associations which it had been attempted to put down to the importance of a speedy adjustment." In the with a strong carm but reliable had increased the more second resolution, after the word "earnestly," strike out the democratic members held last evening.

The alterations proposed by these amendments are as follow:—In the first resolution, at the close of it, after the word "earnestly," strike out the democratic members held last evening. with a strong arm, but which had increased the more, in spite of the inteference of the law.—(Hear.) His experience as an Irishman, and as one who, in travelling through the country with the late Mr. Cobbett "authorised at his discretion," and insert "authorised and requested."

Mr. Owen having offered those amendments for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the people, taught him that if this Bill were to pass into a law, it would utterly fail of effecting any good, but on the contrary, lead to an increase of those very crimes of assassination and murder, against which its previsions were more particularly directed. The great avil afflicting Iraland was the mode in which man, he implored Englishmen to sympathise with his columns, are as follows:country, and assist his countrymen to resist the imposition of the tyrannical Bill now before Parliament. "That this meeting views with feelings of stern disapprobation the attempt made by her Majesty's Ministers to passithe Coercion Bill for Ireland, as being a flagrant violation of the privileges of the subject, and as not being at all calculated to redress

people complain." This being seconded, The Rev. Mr. Aldrich, a clergyman of the Estabwhich the Bill in question was said to be of a nature so tyrannical that it would scarcely be borne with in

outrages, or to eradicate the injustice of which the

Mr. Robertson moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament. Which was seconded by Mr. Tremayne, and carried unanimously.

arried unanimously, after which a working man whose name was not given, bore honorable testimony to the patience of the Irish under their afflictions, By Mr. Ballantine - She remembered the night | and showed the utter uselessness of the means about

GLASGOW.

DR. DONNELLY VERSUS THE "GREENOCK ADVER-TISER."-On Tuesday week there was decided here before the Lord Justice Clerk, and a middle class jury, the long pending libel case of Dr. F.H. Donnelly, against the Greenock Advertiser. So long back as November, 1843, the doctor was called on about midnight to visit some dying stranger in an ordinary lodging house, but before the doctor arrived, the man died, and because the usual fee was charged and paid, out comes a paragraph in the Advertiser, describing the occurrence so as to lead the public to believe, that the doctor had with his own hand picked the dead man's pocket! For several years previously the doctor had submitted to a series of malignant attacks from this journal; and the only assignable reason for its shameless abuse was, that the doctor was a native of poor ruined Ireland, and felt for her wrongs. On the appearance of the said paragraph, however, he came to the resolution of calling the libellers of the Advertiser to an account for their infamous conduct. This he did by bringing them into court, and claimed £500 damages. In the course of the trial it transpired that the parties more immediately connected with the Advertiser were not wholly to blame in getting up the base falsehood, for which its suposed proprietors were about to be trounced. It appeared that a batch of certain sneaking petty tyrants, who pull the wires behind the screen in the notorious Greenock police office and the anti-chambers connected therewith, concocted the lie, for which, after paying all expences, they must hand the doctor ult. a message was received from the President, in one hundred pounds sterling.

NEW ZEALAND .- A parliamentary return, of considerable importance, relative to the affairs of New Zealand, is just delivered. It consists of copies of a correspondence which took place last autumn, between Lord Stanley and Mr. G. F. Young, chairman of the New Zealand Company, respecting an application made by the company for a government loan of £150,000, to enable it to carry out the views for which it was formed. Lord Stanley agrees to recommend to parliament that it should grant the New Zealand Company a loan of £100,000, subject to certain conditions, and the company, though greatly disappointed at not receiving the full amount for which it applied, agrees to accept the preferred £100,000 on the terms which Lord Stanley, as colonial secretary, proposes. The New Zealand Company feels the strongest conviction, that the loan it has obtained will go far to restore prosperity to the

THE GARRISON OF SYDNEY.—Considerable excite report that the soldiers of the garrison had refused to obey orders, and had knocked off duty. The rumour turned out to be partially true. Some time ago, a general order was received here, altering the regulations under which the troops are rationed, and discontinuing the allowance of grog. These regulations it was attempted to be put in force yesterday morning, but the men turned out of their quarters en their bread into the barrack-yard, and refusing to do duty. The gates of the barracks were closed throughout the day, and his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, with his staff, went down at an early hour to endeavour to recall the men to obedience. During the day, however, an arrangement was made, under which the grog allowance was to be continued, and the troops then returned to their former discipline .-Australian Journal, Dec. 2, 1845.

EXECUTION AT ALGIERS .- An Arab, named Ali-Ben-Ameur, condemned to death by the council of war for his complicity in an assassination perpetrated by a band to which he belonged, expiated his crime on the 23rd of April, at Blidah. The arrival of the culprit the preceding evening, between a double row of Gendarmes, had put the little town in quite a fermentation. The next morning an immensor crowd assembled in the Bois Sacre. At 9 o'clock life.

"2. This Act shall take effect on the first day the condemned was conducted to the place of execution. He set out from his prison with a bold, swagwaste away from its birth.

Thomas Jones, a labourer, residing at Greenwich, proved that in the month of September he was in the male prisener's employ, and used to work at his P. and J. Protheroe, Bristol, coopers—T. Huffam and D. Protheroe, Bristol, coopers—T. Huffam and D. Wood-street, Cheapside, warenousemen—L. Long and W. H. Job, Limehouse, saw mill owners—T. W. Jerong and J. Long and W. H. Job, Limehouse, saw mill owners—T. W. Jerong and almost feverish step, but almost immediately relaxed the firmness of his behaviour, and diately relaxed the firmness of his behaviour, and ferent therein from some of our Acts.]

The Bill is a pattern for brevity: s diately relaxed the firmness of his behaviour, and muttered prayers to Allah. In face of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed, as when the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed and the province of the mass of French and Arab heads through which he passed and the province of the mass of the province of the mass of the province of the p This last prayer being accepted, he expressed a wish it to be a most beautiful case of compound fracture .to be executed quickly: he then knelt down, and Boston Post. turning his eyes towards the mountain of Mouzaia, his cradle, he continued to pray until the reverberacrowd then dispersed in silence, and the corpse of lately inserted the following notice:—"A terrible 24th of April some traveliers, who were crossing the circulation. As we cannot publish it without danger Chiffa, were astonished to meet a horseman who car to ourselves, and as the public ought however to be chiffa, were astonished to incer a noisemble. They ried before him a dead body riddled with balls. They informed of its purport, we have given orders to our learned on enquiry, that this was the very Arab porter to relate in all its details the said intelligence learned, on enquiry, that this was the very Arab whose death we have been describing. The horseman was his father, and was then carrying the corpse of his son to his own tribe, in order that funeral honours might be rendered to it, according to the corpse of the corpse of the corpse of the corpse of the pledge ourselves that the details are all correct."

This article not having received the authorisation of the corpse Mahometan ceremonials.—Paris print.

MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON AGAINST DEATH PUNISH-ISHMENTS.—On Saturday a public meeting was held at the Victoria-rooms, for the purpose of petitioning

Foreign Antelligence.

THE OREGON QUESTION. IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, MAY 12. - Important accounts from Washington to the 21st ult., and from New York to the 23rd inclusive, have been received this day by the packet ship Liverpool, Captain Eld-

we learn by these advices that the Oregon notice passed by the Senate had been amended by the those of the House Messrs, Ingersoll, Owen, and

on at a caucus of the democratic members held last

great evil afflicting Ireland was the mode in which decision. The resolutions, as thus amended, were the land was managed. The speaker was of opinion adopted by 144 Yeas, 41 Noes. On the first vote that improved modes of holding land, and improved there were 36 members absent; on the second, 37. cultivation, would do more to satisfy the Irish, people The resolutions, with the phraseology used by the than any mere legislative enactments. As an Irish- | Senate, and the amendments of the house, in parallel

by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with all rivers within the same, be 'free and open' to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of the said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said Convenabrogate and annul the said Convention, on giving notice of twelve months to the other contracting party ;-that it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitively some of which we may hereafter extract, we proceed settled and that said territory may no longer than at once to state something of the need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the Mr. O'Brien proposed a vote of thanks to the divided allegiance of its American and British population, he at the same time begged to return, on tion, and of the confusion and conflict of national the part of his country, his sincere and heartfelt jurisdictions, dangerous to be cherished peace and good thanks for the deep interest manifested by that understanding of the two countries, and, therefore my children and my wife know that I have ever meeting in her behalf. The last expression was mourned the death of the child."

Industrial of the said Conmourned the death of the child."

Industrial of the said Conmourned the death of the child."

Industrial of the said Conmourned the death of the child."

> (SENATE RESOLUTION.) and immediately directed directed to the importance rica's account of this important gathering :to renewed efforts for the of a speedy adjustment of amicable settlement of all all their differences and their differences and dis- disputes in respect to said putes in respect to said ter- territory.

> > "Sec. 2. And be it fur.

"And be it further resolved, that the President ther resolved, that the Preof the United States be, and sident of the United States he is hereby authorised, at be authorised and requested his discretion, to give to the to give to the British Go-British Government the no- vernment the notice retice required by its said quired by its said second second article for the ab- article for the abrogation of rogation of the said Con- the said Convention of the vention of the 6th of August, 6th of August, 1827."

refused to concur in the amendments of the House Picheians of Rome as by the National Reformers of New of Representatives to their resolutions respecting the concurring in the amendments and 29 against. Park on Thursday, for the express purpose of placing the Unless, therefore, the house recede from its amend- rights of a people on the only secure and eternal basis of ments, no notice will be given this session of a Free Soil, history is entirely silent as to the event.

