valuate ow's the day, and now s the hour, ich proud Russell's power, ell, chains, and slavery. TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY FRIENDS,

MY This day the "show box" opens, and from the prophecies of the Times, with refefrom the Propinse S Speech, you will judge rence to the expect. . Of course those what you have been ade after the substance was. prophecies were made after the substance was. known; however, from them you will be able to judge of your prospects.

The cholera is gone, after having ravaged the unhealthy hovels of the neglected poor: war that is, those who have escaped the ing class power to be used as an auxiliary cheering.) The principles in that resolution famine produced by the plunder of the rich- force to achieve ascendancy for their taskwere never so loyal, and never entertained so masters. deep an affection for any Monarch as they do for QUEEN VICTORIA: thank GoD for that. Your sinews, your muscles, and your marrow have been coined to such an extent as to overflow the Exchequer: thank GOD for that. Tou will be represented—just as I predicted— is to remain unchanged, because trade and loyal people upon the face of the earth thank well employed and well renumerated, and much applause. Gop for that. All nations are now about to therefore SATISFIED.

exchange their produce freely for your propended by a much better distributor. The ever, been one word said about increasing the unanimously. ment, and they will thank GOD for that.

But now, my friends, after deploring the death of the QUEEN DOWAGEB ; after acknowwhich have so afflicted Ireland with famine, and England with cholera; after admitting the sad condition of Irish landlords and the landed interest generally-all is most ludicrously wound up as follows, by the Times. The author says :--

"ITS CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH WILL RAISE AN ECHO II. BULLET ING TO by you when things change, and that change amidst occasional interruptions, loud cheers, DIVINE PROVIDENCE OUR HAPPY EXEMP-TION FROM WAR, REVOLUTION, AND THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH FAR AND NEAR HAVE BEEN VISITED; AND BY CON-GRATULATING THE COUNTRY ON THE TRUE LIBERTY AND THE LARGE MEASURE OF SOLID HAPPINESS WHICH WE ENJOY CONSTITUTION WHICH UNDER THE HEAVEN AND OUR FATHERS HAVE COM-MITTED TO OUR CARE."

Now then, working men, what think you of such a wind-up as that? What do you think HAPPINESS" that Heaven has given you? 31st, at eight o'clock, to consider the Royal of the "TRUE LIBERTY and SOLID But should not the Times have added that your fathers have taken away from you? But mously called to the chair, said, from his the Irish Court of Chancery in a very heavy own counsel, was almost driven into fits ; but when his counsel began to state his case, he got up, and, clapping his hands, to the great astonishment of the court, roared out : ' Now, my lord, the butter is coming out of the stir-about." So, the Times' version being merely the case of the Government, however the bullfrogs outside may be dispirited, it is not at all unlikely, that they, too, may exclaim, when they hear their leaders' assault upon the Speech : "Now the butter is coming out of the stirabout." However, my views of the crisis only bespeak my own feelings, and I am bound to say, that I think any Government is fully justified in basing its policy upon the presumed satisfaction of the people, and I think the people most richly deserve all the burdens and oppression be satisfied that idlers should live luxuriously upon the sweat of the industrious, while those who live in temporary comfort during the season of good employment, will ultimately be driven to the bastile, the idle pensioner still enjoying his whole salary derived from limited produce. I am not satisfied, and I never will be satisfied, so long as the property, which is the labour of the working man, his life, his liberty,



LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1850

the unhealthy novers of the neglected poor the figure and poor the interview of the neglected poor the interview of the neglected poor the topics alluded to in the taxes ; no, the sons engaged in the naval service of the country proceeded to expatiate on the topics alluded to in the and brought under its influence," all the work. GoD for that. The surviving detest me, because I will not allow the work-foundation of all Government. (Tremendous

were his, and he would not lay them aside for any party. (Reiterated and prolonged cheering.) His cry was no half measure-no humbug-but truth and Justice. Mr. Kydd resamed his seat amidst deafening plaudits, suc-

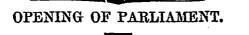
ceeded by a cry of three cheers for Mr. Kydd, Friday Morning. P. S .-- Well, the die is cast, the machinery which were heartily given. Mr. JAMES GRASSBY seconded the motion as being the most prosperous, satisfied, and commerce are good, and because the people are in a sensible speech, which was greeted with

Mr. J. VERNON followed in support of the consistent and a strongly advised the people to duce: thank GOD for that. The QUEEN I ish toadies in the shape of an extended fran-the stick true to their motto — "the People's DOWAGER has departed this life, and the chise, the government being well aware that, Charter, and no surrender "-and further. Ministers, who will have the command of her f100,000 a year, will thank GOD for that; with the present constituency, they would be that each Chartist should act and exert him-defeated by an overwhelming majority, if a self as if success depended on him alone. although it was humanely and charitably ex- new election took place. There has not, how- (Loud Cheers..) The resolution was carried