Congress. APRIL 21 .- Mr. Allen moved that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House of Representatives, but the Senate refused by pose to consider the subject of a landed democracy, that a vote of 31 to 20.

On the 18th ult. the Oregon Occupation Bill tinetly stated in the Mammoth handbills, 600 of which passed the House of Representatives; Ayes, 103;

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. WEBSTER are reported to have fallen into universal discredit. On the 20th

the house, in response to the resolution calling for the accounts of the disbursement of the sccret service fund, which Mr. Webster was accused of having appropriated in part to his own use, and in part applied to improper purposes. The President refused to send the accounts' youchers, and replied that by a law of 1810 this fund had been used by the President, upon his certificate only, without any account or statement of the object; that the amount used during Mr. Webster's administration of the State Department was only 5,169 dollars; that he could send President Tyler's certificates, upon which the 6. Daniel Oakley. money was drawn, but that they would furnish no 7. Samuel M. Janes. means whatever of judging of the propriety of the expenditure, or even of its objects. In a case of impeachment a committee could examine the confidential papers, but the executive would not, upon any light occasion, allow them to be published, for it would destroy the object of the fund. He had not

fund except in extreme cases. Mr. Ingersoll then alleged that Mr Webster proposed a special mission to settle the Oregon question | and resolutions, which he did as follows:ment prevailed in this city yesterday morning, by a and make a commercial treaty. Mr. Webster had denied this, and Mr. Adams, being appealed to on Foreign Affairs, that Mr. Ingersoll's allegations

were utterly untruo and unfounded. Serious Riors took place at Brooklyn on the 20th ult., and following days, in consequence of the Irish labourers having struck for an advance of wages. The men assembled in large numbers, and the masse, about half-past eight o'clock, heaving away military had to be called out, and were, according to people rights never before (so far as history informs us) the last advices, actively engaged in quelling the

> PUNISHMENT OF DEATH IN AMERICA. - According to the last received New York papers. Mr. Titus of that City, had just reported, from the proper committee, a bill to abolish capital punishment. It is as

> "AN ACT TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. "The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:-

"1. The punishment of death is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof, any person convicted of any crime which, by the laws of the State now in force, is punishable with death, shall be confined in the State Prison, in solitude, quite a fermentation. The next morning an immense and at hard labour, for the period of his or her natural

> January next. [The Bill is a pattern for brevity: somewhat dif-

Mr. Wockhagenikdewegbitnigenstorben fell down

if into a furrow, which immediately closed upon him, stairs the other day, and broke his name into three he appeared especially struck by the immense con- pieces.—Boston Post.—And we think it was very course of his cobelievers. When the sentence of the cruel in you to put such a name together again.—N. court was read aloud to the multitude, he requested Y. Com. Adv. We didn't; it was regularly set and that his body might be transmitted to his tribe. splintered by an eminent practitioner, who declared

NOVEL WAY OF CIRCULATING NEWS .- The Figuro tion of the 12 musket shots which were fired to pu- of Berlin, says a German journal, not wishing to get nish the assassination of the Zouave Sauvagna. The into trouble by the publication of a piece of scandal, the guilty Arab was carried to the Mouzaia. On the piece of news for M. —, director of —, is now in to whatever persons may think fit to make inquiries. Criminal Tribunal. The person alluded to however had been already dismissed from office.

THE ICE OF THE NEVA broke up on the night of the 10th ult, and in the afternoon of the 11th had become the Legislature to adopt such measures as in their so far cleared away, that the governor of the fortress substantial dinner, under the presidency of General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.,

the Legislature to adopt such measures as in their of St. Petersburgh crossed the river in a boat under wisdom they may consider necessary for the immediate of St. Petersburgh crossed the river in a boat under strength of St. Peters a chemist at Greenwich, proved that in August last the male prisoner he had some conversation with the male prisoner asserted by wise men; but generally when the he had some conversation with the male prisoner asserted by wise men; but generally when the people became powerless through a monopoly of gradual about poisons, and he showed him a bottle that con-

AMERICAN WORKING-MEN'S MOVEMENT.

EMANCIPATION OF LABOUR AND THE

We have received copies of Young America, to the 11th of April inclusive, each number containing cheering reports of the progress of the Agrarian movement. In the "Anti-Rent Region," the principles of the New York reformers are making great progress. In Pennsylvania the movement progresses admirably. A daily journal, entitled the Daily Dispatch, published at Pittsburgh, having a circulation of 3000, has declared for the freedom of the public lands. In Philadelphia an Agrarian paper is about to be established. In Indiana the movement is gaining ground. Among other places (in Indiana) an Agrarian society has been established at New Harmony. During the first two weeks of April, meetings were of nightly occurrence in New York, and an entire column of Young America is each week devoted to announce acts of "Forthcoming Meetings." We recently announced that Mr. RANSOM SMITH had de-

induced to accept the call of the reformers. At the meeting of the Association on the 1st of April, amongst several new members enrolled was a Mr. Joux Corton Smith, an ex-member of the legislature of Connecticut, and a former governor of that

Young America of April 4th contains the first of the No Vote! No Musket!" letters addressed by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. to the British Chartists, accompanied with the following excellent editorial remarks :— NO LAND! NO RIFLE!

It is lucky that we have some men in Congress who care keep up with the intelligence of the age and the progress by compelling landless men to lose their limbs or their lives in fighting for landlords. War, the game of kings and tyrants, could be played as long as there was one man in a nation to assert that the working people were not born to be landless slaves; but the game is now up. The free soil doctrine is spreading with almost telegrahic speed in Europe and America; and what impudent demagogue hereafter will have the face to ask men who know they are robbed of their dearest right, to fight the battles of their plunderers? Let those who would fam the flames of war for the benefit of land thieves beware of the vengeance of those who see freedom ahead, should "Resolved, &c .- That by the Convention concluded Mr. Benton is not one of these. Again he has raised his do there." Our duty to our children evies about for Rethe 20th day of October, 1818, between the United States voice for peace. Again he has shown, and that by new In the course of his remarks the speaker said, that of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great evidence, that according to the humbug laws and treaties of nations up to this time acknowledged by the two gogentleman went there with the view of collecting in- afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force vernments, an adjustment of the Oregon dispute ought formation for writing a book, to be entitled "Ireland's by another Convention of the same parties, concluded to be settled on the 49th parallel. In this he has evinced the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1827, when he died. Mr. O'Brien concluded by moving, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed to imitate by abandoning their bravadees. By an article on the last page to-day, it will be seen

that the masses of England have raised the cry of "No Vote, no Musket!" The first thing the people of Eng. its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of land would do with the vote if they got it, would be to the other to a landlord. Let them be their own employers vote themselves a farm on their own soil. Therefore the interpretation of their present rallying cry is, "No Land, no Musket!" and that, our own war dogs may rest assured, would be the cry of the landless here if they should lished Church, supported it in an eloquent speech, in tion of the 6th of August, 1827, that either party might their own battles, and the landless will not be idle while they are carrying on their game.

Passing over for the present a mass of interesting matter, articles, addresses, letters, resolutions, &c.

> GREAT MEETING IN THE PARK AT NEW YORK

MANY THOUSANDS OF LACKLANDERS DETER. MINED TO HAVE THE LAND.

This most important meeting took place on Thursday, April 9th, and will long be remembered as the chance of superfluities. A LANDED DEMOCRACY first great demonstration of the American people in then, now and for ever! support of a true Republic. We give Young Ame-

MASS MEETING FOR A FREE SOIL. Never was I so much at a loss for words as now, in desiring to notice appropriately the great meeting in the park on Thursday, in favour of a landed democracy. To say that the meeting was a highly interesting and important one, would be doing small justice to the subject: to aver that a peaceful meeting pregnant with consequences, so important and beneficial to the human race, was never before held since the dawn of civilisation, I think would not exceed the truth. What took place in Italy, when the people of that country were endeavouring to regain their foothold upon the earth, it is impossible to tell; for when we see our own movements and doctrines so misrepresented here under our own eyes, it is easy to conceive, through aid of the clue afforded us by the "romance of history," that the Free Soil principle WASHINGTON, APRIL 20th.—The Senate has to-day was as well understood, and as clearly enunciated, by the York. Since those days, however, if there ever has been It was not, however, the numbers present at this meeting, so much as the distinctive character of the assemblage, and the fact that the people present came on purgave it importance. The object of the meeting was dis-

were posted in all parts of the city, and in advertisements in most of the city papers, and the result was a convocation of the most intelligent and thoughtful of the useful classes of this overgrown metropolis. At half-past four the meeting was called to order by Henry Beeny, who nominated the President. Benjamin

William Arbuthnot nominated Secretaries. The following officers were chosen on the respective motions:-

PRESIDENT-JOHN COMMERFORD. VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. William Green. 10. Henry Dreher. 11. George Arnold. 2 John W. Keyeser. 12. George Windt. 3. William Rowe. 4. Charles B. Burton. 13. Israel Peck. 14. Andrew Potter. 15. William Mann, 16. Daniel Delaney. 17. William Marston. 8. Jonas R. Urner. 18. John De La Montanye. 9. David Marsh. SECRATARIES-Gilbert Vale, jun., Robert Trousdale,

Nicholas Tallman, Harman Kroel. The President stated the object of the meeting, and yet used any of the fund, but should not hesitate to then called upon Mr. Ryckman, who gave his views more do it if occasion required. No President would use the at length, and very much to the purpose. The President for his family. then announced that Mr. Evans, from the Committee of the National Reform Association, would read an address

declared as chairman at the time of the Committee | CIATION beg leave to report to their fellow-citizens-That in their opinions a highly important crisis has arrived in the history of our government, a crisis fraught with the most serious consequences to the welfare of the people of the present and future generations.

The glorious revolution of '76 developed new truths in

he science of civilized government and asserted for the asserted under such favourable abspices, as to popular dates for Charter Officers. intelligence, territory, and other circumstances. But some most essential rights so asserted are yet only in prospect. Therefore the revolution is not completed. We have thrown off foreign rulers, but have retained foreign systems. We have assumed the right to govern ourselves, but we have not yet governed justly. We have declared an equality of rights, but we have not practised upon the declaration. Strange though it may seem, it is no less true than strange, that we have mistaken Slavery for Freedom. Let it now and henceforth be proclaimed to the world, that there can be no freedom where any man is coerced by any sort of force or necessity to labour for another; that to be free, a man must have a sovereign and inalienable right to soil enough to subsist upon. We assert, then, the EQUAL RIGHT OF MAN TO THE SOIL, and DEMAND its restoration to the people. We ask that all the people may possess equal rights, in practice as well as theory, in order that all may have the best possible opportunity for the pursuit of happiness. We demand a free soil for a free people. In all nations where a monopoly of the soil has existed,

no matter what the form of government, the mass of the eulogizer of "France, its court and king;" and condemnle have been held in slavish dene: ence by the few. Seventy years experience has shown us that a government, never so republican in other respects, is powerless to secure freedom to a people among whom a Monopoly of the soil is tolerated. We might refer to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey,

to Tyrol, to Norway, to Spain, and to France, for evidence that the nearer the approach to an equal right to the soil matter relating more immediately to the objects of the among a people, the better and more independent is the condition of that people; and to Russia and to England for evidence, on the other hand, that the fewer hands the land is in the more wretched is the condition of the labouring classes. But we need not leave our own country for testimony on this subject. The monstrous, the glaring anomaly here stares us in the face throughout our land, that the condition of the working people becomes more and more depressed in exact ratio with the progress of invention, improvement, and the means of people (at present) have the land; while in New York, where industrial improvements has been carried to the greatest extent, here the workers are most depressed, because the greatest proportion of the people are landless. Thus the plain and simple solution of the difficulty which has prevented some of our politicians from fulfilling their promises and realising their expectations when they would, and others, perhaps, from doing what they could, s LAND MONOPOLY.

In various ages and nations the Right to the Soil has Greece; the Gracchi made an unsucessful attempt to brave New Yorkers!

establish it in Rome; Spence asserted it in England a Paine and others in France, Jefferson and Skidmore inin America. There is more or less of good in all that thesese men have done and written for a Free Soil, and it wouldid be strange if we could not profit by sid improve upown their labours. Never, perhaps, was there to good an op-pportunity of peaceably restoring the Soil to the People asis now exists in this infant Republic. Never, in fact, wasts there so good an opportunity for establishing the REPOREL LIC; for a Republic can no more exist with a La. ded 1

Aristocracy than a Monarchy can exist without one. Lett the Right of Soil be asserted, then, till the whole worldd shall be regenerated by the all-saving principle. If any one principle can regenerate a world, it is that t of a Free Soil. It is the downfall of Despotism. It is wo sure basis for a Republic. It solves the great socialize problem, how to make individual coincident with a naional prosperity. Ours, then, be the glory of establish-

ng a Landed Democracy. Here follow quotations from a number of documents showing the progress of Free Soil principles s from 1829 to the present time. These quatritions, extending over two columns of Young America, would occupy more room than we have to spare. After a giving these quotations the "Address" proceeds and I clined the horour of nomination for the mayorship of

concludes as follows :-New York, on a second solicitation he was, however, Thus the Free Soil doctrine is a progressive principle a living and growing fact : and the measures necessary to its final triumph are simple, practical, and well defined. Stop selling the Public Lands, let the state and the nation? limit the amount of the land that any one may henceforth acquire, secure the inviolability of the homestead, and the work is done: you have established the Republic on the unimpregnable basis of a LANDED DEMOC-

Well had it been for the Republic if our Legislators had listened to the first call on this subject; well had they even listened when Jackson spoke. The State of New York might have been spared the darkest chapter of her distory. The nation might now have been more surely unimpregnable to the world, and instead of the chance of fighting for Oregon, the CONTINENT might have been ours without striking a blow. Let us delay no longer the establishment of a Landed Democracy.

We will suffer no longer delay. Already the land is filled, the workships are filled, the mines are wrought, and the ships are navigated by LANDLESS MEN, who have scarcely a chance of escape from servitude, and whose children must inevitably be what the children of abour in England are now! Already is the agricultural population scattered and the mechanical crowded in cities that capital may monopolize the roads and saddle the producers with Eents. Disregarding the warning voice of a Jefferson, we have "become piled up in large cities they be the means of despoiling the glorious prospect. as in Europe," and gone " to eating one another as they formation. We must put an end to the Landed Aristoc-

> The present system enables the rich to absorb the proeach family have one Homestead and no more, and let all the surplus land be held by the people for those coming of age. No longer then will there be rents or mort-

ceive with one hand from an employer and pay over with ten of them can do now; wages farmers would be enabled succeed in their designs. Land-lords hereafter may fight to set up for themselves on their own freeholds as soon mechanics would get out of the cities instead of crowding into them, till all could have their freeholds both in and out; men who work under ground in the mines would have better pay or they would stay upon the surface; seamen would have better pay, better treatment, and better accommodations, or they would stay on shore; no longer would men enter a Navy or Army to be ordered about by officers not of their own choosing; and the rich, who now squander the proceeds of others' labour, though deprived of some of their luxuries, would find it a greater luxury to con-ume the products of their own labour, and would find their advantage in the general

RESOLUTIONS.

weal, and in the security of a competence, instead of the

Resolved,-That with the facts staring them in the face. of gradually decreasing means among the producing classes, in proportion to the increase of the powers of production through their own ingenuity, it is disgraceful to legislators that they have not discovered a remedy for wrong so palpable. Resolved,-That where there are large prisons and

poor houses in a country that has fertile land uncultivated, they are an evidence of misgovernment, Resolved,-That if all men have an inalignable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as we firmly

believe they have, it must be that they have an inalienable right to use the earth, without which life cannot be sustained, liberty preserved, or happiness enjoyed! therefore no man, or set of men, ought to be allowed to monopolize hereafter more of the soil than could be possessed by every

Resolved,-That the land of the world belongs to the people of the world, and that no government has a right to do anything with the land but to secure it for the equal 12 months notice. The vote was 22 in favour of so large a meeting, in any country, as that held in the use of its citizens; therefore, not another acre of the publie lands of the United States ought to be sold or appropriated to any other use whatever than the sustenance of

freeholders. Resolved,-That hereafter we will consider all legislators who uphold land monopoly or neglect to use all their powers to abolish it as robbers far more culpable than

plunderers of moveable property. Resolved,-That as land traffic is productive of destitution, miscry, and crime, we must hereafter regard any man who buys land for any other purpose than his own or his family's cultivation as a land-stealer. Resolved,-That land monopoly is the greatest politica wil that exists in any civilized country; that therefore

the people of each country ought to limit the amount of land to be held by individuals, and that it is the duty of the United States to set an example to the nations. Resolved,-That it is the proper business of government to secure and protect the natural rights of the people; and as the right to the soil is the right of which the largest portion of the people are now deprived, it should be the first business of the coming Constitutional Con-

vention of New York to secure that right, so far, at least, as it may be done by preventing any future mo-Resolved,-That the homestead of every family ought to be exempt from all liability for debt (es in Georgia and Texas), and transferable only to a landless person. Resolved,-That we regard the working men of the

world as our brethren, and their idle and luxurious taskmasters as our enemies. Resolved,-That we abominate that game of tyrants called war, and that before any citizen is called upon to fight he ought to be put in possession of a homestead

Resolved,-That would foreign powers send their la: dlords here to fight for Oregon, or for any other purpose, we might be disposed to endeavour to rid the world of their louthe some presence; but should they force their

The Committee of the NATIONAL REPORM ASSO. | lacklanders here we would receive them as friends and invite them to take homesteads among us. Resolved,-That in view of the rapidly augmenting pauperism and crime consequent uron our overstocked wages slave market, we consider the government of this city intimately connected with the Free Soil movement, and will therefore vote for Rausom Smith and James Maxwell, men pledged to the principle, for Mayor and

Alms House Commissioner, and for the Free Soil candi-Resolved,-That we will use every effort to elect pledged Free Soil delegates to the Constitutional Con-

Resolved,-That Thomas II, Benton, of the Senate of the United States, and Robert Smith, R. P. Herrick, Folix McConnell, and Andrew Johnson, of the House of. Representatives, are entitled to the respectful consideration of the landless and all liberal men, for their efforts.

While the address was being read the audience listened with the utmost attention, though many in the outskirts, must have heard it imperfectly. The address and resolutions were put collectively and were adopted by a unanimous and universal shout of Aye; not even a whisper of dissent being heard on the negative. The President then read and offered a series of resolu-

tions prepared by himself, deprecating a was about Oregon and approving of the conduct of the congressmen. who have endeavoured to avert it; hitting offvery neatly "Gen. Wawkotomawko," the Senatorial 5440 man and ing the conduct of the Governor and members of the Legislature from this city in the case of Milze Waish. On these resolutions he made a long and excellent speech, at the close of which the resolutions, which were good in themselves (though covered in part by the resolutions of the committee,) were put and carried, but are necessarily excluded by our limited space, as well as much other-

meeting. At this time the audience had besame so large, that it was thought best to have a speakers at each end of the large platform prepared for the cecasion; and as a considerable portion of the audience were of German origin, one of them spoke in the language of that people. Soon the audience became too large, even for two speakers and a third commenced on the Caty Hall steps, and from this time till near the close of the meeting a succession of speakers was kept up in the three positions, on h diviproduction. In Oregon, for instance, with the least of sion of the audience alternately reading the air with those advantages, labour is best paid, because there the shouts of applause, as the Free Soil prospect, in its vari. ous aspects, was opened to them.

The speakers, during the afternoon and evening were the President, Messrs. Ryckman, O'Connor, Kriege, Bronson, Trautwein, Rand, Evans, Dreher, Arneld, Gould, Manning, Niles, Merrill, Glaser, Zuegner, and perhaps others not recollected. Our reporter has notes of several of the speeches, which I shall endeavour to give an abstract of next week, but with no hope of doing justice to the truthful and eloquent appeals made on this

The paper containing the promised abstract of the speeches has not yet reached England. Hurrah for the Agrarian Democrats! Nine times nine for the

[Continued from the First Page.] -quite the reverse-to their gaining their objects by strikes, combinations, and the pressure of force on to 125.

reluctant masters. Mr. Hung. The Noble Lord had entirely mistook him. He had asserted nothing of the kind. Lord J. MANNEES-Well, if the hon, member did not say this 1 of course retract the words. But it is clear to this end we shall come at last, when the government has finally and formally abdicated all its paternal functions of interference and protection. The power of wealth is increasing every day. The State is daily contracting its governing and guiding operations; until now, when labour comes, and prays to be proteoted by law against the tyranny of wealth,

the State exswers, "No: the governing powers have relieved themselves of all the paternal functions they once fulfilled-they cannot interfere. Do your best, suffer your werst; so long as you pay taxes, and give us, the gods of Epicurus, no trouble, it is a matter of supreme indifference to us whether you are overworked or not, whether you have time to enjoy this life and prepare till this day (Friday) week. for another or not-we take no concern in your physical comfort or moral improvement, the strength of your body, the growth of your soul, the direction of your intellect. That is your affair. We are taxgatherers and policemen-see in us for the future Well, that is your theory of governnothing more." ment, which you call upon us this day to sanction. I, for my part, protest against so grovelling, so money crubbing, so ignominious a system. I say, with Mr. Carlyle, that a government of the under classes by the upper, on a principle of "let alone," is no longer possible in England in these days. I saw with him. governed. England cannot subsist in peace till, by go into the discussion on the Factory Bill. some means or other, guidance and government for them is found." I accept this Bill as an earnest of good, paternal, patriarchal government for the future I hail it as common standard, under which all who are impressed with the great truth so eloquently at 1nounced by Mr. Carlyle, be they Torics like myse if, Whigs like Lord Grey, or Chartists like Mr. O'Com for and the hon, member for Finsbury, may cordially and carnestly unite, and I look forward with joyful sinti- months. cipation to the time when the working men of this

wealth-ridden country shall be able to regard, with

just feelings of pride and gratitude, a House of Com-

mons that thought its highest duty and its dearest

privilege was to minister to the wants, direct the

wishes, listen to the prayers, increase the comforts,

diminish the toil, and elevate the character of the iong-suffering, industrious, and gallant people of England. (Great cheering.) Mr. TRELESSEY contended that the working classes did not foresee the altimate consequences of this measure, and that it was as necessary to resist their demands for its concession as it was when they demanded ofner foolish and absurd paraceas for their sufferings. They might as well adopt a minimum price for labour as a minimum for labour itself. If they limited the hours of labour in our manufactories, why should they not limit them in the rural districts during the harvest season; and in London when the attractions of the fashionable world pressed so heavily on the rest and comforts of 15,300 milliners. He believed this measure would be deeply injurious to the interests of mesters and men. It was an attempt at out-of-door relief in disguise; at tion to the Free-trade measure of the government.
best its effects could only be illusory, and might probably be most mischievous. Eolding these views, he in favour of the Ministerial measure. 'must give the bill his most decided opposition. (Hear. its vote a ten hours' bill.

ed by the house. Mr. S. Chawford supported the bill, on the ground

of the community. They were also producing a physical deterioration in the race of men who inhabited the manufacturing districts, as was proved by the constant complaints of the recruiting officers, who formerly got our best soldiers from them, and who now stated that the difficulty of obtaining tall and able-badied men there was daily increasing. Mr. Duxcax was convinced that this measure would prove ruinous to trade, and consequently to the interests of those for whose benefit it was

Sir G. Grey trimmed for some time between the arguments in favour of and against this bill, and rendered it doubtful during the greater part of his speech on which side he would vote. At last he declared his intention of supporting the second reading, but at the same time guarded himself temptible. against the idea of being supposed to acquiesce in agains: the third clause, and to support the first clause, fixing the hours of labour at 11.

Mr. Brothertox supported a reduction to eleven hours. It was, he said, vain to talk about providing public parks, and improving the moral and social condition of the people, unless the house extended its protection to theman a manner to preserve them from over toil, and its demoralising and unhealthy results. The hon, member-concluded by declaring his inten-

tion of supporting the bill. At this period of the debate, a quarter past five o'clock, the house was unusually thronged, and loud and repeated cries of "Divide" sufficiently denoted the anxiety and general expectation of a division on this important question. It was evident, likewise, that the members in favour of the second reading of the Bill greatly preponderated, and that, should a division take place, the government would most certainly be defeated. No member rose for a few seconds after Mr.: Brotherton resumed his seat, and the cry of "clear the gallery," was repeated by a hundred voices. The government were in a dilemma -the whippers-in looked abashed—inextricable confusion reigned on the Treasury benches-another and

Mr. CARDWELL rushed to the rescue. With a bundle table, and amidst the ironical cheers, continued inagainst time for unwards of three-quarters of an hour. o'clock, and until the government were saved from being left in a minority. Mr. Bankes immediately rose, and, "being in pos-

session of the House," offered to forego the privilege of speaking, and allow a division to be taken, for which there yet remained sufficient time. This offer was declined, and Mr. Ward attempted to move an :adiournment. Mr. Baskes refused to yield his right. He de-

nounced in besitting terms the unworthy manœuvre of the Government, who, having left unanswered Mr. Colquioun's and Lord J. Manners' powerful speeches, as the hour approached when by the standing order the house should adjourn, put up the Secretary of the Treasury to speak against time, and children working in factories more than ten hours' result of the matter was that no decision was come thus save themselves from the ignominy of a sure a day. Sir James Graham, filled with philanthropy, defeat ; and he moved the adjournment of the debate resisted it, lest for sooth it might have the effect of to Monday night. Sir R. Perl objected to have the debate ad

journed to Monday, as he could not give it precedence over the Tariff, which he intended to go on with that day. Mr. Bankes then declared that he would make

Seeing that, shadda division take place in the then excited state of the bouse, he would mest likely be left in a minority, ever on the question of adjourn-

ment, the Premier proposed a compromise. He con-

sented to have the debate adjourned to Monday, with the understanding that he would thee arrange to have it resumed on an early day. Mr. Bankes' motion was consequently agreed to and the minute hand of the clock at that moment pointing to six, the clerk commenced reading the

standing orders for the adjournment of the house amidst shouts of laughter. HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, MAY 14.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Insolvent Debtors Act Continuance Bill, and several < official and private bills.

Lord STANLEY moved for a return of the amount o of grain imported from Ireland isto Great Britain i in the month of February last, also for a return to a show the number of ships cleared out, laden with c corn, from all the ports in the different countries of E Europe and America during the last year .- Ordered.

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, tithe Polling Places (Ireland) Bill was read a second I HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, MAY 14. In the House of Commons, Colonel Wood having

mmoved the second reading of the Metropolitan Sewage iMManure Bill, Sir De Lacy Evans moved as an amendmoment, that it be read a second time that day six next entered into a lucid explanation of the working rmonths. After some discussion, the further consideration of

proring in a bill to repeal the 8th and 9th Victoria,

caballed the Maynooth Act.

which, on a division, was lost by a majority of 134

Lord George Bentinen then moved for an address to her Majesty, praying her to direct that copies be laid before the house of certain documents relating to the Legislative Assembly of the Canadas. The motion was seconded by Mr. ROBBUCK, and agreed to.

FACTORY BILL. On the order of the day for further proceeding on the question that the debate on the amendment to the second reading of the Factory Bill be adjourned till Monday next, being read,

Mr. Bankus said the debate was adjourned under reculiar circumstances; the adjournment of the debatewas carried: he (Mr. Bankes) then proposed that it should be adjourned till Monday next; before the house could decide that question, the hour arrived at which it was necessary the Speaker should leave the tion that I leave the world better than I found it chair. He now moved that the debate be adjourned (Great applause.) The STEAKER said the question was put to the

house, and it was declared that the "Ayes" had it. Sir R. PERL thought it desirable there should be no misunderstanding, the debate had already been adjourned twice, but considering that many members engage d on committees had expressed a wish to take partia it, he was ready to assign a government day for the continuance of the debate, and to allow it to take opened for the mutual instruction and improvement of precedence of all other business, with the exception of its members, by Public Lectures, Conversation, Free Disoft Le Corn Bill and the Tariff. He had wished to cussions, and by the formation of a Library of Rooks. tak e one discussion on the Settlement Bill, but he Public Journals, Periodicals, &c. Wis not disposed to insist upon that. If, therefore, the working classes cannot any longer go on with- they should have concluded the discussion on the out government-without being exactly guided and Corn Bill and the Tariff on Friday, he was ready to

The debate was then adjourned till Friday next. The house adjourned at half-past 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, MAY 15. On the motion to go into Committee on the Reli gious Opinions' Bill, The Bishop of Exeren moved as an amendment

that the Bill be read a second time that day six The Bishop of St. Davids heartily supported the Bill, declaring that he approved of every clause in it, in the chair, and the meeting was dissolved. though he thought it ought to have gone further.

The Bishop of Oxford, and Lords Brougham,
CAMPBELL, and STANLEY, having addressed the house the amendment was rejected without a division, and

the house went into committee. The unopposed clauses were agreed to, and those objected to were postponed for the purpose of being amended and having the amendments printed. Some Bills on their Lordships' table were advanced a sta ge, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- FRIDAY, MAY 15. CORN IMPORTATION BILL-ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the third reading of the Corn Importation Bill and the Marquis of Granby's amendment thereto, was resumed by Mr. Colquhoun, who opposed the Bill in an able speech.

He was followed by Mr. C. Wood on the other side. Mr. P. Bennet, Mr. Hudson, the Marquis of Wor-CESTER, and Mr. LAWSON, gave their decided opposi-

Mr. D'Isnauli delivered one of his telling invectives Sir R. Ixers asserted that the government had against the Premier, which are so heartily enjoyed two members to the forthcoming Chartist Convenlong ago conceded the principle of interference with by all the Anti-Peelites. The right hon, baronet labour, and that the point now at issue was, whether was accused of entirely changing, but of that he we had arrived at the point beyond which interfer- (Mr. D'Israeli) acquitted him, because from the days ence ought not to go. He contended that we had of Horner to those of Cobden, the right hon baronet not, and was therefore prepared to support this bill, | had traded in the ideas and intelligence of others. which was not the offspring of an enthusiast of the His life had been one great appropriation clause. last or present generation, but of a master manu- He was the burglar of others' intellects, a committer facturer, who had at one time worked up one-hun- of petty larcenies on others' brains. 'The right dredth part of all the cotton imported into the coun- honourable baronet told the house he did not try. He then called Sir. Graham to account for feel humiliated; but humiliation depended on having stated that the house had never sanctioned by the organisation of the animal; and though he withstanding his age, to judge from his strong lungs might not feel humiliation for himself, the country and manly energy, he was equal to the best on the Sir J. Graham, in reply, contended that in 1844) ought to feel it for him. the ten hours' proposition had only been raised sive plan of his was not his at all. It was the plan once substantially, and that then it had been reject- of Popkins, and was the country to be convulsed for Popkins' plan? Away with this political pedlar, who had bought his party in the cheapest and sold it that the prolonged hours of labour interfered with in the dearest market. Mr. D'Israeli's speech was the education, morality, and all the social relations enthusiastically applauded by the Protectionists.

> measure. Sir R. PEEL considered he would insult the house and the country should he condescend to bandy of co-operation, and concluded by proposing a subpersonalities when this great question was under discussion. He had foreseen the serious responsibilities his course on this question would subject him to-that it would interrupt political friendships and party ties; but the smallest annoyance he had anticipated as its true result was the continued venomous attacks of the hon. member for Shrewsbury. All he understood that several localities had already elected should say was, that if the hon. member believed in 1S41 that he (Sir R. Peel) had been guilty of those petty larcenies spoken of, it was strange the hon. member should have consented to unite his fortunes cient.

Lord John Russell supported the Ministerial

Mr. D'Israell completely denied the insinuation the details of the bill. He should be prepared to vote cast by the Premier that he had solicited office. The hon, member pledged his honour that he had never applied to the government for any appointment, although such rumours had been propagated by persons about the Minister.

in office with one whose conduct he thought so con-

Sir R. PEEL insisted that Mr. D'Israeli had intimated to him in 1841 that he was willing to co-operate in office with the Government.

Lord G. Bentinck opposed the Bill, which Mr. Villiers supported. The House then divided :-For the reading

Against Majority ... The Bill was then read a third time, and passed and the house adjourned at a quarter-past four.

Chartist Intelligence.

Mr. Feargus O'Connon attended at the Bruns.

11th, to deliver a lecture on the People's Charter and | cillors and the active Chartists from the surrounding an inevitable descat seemed fast approaching; but the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. The Hall towns, immediately filed off in favour of Shaw; but Mr. Candwell rushed to the rescue. With a bundle of documents snatched up at random, he sprang to the to the chair. Mr. O'Connor said the working requested the friends of Mr. Hobson to stand still. classes produced food, clothes, houses, &c., &c., for This so disgusted the main body of the meeting, terruptions, and indignation of the house, talked all, and yet they did not enjoy a fair share of what that numbers immediately moved off, but the they produced. Learning that their social happiness organized Chartists being resolved to have it fairly and did not sit down until ten minutes before six depended on the application of their labour to the tested remained where they were. Old veteran land—(hear, hear)—masters never cared about a Rushton then proposed, that Mr. Smyth should go mere political society, but when they saw it had a to one part of the Moor, and that all who were in great social end in view, and that it must benefit the favour of Hobson should follow him and be fairly tried all means to thwart its progress. At Newton, same. This met the approbation of the meeting, own throats—(loud laughter)—and so it was when reducing wages as well as time, when it was a wellknown fact that restriction of time always tended to increase wages. (Hear, hear.) His (Mr. O'Connor's) desire was to prepare the mind of the people to:for any change that may take place, lin order that they may not be found in the predicament of the use of all the forms of the house to compel the resumption of the debate on Monday, and that he even as the people of this country were at the time ploy the whole people here at home, it was the want of restriction and the proper application of their laa district profitably employing 10,000 persons, that is to say that the 10,000 is just enough to do the work of the district, the consequence would be that they would get good wages; well, but let 2,000 additional persons come into that district, and the result would be strong competition, a bidding against each other for the work, and a general reduction of wages must follow throughout that district. How then, shall we restrict the hands to the requisite number? What shall we do with the surplus? Why send them on the Land, yes, Land of their own, every delve of the spade produces for themselves, unanimously adopted :- "That we, the Chartists of (loud cheers), and this would whet the general appe- Greenwich and Deptford in public meeting assembled, tite for the Land. (Hear, hear.) No Act of Parlia-ment would ever show a man the value of his labour, greaves, Nuttall, and Nixon, for their bold opposition but the Chartist Co-operative Land Society would. of the protectionists, and further do wish that John (Hear, hear.) Much had been written about Ire-land, her Small Farm System, &c., but those writers and Co."

Leach will cease all connection with J. B. O'Brien Arms, Tonbridge Street, New Road, on business of knew as much about the Land as an Irish pig knew about Geometry. (Loud laughter.) They talked of the Small Farms in that country, when its great curse was Large Farms. (Hear, hear.) The reason the master class would not support the Land plan, was, because they well knew if the working men once went to work on the Land, their love of independence would be so great they would never work Chartists. for the masters again. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connor of the Chartist Co-operative Land Plan, and showed that it was utterly impossible to obtain Land retail, but that it was easy to effect that object by co-operation. Since the establishment of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, many men had given up the Public House in order to invest their little earnings. Public House in order to invest their little earnings. The purchaso of land wherever it can be got."

The two request the board of directors to adhere as strictly as they possibly can, to the ration assembled on Tuesday evening last, to further best judgment in the purchaso of land wherever it can be got."

On the snareholders of the Co-operative Land Asso. The Democratic Committee for Poland's Regenerative Land Society, many men had given up the best judgment in the purchaso of land wherever it can be got." that it was utterly impossible to obtain Land retail, but that it was easy to effect that object by co-operation. Since the establishment of the Chartist Co-

and the Attorney-General opposing the resolution, fortunately they had lost possession, and they must purchase it. (Cheers.) The Americans possessed the Franchise to a considerable extent, but they found the franchise was of small use without the Land, and they now echoed cur cry, and were shouting most lustily—"No Land, no Rifle!" (Cheers.) He was not one of those who would tell them to be idle-no, he told them that if they did not exert themselves in the adoption of the following resolutions:---they deserved all they suffered. (Cheers.) When the time arrived it would be seen that Chartism was the only ism that could live through the storm. would not be the thunder of Russell, or of Cobden, but the thunder of the masses of Chartism, that would be heard successfully pealing. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. O'Connor said :- Should 1 live to see only 15,000 persons located on the Land with the efforts I have made for mankind, I shall lay my head on my pillow with the proud reflection and convic-

> Mr. O'Connor then left the Hall amid three heart cheers. Several questions were put and satisfactoril answered by Mr. Stallwood, respecting the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; after which Mr. Garbutt moved the following resolution :-

That this meeting is of opinion that it is of great importance to this district that this Hall be occasionally cussions, and by the formation of a Library of Books, day the 16th inst. Mr. Barnard seconded the motion, in a neat and

impressive speech. Mr. Stallwood having been called on, said, the ir tention of the motion was to obtain useful information, the books would consist of such excellent works as 'Cobbett's Cottage Economy,' 'O'Connor's Small Farms,' 'Petrie's Equality,' 'Paine's Political Works,' &c., &c., which be thought of great importance to the people here-he gave the motion his cordial support. (Loud cheers.) The motion was carried unanimously.

A considerable number of signatures were obtained o a petition against the Irish Coercion Bill; a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Fletcher for his services

PUBLIC MEETING TO ELECT DELEGATES TO THE forthcoming Convention.—On Sunday a public Meeting was held on Wibsey Common, near Bradford, called for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent the West Riding in the ensuing Conference to be held in London, the candidates proposed were Mr. Titus Brook, of Dewsbury; Mr. Hobson, of Huddersfield; and Mr. Shaw, of Leeds. Mr. Brook was unanimously elected. A show of hands was taken for Messrs. Hobson and Shaw, when Mr. Hobson was declared elected. A second show of hands was demanded when the majority was larger than before, A division was then tried, when the majority increased; and it was declared that Mr. Hobson and Mr. Brook were the two Delegates then

JOSEPH ALDERSON, Chairman. elected. We have received the following and widely different account of the above meeting, from another corresondent.—En. N. S.

CHARTIST MEETING.—A meeting was held at Wibsey Slack, near Bradford, on Sunday last, for the purpose of spreading Chartist doctrines, promulgating the benefit of the Land system, and electing tion.-Mr. J. Alderson, of Bradford, was called to

Mr. Sucksmith of Birstal delivered a long, eloquent, and energetic address, in which he pointed out the duties of the working classes, and severely consured them for their apathy to their true interests. Benjamin Rushton, of Halifax, the beloved old veteran in the people's cause followed, with his sterling and warm-hearted good feeling, and again exhorted his hearers to join the patriot band. Not-Then followed Jackson of Bradford, who explained the benefits to be derived by joining the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; he delivered a very excellent speech, and was warmly applauded. Mr. G. White then addressed the meeting at some length, and ridiculed the mode in which the business

of the 'so-called' House of Commons is transacted. He urged on the assembly the necessity of union, described the Chartist estate lately purchased, pointed out the value of human labour, showed the necessity scription to defray the expenses of two delegates to the Chartist Convention. As the members of the Chartist body were prepar-

ing for the collection, Mr. J. Smyth, of Bradford, asked whether the meeting intended to elect members for the whole of the Riding, or only a part. He members to the Convention.

After a long controversy, it was stated that the West Riding delegates thought two members suffi-Mr. James Rawden, of Halifax, then moved-

That two delegates be elected for the West Riding of orkshire, to attend the forthcoming Convention. Mr. Crossland (the West Riding secretary) seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Benjamin Rushton then moved-That Titus Brook of Dewsbury and Mr. Shaw of Leeds, are fit and proper persons to represent this Riding in the

forthcoming Convention. The motion was seconded by several voices Mr. J. Smyth proposed Mr. Joshua Hobson of Huddersfield, as a proper person, and expressed a

wish that the names might be put separately. This was also seconded, and the Chairman proceeded to take a show of hands. Mr. Titus Brook was unanimously elected, and Mr.

Hobson was put next, when about forty or fifty hands were held up. On a show of hands being demanded for Mr. Shaw, the number was still greater. A doubt being raised, another show of hands was taken with a still greater majority in favour of Mr. Shaw. Mr. Smyth insisted that Mr. Hobson was elected, in con-

sequence of which the meeting called for a division.

The friends of Mr. Shaw were ordered to go to the

right of the Chairman, the friends of Mr. Hobson to wick Hall, Ropemakers' Fields, on Monday, May the left. A number of men, comprising the councondition of the workmen, they took the alarm, and counted, whilst he on the part of Shaw would do the Lancashire, on Thursday last, the masters entered and Rushton led off followed by 82 members of the

into an illegal combination, forming themselves into various Chartist localities in the neighbourhood, incentral masters' union, for the purpose of putting cluding Councilmen from Bradford, Halifax, Littledown the national association of the United Trades | town, and Dewsbury, besides the West Riding Secfor the protection of industry, established by work- retary, Mr. Crossland, and every known Chartist on ing men, and we are told that they do this for the the ground except Mr. Smyth, who was again inpurpose of preventing the workmen cutting their vited to produce his men, but refused. The chairman seemed lost in the confusion, and, judging from Mr. Fielden brought in the ten hour bill to prevent appearances, did not know how to act, and the final to; but, lest there should be any mistake, 37 members of the National Chartist Association went to the White Swan Inn, Wibsey, at the close of the meeting, and appointed Mr. Rushton to take the chair,

We, the undersigned Chartists, assembled at the White would divide the house on the question "that the of the Reform Bill. There was ample land to em- clare, that Mr. Joshua Hobson was not elected at the aforesaid meeting, but that on a division being called, 83 bour that caused misery and distress. Just suppose Leeds, whereas Mr. Smyth, the proposer of Mr. Hobson, refused to abide by that test.

when the following protest was unanimously agreed

This protest was duly signed by the various Councilmen and members of the Chartist Association from various towns. The worst part of the affair is that the meeting was broken up, and the good which the Chartist body intended to do, completely frus-

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

At a special meeting of the Chartists of the above locality at Mr. Paris's room, Cold Bath, Mr. Sweet-

TODMORDEN.

and four thousand signatures. The expence of getting up the petition has been defrayed by the female

can be got."

CITY OF LONDON LOCALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir, -At a meeting of the City of London locality of the National Charter Association, at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, the 10th inst., Mr. Bagley in the chair, Mr. O'Connor's letter to the Somers-town Chartists was read to the meeting and a discussion ensued thereon, which terminated

1st.—That we deeply regret the use of such language by Mr. O'Connor as, "that a very nasty and very mean feeling has been attempted to be created in London of late;" it being our conviction that the London localities have done no more than speak their honest sentiments as Democrats, and if there have been "bickerings" anywhere, Mr. O'Conner has himself been the cause of them, by advocating a departure from the rules of the National Charter Association. 2nd .- That in the present reduced state of the Associa-

tion, we feel assured that a Convention is much needed to devise means for the spread of our principles and the formation of Chartist localities; while we think that the calling of an "Extraordinary Convention," with a view to opposition to political parties at elections would only render us ridiculous by exposing our numerical weakness. 3rd .- That we do not advise, but demand, that the rules

be kept and adhered to as far as it is now possible, by the assembling of the Annual Convention in LEEDS on as early a day as can be fixed; this is to say on some day in the week following the appearance of the Star of Satur-

I have to request that the above will be inserted in the Star throughout the various editions—Town, Country, and Scotch-for which purpose it has been Yours ,&c., J. Dunn sent in good time. May 11th, 1846.

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members, and transacting other business connected therewith on the ground that at the time she committed the places:-

SUNDAY EVENING South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road: at half-past six o'clock.— City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane: at six o'clock.— Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane- at half-past seven .- Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven .- Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-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 halfpast seven.

MONDAY EVENING.

Comberwell: at the Montpelier Tayern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely.

o'clock.

Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates,

day evening, at eight o'clock. WEDNESDAY EVENING. Hammersmith, at the Temperance Hall, Bridge Road, at eight o'clock precisely. PROVINCIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Mon-

LAND SOCIETY. Inn, Mill Street, at eight o'clock. Chepstow, every Monday evening, at the Temperance, Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock. Aberdeen. The office-bearers meet every Wednes-

LIMEROUSE. — Mr. Frazer will deliver a lecture at the Brunswick hall, Ropemaker's Fields, on Monday, May 18th, at eight o'clock, on "The works of Thomas Cooper." A MEETING of the Land Society is held at the

Brunswick-hall, Ropemaker's Fields, every Monday evening at eight o'clock. A Special South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will take place at Heywood on Sunday next, May 17th, at eleven o'clock in the forencon, when it is hoped that all localities which have received sum-

monses will not fail to be present by their representatives. o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTTINGHAM. - The next meeting of the Land

17th. Chair to be taken at two o'clock; persons! holding petition sheets are requested to bring them in, as the council wish to arrange them for presentation. Tower Hamlets,—A general meeting of the mem-

Society will be held on Sunday Evening at Seven o'clock, to appoint auditors and other important business. The Chartists of the various localities in the Hamlets are earnestly requested to attend. All persons holding tickets of the late concert are requested to settle accounts. Mr. W. Worseldine will lecture at the City Char-

tist Hall. Turnagain Lane, on Sunday evening next, chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. Subject The Lives and Genius of Socrates and Plato." South London Chartist Hall.—The shareholders of this district of the Land Society will meet on Sunday Evening next, May 17th, at six o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the 23rd rule,

THE LAND, THE LAND .- Feargus O'Connor, Esq. will deliver a Public Lecture on the above subject in the Temperance Hall, York Street, Westminster, on Tuesday Evening next, May 19th, at half-past seven

precisely. MARYLEBONE.—A meeting of the members of the Painters' Arms, Circus-street, on Sunday evening

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD .- The shareholders of Greenwich and Deptford branch will meet at Mr. of it. Paris, Cold Bath, Greenwich, on Tuesday next. May 19th, to celebrate the first anniversary of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.

THE LAND! THE LAND!! THE LAND!!!-A public meeting will be held in the Royal Kent Theatre. High-street, Kensington, on Monday evening, May 18th, at half-past seven precisely, to form a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. Feargus | yard attached to the premises. On opening the back

the Society.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Edmund Stallwoodwill deliver a Public Lecture, subject, "Capital Punishments." to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus Street, to commence at half-past seven. THE COOPER SOIREE.—The Committee are desired to attend on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock, at Mr. covered the poor creature was found half naked; bona fide Chartist votes were given for Mr. Shaw, of Straughan's, at the Old George, George Passage, her head and body frightfully mutilated, and Snowhill, City. Any person having claims on the her blood covering herself and the committee are requested to send them in, so that they may be paid.

South London Chartist Hall .- On Sunday evenng at half-past seven o'clock, Mr. Marriott will was thirty-two years of age, had been a servant, but Lecture on "The Literature, Politics, and Utility of the Northern Star." The Shareholders and Theatre Committee will meet on Monday evening, at eight:—all persons holding cash or tickets are most carnestly requested to attend in the hall. THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR POLAND'S RE-

on which love in the chair, the following resolution was nine o'clock, at No. 20, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for the intended public meeting, at the National Hall, on Wednesday. Somers Town.—The members are requested to

> great importance, at seven o'clock precisely. THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS will assemble on Mon-POLAND'S MARTYRS.

Public House in order to invest their little earnings in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would not be in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would not be in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He was sentered for mother to invest their little earnings in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would not be in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would not be in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would not be in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He was selled to the chair. Mr. Julian Harney, who se house in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would not be possible to invest their little earnings in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would not be possible to invest their little earnings in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would not be possible to invest their little earnings in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would not be possible to the chair. Mr. Julian Harney, who se called to the chair. Mr. Julian Harney, who se cretary of the former Committee of the who was Scretary of the former Committee of the "Friends of Poland," was unanimously appointen to the persent Committee. A resolution to the position of the "Friends of Poland," was unanimously appointen to the the chair. Mr. Julian Harney, who se house in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He would not be possible to the chair. Mr. Julian Harney, who se house of the public Heris in the former Committee. A resolution to the possible to the chair. Mr. Julian Harney, who se house in their own Land Bank. (Loud cheers.) He was stention to the political portion of the river Thames, was held in this to the offect that no particular individuals be invited to the cheert. Mr. Olivet in the chair. Mr. Julian Harney, who was Scretary of the former Committee. A resolution to the political portion of the river Thames. Was then the province of the river Thames. Was the former Committee. A resolution to the possible to the chair. Mr. Public House in the learned where the public meeting of the

THE MURDERS AT BATTERSEA. CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. MAY 15.

(Before Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice

Coltman.) Eliza Clark, 24, was indicted for the wilful murder of Jane Clark, by throwing her into the waters of a certain river, in which she was drowned and suffo-

Mr. Clarkson was retained to defend the prisoner. Mr. Ryland held the depositions by direction of the Court, and stated the case for the prosecution." The prisoner seemed hardly conscious of her situation, and exhibited a most wild and haggard appearance. She was allowed to be seated during the

trial. As the circumstances of this most distressing case have been so repeatedly before the public in the course of the last few days, it will be quite unnecessary to detail the evidence on the present occasion. The prisoner, who appeared to have received the most brutal ill-treatment from her husband, in a fit of desperation and madness thus occasioned, was proved to have thrown her three children from Battersea bridge into the river, and was in the act of iumping into the water herself, when she was apprehended. It was proved that the wretched woman had always exhibited the utmost kindness for her children, and that the day before the melancholy occurrence she had pawned a portion of her scanty clothing to get food for them.

Dr. Wansbrough, the medical gentleman who wa called in upon the occasion, described the state of the prisoner shortly after the occurrence, when it appeared her pulse was at 180, and she exhibited every appearance of a person bereft of her senses.

Mr. Clarkson made a most eloquent and feeling appeal to the jury on behalf of his wretched client contending that the evidence clearly made out that the prisoner was not criminally accountable for the

act she had committed. Mr. Baron Alderson having summed up, The Jury retired. They were absent rather more than an hour, when they again came into Court, and returned their verdict, finding the prisoner Not Guilty,

are held every week on the following days and act she was not in such a state of mind as to render her responsible for the consequences. The prisoner was, in the usual form, ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure. OUTRAGE ON A CHILD, -Thomas Lee, 64, gardener

was indicted for a felonious assault upon Mary Anne Meads, a girl nine years old. The particulars of the case are unfit for publication. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for life.

Louis Philippe has an immense private fortune the nation allows him £500,000 per annum, besides £40,000 for the little Comte de Paris, and a large allowance for the Duchess d'Orleans. He has thirteen or fourteen magnificent palaces at his disposal besides Neuilly and the Chateau d'Eu. which are TUESDAY EVENING. his own private property. He is also entitled to all Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight the firewood and timber cut in the royal forests, which, you are aware, are of immense extent. Since Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist his accession to the throne, he has derived, it is

this wonderful medium of communication have been set up from Norwich to Thetford, and will soon be continued to Brandon. The telegraph is at work between London and Cambridge, so that we may expect, in a short time, to receive a message from the metropolis in a few minutes. There will be fifteen wire communications between Norwich station and the various stations to Brandon, so that messages may be sent to and from each of the principle sta-Leicester, every Monday evening, at No. 17, Arch- tions. Farmers all along the line will be able to ascertain the prices of grain at London market in a

mouth in a few minutes.

SPA-FIELDS BURIAL GROUND. - Mr. Bramwell day evening at half-past seven, at No. 1, Flour Mill barrister, to whom this matter was referred, has just made his award. He was attended on several occasions by Mr. Wakeling, attorney, and parish clerk of Clerkenwell, on the part of the prosecution, and by Messrs. Leins and Lewis, on the part of son. He was committed. several defendants. The indictment was for an alleged nuisance, and at the trial, on the 19th of June last, it was ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, by and with the consent of the parties, that count, and of not guilty on the rest of the indictment, subject to the award of Mr. Bramwell to direct in what manner the burial ground should be conducted in future. The arbitrator has apportioned SALFORD. - A meeting of the members of the giving a full description of the places where burials Chartist Association will be held on Sunday next, may take place, the arbitrator has made certain reordered that where any coffin has been buried for one year, no burials are to be allowed over such coffin, nor the ground to be disturbed, but otherwise burials may take place without disturbing the coffins in the ground; there is to be at least a foot between bers of the Whittington and Cat branch of the Land | the coffins. No coffin or body, buried or to be buried, shall be disturbed for the space of ten years from the time of burial. In the other parts of the ground not comprised in the plan, burials may take place therein, subject to the rules and regulations above men-

An Impostor .- At the Clerkenwell Police Office on Tuesday, Evan Griffen, a notorious impostor, was charged with the following infamous impositions on the public:-The prisoner was in the habit of pretending fits, and causing froth to issue from his mouth by having soap in it. Yesterday he was observed by the officers pursuing these practices in John-street, Bedford-row, and other parts, when he was relieved munificently by passengers, until he was taken into custody. The prisoner has been repeatedly in custody and is a strong, healthy young man. He was committed to the House of Correction for one month,

with hard labour. Robbery of 30,000l.—On Saturday last, a merchant's box, containing bills of exchange and railway scrip to the amount of 30,0001, was stolen from the Chartist Land Society, will be held at the Coach | counter of the Royal Bank, Liverpool. It was brought in for the purpose of being deposited there for the night. There was only 47l. in cash in the box; 2001. reward has been offered for the recovery

A FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE occurred this morning (Saturday). A young woman fell or threw herself principal witness, Louisa Cook, who gave evidence on from the third story window of the Red Lion public- the former examinations, was scriously ill in St. Giles's house, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. About seven o'clock, the waiter at the above house was proceeding to open the doors when he was alarmed by the sound of fearful groups proceeding from the head. the sound of fearful groans proceeding from the back door he found a woman more dead than alive lying O'Connor, Esq., Messrs. M'Grath, Doyle, Clark, door he found a woman more dead than alive lying and Wheeler, will attend, and explain the objects of on the flags, covered with her own blood and greaning bitterly. The unfortunate woman had fallen from a window situated three stories high, and in the rear of the premises. The yard is extremely small, and is mainly occupied by the water-closet, on the roof of which the poor creature had fallen with so great force as to break in the roof, smashing several of the heavy sharp-edged tiles to pieces. When disflags. Assistance was immediately obtained, and the woman there. The deceased, whose name we could not learn, was out of place, and was staying with her aunt, who occupies the back room on the third floor of the Red

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—Towards the evening of rival of the brigademen and engines. Tuesday last, Mr. A. Lambden, surgeon, delivered the wife of William Corrington, of Coningsby, carrier, Tunis has by a recent edict established a tribunal of of one of the strangest malformations of nature it has ever fallen to our lot either to see or read of. judges, chosen by the government out of the principle THE PATRIOTIC FEMALE CHARTISTS.—A petition against the Irish Coercion Bill has been got up at this place, which has already received between three and four thousand signatures. The expense of ret This was no less than a double child, or two children entirely round, and every way perfect, but with the form of two heads in one, while on the opposite side Chartists.

MANCHES FER.

Our readers will observe in another column an announcement of a Public Meeting to be holden in the National Hall, Holborn, on Wednesday evening of the Sharcholders of the Co-operative Land Asson the National Hall, Holborn, on Wednesday evening of the Other all the limbs being perfect. It has, of the head there is a single eye between the two therefore, four ears, three eyes, four arms and hands, two bodies, and four legs and feet. The nurse informed us it lived two hours.—Boston Herald. MANCHESTER TURNOUT, - MEETING OF LONDON

men as long as the strike continues.

Police Intelligence.

A about - Worship Strent Lianguit

DESPERATE RUFFIANS. On Monday John Conway was

DESPERATE RUFFIANS.—On Monday John Conway was charged with anoutrage, and Joseph Conway and James Man were charged with attempting to rescue the first named prisoner, and violently assaulting several policement. It appeared from the evidence, that at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, the prisoner's forced their way into the Crown, Church-street, Shoreditch, and demanded to be served, but in consequence of the lateness of the hour the harrowner refused to comply with their orders hour, the barwoman refused to somply with their orders, on which John Conway seized a large tumbler from the counter, and smashing it to pieces, flung the fragments at her head. On hearing the uproar, Joseph Drew, the potman, hastened to her assistance, and was remonstrat. ng with the elder Conway, when the latter soized him by the hair, forcing him against the wall, attempted to gouge out his eye with his thumb, and although thwarted in his intention, inflicted a severe laceration on the upper part of his cheek. After beating him unmercifully about the head, the elder Conway was at length taken into custody by Sergeant Price and another constable, when the two other prisoners made a determined attempt to rescue him from custody, and it required the united efforts of six officers to overpower and convey them to the station-house. Mr. Bingham said he was sorry to find that the horrible practice of gouging, which had been imported from the most barbarous part of the back settlements of America, was rapidly gaining ground in this country; and as he was determined, in every case of the kind that came before him, to make a signal example of the offender, he should order the elder Conway to pay a penalty of £1 for his attack upon Drew, or be imprisoned six weeks in the House of Correction; in addition to which he should commit him for the further term of one month, for assaulting the police; and the other two prisoners, whose conluct had been less violent, must undergo twenty-one days

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE,—On Tuesday, a woman named Ellen Ford, was charged before Mr. Broughton with attempting to destroy herself and child, The prisoner was trightfully contused about the face, but that was explained to have been occasioned by some means or other in the streets on Saturday night, and she was then apprehended by the police in Spitalfields, on a charge of being drunk and riotous. She was discharged, however, when brought before the magistrate on Monday from the evidence now given, it appeared that she lived in Gun-street-Spitalfields, with her husband and several children. Her husband, who is a bricklayer's labourer. went out to his work, as usual, at four o'clock yesterday morning, and some time afterwards she left her own room with two of her children, and made her way into the bed room of Mrs. Hamilton, her landlady, to whom she said that the devil was in every other part of the house, and she would bring him into that room also. She then began to smash the windows, and broke no less than twelve squares of glass, after which she exclaimed that she would throw her children and then herselfout. She did nut her herself; but the landlady who had jumped out of bed, got hold of them, and succeeded in holding them fast until a man, whom her screams brought to her assistance, came in and secured the prisoner. When questioned by the magistrate, the unfortunate creature talked incoherently, and appeared to be deranged. Mr. Broughton remanded her for the present, and gave directions for the children to be taken core of

Robbery by a Pawneroker's Servant.—On Monday Samuel Seymour Cumbers, a youth, aged fifteen, ware-house boy in the service of Mr. George Ravenor, of 18, Queen's-buildings, Brompton, pawnbroker, was charged with plundering his employer of property to a very considerable amount. The accused had been in prosecutor's service fifteen months, and had great trust reposed in him. From singurateness that came to Mr. Bayerand in him. From circumstances that came to Mr. Ravenor's 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 Cooperative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate, every Sunday night, at six o'clock.

Letter at Society meet in the house of £5,000,000 sterling from this knowledge, however, he had reason to believe that he was robbing him, and on Sunday morning he called the lad into the parlour and acquainted him with his suspicions, and informed him that he must suffer himself to be part of America, and hundreds of colonies in every colonies in every sunday night, at six o'clock.

Letter at the house of £5,000,000 sterling from this knowledge, however, he had reason to believe that he was robbing him, and on Sunday morning he called the lad informed him that he must suffer himself to be searched. On examination of a carpet bag which he was controlled him that he must suffer himself to be part of America, and hundreds of colonies in every clime.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The posts and fittings for tock. Prisoner was then asked where he kept his things below, and having pointed to his drawer, it was examined, when the following articles were found:—A silver guard-chain, a gold brequet chain and seal, four towels, the duplicate of which was torn up; a prayer book and lessons, a telescope, three pairs of trowsers, four silk handkerchiefs, and other minor articles. His boxes were then searched, and two books, pledged on the 2nd of April then searched, and two books, pleaged on the 2nd of April last, with the duplicate upon them, and also on a hand-kerchief, out of which three books had been taken, were discovered, together with two volumes of "Ivanhoe," two of Scott's "Minstrel," two of "Tales of my Grandfather," Loughboro', every Monday evening at the Talbot few seconds of time. A division in the House of the search, some double tickets were found (the one ori-Commons, after any important debate, may be com- ginally given to the customer, the other retained by the pawnbroker), and prisoner not only admitted that he had municated at all the stations from London to Yararticles were severally found, acknowledged, with one or two exceptions, that he had purloined them from the prosecutor's warehouse. When first accused of dishis possession to pay the toll at Putney-bridge on his way home, but on searching him, £2 9s. was found on his per-

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE. — On Tuesday, Mr. James Cogill, described in the police-sheet as of 3, Newmanstreet, Oxford-street, gentleman, was charged with the following extraordinary behaviour. From the statement of the complainant and witnesses, it appeared that at the Jury should find a verdict of guilty on the sixth about five on the previous afternoon, the hall door of Messrs. Gaskill, consulting surgeons, No. 1, Markhamsquare, Brompton, was left open, with the proprietor clear-riage in waiting, when the defendant walked in, with a cigar in his mouth, and meeting Mr. Gaskill, jun., in the passage, he asked for a bottle of soda-water. Mr. Gaskill informed him that he was in the house of consulting sura part of the ground for burials for a period of ten informed him that he was in the house of consulting sur-years, and has ordered that in the other part the geons, and that he could not have soda-water there. But soil shall not be disturbed for the time stated. After | defendant declared it was an hotel, and insisted upon being supplied. Mr. Gaskill, sen., came down stairs and at the door of the carriage to a conversation between Mr. Bank-street, Great George-street, May 17th, at two gulations which now come into operation. "No Gaskill and his son He was desired by the gentlemen to coffin of five feet or upwards in length shall be walk on. He then applied very offensive language to Mr. buried in any grave not deep enough to leave over Gaskill, sen., inquiring whether he was not the proprietor Society in this district will be held at the Rancliffe the upper part of such cossin a depth or thickness of of the inn, and his son the butler. Defendant then, pussing the smoke of the cigar towards his face, declared himself the smoke of the cigar towards his face, declared himself to be a gentleman, and handing his card at the same time the soil there, and no coffin of less length shall be o'clock.

Sheffield.—A special meeting of the members of the National Charter Association will be held in the Democratic Reading Room, Fig Tree Lane, May

the soil there, and no coffin of less length shall be demanding theirs. Mr. Gaskill, sen., declined receiving his card, and it fell to the ground. The defendant then the upper part thereof a depth or thickness of soil of lifted his hand to strike him, but the latter being on his four feet calculated as aforesaid." It is further guard, he desisted, but immediately turned round and inflicted a severe blow upon Mr. Gaskill junior's face, which he followed up with others before the object of his attack they both fell. A large crowd of persons assembled round the house and the defendant was given into custody.—Defendant: Did I not apologise to you for the mistake I laboured under with reference to your house?-Mr. Gaskill, sen.: It was an odd way of apologising. said you had taken my son to be the butler, and I the innkeeper. Then you puffed your tobacco smoke into my A policeman proved that the defendant was und the influence of liquor, although not to any very considerable extent. Mr. Bond fined the prisoner £5.

MARYLEBONE.

Furious Driving. —On Tuesday Mr. Charles Langham, a surgeon, Trafalgar-terrace, Kingsland, was charged with furiously driving, thereby doing damage to a eart and seriously injuring a man named Henry Meade.

—William Witham deposed, that on the previous evening between night and nine o'clock as he was proposition. between eight and nine o'clock, as he was proceeding along the Bayswater-road in his master's cart, accompanied by another person, and being at the time on his proper side, defendant, who was coming in a contrary di-rection at a very furious rate with his phacton, drove viothrowing complainant and his friend out; a quantity of German yeast, which was in the vehicle at the period of the upset, was completely spoiled, and the cart was also greatly damaged.—The case was decided by defendant being ordered to pay 40s, for furiously driving, together

with £6 7s. 2d. for damages.

BOW STREET. THE ASSASSINATION IN DRURY-LANE .- On Wednesday, John Graham, the youth who stands charged with causing the death of Thomas Blewitt, a lithographic printer, by soner be committed.—Mr. Henry said, in that case, ho would order the prisoner to be remanded for a fortnight.

THE LATE OUTRAGE. On Thursday William Luff, alias Mumford, who stands charged with brutally assaulting and throwing a female, with whom he lived, out of the trate. It had been supposed by the prisoner's acquaintances that the extraordinary exculpatory statement made by the injured female at the hospital on Tuesday, and which was opposed to the evidence of the whole of the witnesses who had been examined, would have the effect of procuring his liberation; but they had, however, fallen into error, for when the prisoner entered the dock, Mr. Burrell informed him that he was further remanded for a fortnight .- Prisoner: Mayn't I have bail, your worship? -Mr. Burrell : I shall not take bail.—He was then re-

Fires in London.—The number of fires that have taken place in the metropolis and its suburbs since Whether this shocking catastrophe was an | the commencement of the year, according to the reaccident or suicide at the time we write this report | cords kept by the brigade authorities, amount to more there is no evidence to show. There is no cause than 300. The loss of life is happily not so great as known why the deceased should have attempted formerly, which is attributable to the judicious course suicide, but on the other hand the window is so constructed as to render it extremely unlikely that she viding every constable of the metropolitan police could have accidentally fallen therefrom. Of course with printed instructions for his guidance on disan inquest on the body will be holden, when probably covering fire. The most important injunction is that further facts will be elicited.

> commerce in his regency. It is composed of five merchants of Tunis.

> > BANKRUPTS. [From the Gazette of Friday, May 15.]

William Bucknell Lemon, North-end, Croydon, iron-monger-Luke Whitby, Poultry, City, builder - Robert Smith, Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet Smith, Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet maker—Thomas Showell, Ludgate-street, Ludgate-hill, tailor—William Erick, Hackney-road, Shoreditch, Baker—George Sex, Stonecutter-street, City, jobmaster—William Aburrow, Liverpool, druggist—Richard Mills and George Puckle, Southwark, hop factors—Charles Murray Williams, Redeliff-street, Bristol, ironmonger—Philip Vaughan Brecon, scrivener—Samuel Hill Bolton-le-Vaughan, Brecon, scrivener — Samuel Hill, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, boiler maker—John Bridgwood, Fore-bridge. Stafford, Butcher.

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Saturday, May 16, 1846,