Colonies will be handed over to self-govern- English franchise, or even about Parliamen- Mr. T. CLARK came forward to move the tary or Financial Reform. No; the English adoption of a petition to the House of Comtranslation of the speech, as I predicted, mons, expressive of the regret of the meeting My LORD AND GENTLEMEN, is, "we are very well, now we are satisfied, let that no allusion was made to Electoral Reform death of the QUEEN DOWAGEN; and a acknow-ledging and regretting those direful calamities us alone." And now, working men, it is for for England in the royal speech, and praying you to say whether you are satisfied or whether the House to enact the People's Charter as you are not ; and as no individual has a right the law of the land. Mr. Clark's appearance to assume the character of dictator if you are was the signal for interruption from a little satisfied, it would be presumption and arro-knot of persons, who shouted most lustily gance - nay treachery - upon my part to "You are no Democrat," which was met with

declare that you were not satisfied ; if you are | counter cries, loud cheers, and disapprobation. satisfied, I should be so; but I tell you can- On an appeal from the Chairman order was didly, that my dissatisfaction is based upon restored, and Mr. Clark proceeded to enforce RAISE AN ECHO IN EVERY LOYAL AND the dissatisfaction which will be entertained his opinions, and the adoption of the petition,

they will, and that right speedily, you may and counter-cheers, which now arose more rest assured. And again I tell you, that if loudly and vociferously, until at length a per-THOSE OTHER DISORDERS WITH WHICH the change leads to discontent, you shall not son, who had been most vociferous in the body of your treachery to yourselves. F. O'C.



I remain, your Faithful and

Uncompromising Friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Charter Association, was held at the National Hall, High Holborn, on Thursday, Jan. Speech.

Mr. WILLIAM DIXON having been unaninamers nave taken away nom you: Dut mark, this is only one side of the question— the ministerial side; but let me foreshadow the other side by an anecdote : "Once upon a time, a very ignorant man was defendant in the other side by an anecdote : "Once upon a time, a very ignorant man was defendant in the chart, and impartial hearing. [At this moment Mr. W. J. Vernon, stepned on the sented, justified his advocacy of the Parlia. moment Mr. W. J. Vernon, stepped on the sented, justified his advocacy of the Parliaplatform, and was greeted with loud applause.] in the meantime, accept anything that would 'Queen's Speech," amidst the alternate impel onward the cause of Chartism, which laughter, cheers, cries of "oh, oh," and other expressions of the meeting, at the "Speech from the Throne." At the conclusion, Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS came foward, people, in whom he had the greatest confidence. He moved the adoption of the petition. amidst loud cheers, to move the first resolution, sion amongst the advocates of the Charter. and showed the fallacy of supposing-as the speech did-that the people were really "happy and contented," instancing the nujustice. merous meetings daily held to benefit the condition of the people, as a proof of the contrary. petition. Amongst others he noticed the Chartist, Par-Messrs. AMBROSE HIRST and MANTZ having liamentary Reform, Protection, Free Trade, spoken in support of the petition, it was carand Sanatory meetings, and proceeded in an ried unanimonsly. able manner to discuss the speech clause by A vote of thanks was then given to the clause, and regretted war had not been dechairman, and the meeting terminated. clared in favour of Hungarian independence, which elicited loud and long-continued apnister is able to base their continuance upon popular satisfaction. I take a very different view of the present state of affairs from that BORNEAN PIRATES. On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, convened by the Aborigmes' taken by the *Times*. I am willing to admit that trade is good, but I am not prepared to believe that the working class mind of Eng-land is now so dull and share that it in the trade is good. Protection and Peace Societies, "to consider the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borand is now so dull and sluggish, that it will sharp charging their deaths on the should and immediate abolition of the practice of are most exposed to its attacks. Sharp, charging their deaths on the shoulders awarding head-money for the destruction of piof the government, which was greeted with rates." the most hearty cheering. He showed that chair, proceed to explain the object for which the her Majesty could know nothing of Ireland, meeting had been called, and read a letter, apoloseeing that she only paid a mere superficial visit gising for non-attendance, from Mr. Cobden, M.P. The Rev. HENRY RICHARDS then proceeded to address the meeting, and entered into a lengthened to that country, seeing merely its fair side, the mud hovels remaining unvisited-de-nounced the present system of Government exdetail of the expedition in July last against the Bornean Dyaks of the Saribas river, in order to penditure, and the causes that had called it into existence—described the debauchery of the of public investigation. He maintained that there cuporary and partial prosperity, and however the firsh peoplemay have been heretofore used but which was inventiately silenced by the partial prosperity, and however inert and inaminate you may be, and however the minister may boast of Irish loyalty, yet the minister may boast of Irish loyalty, yet the minister will still find Ireland ing by the meeting. In England, it was the duty of the people to bat which was the duty of the people to the finist peoplemay have been heretofore used the minister may boast of Irish loyalty, yet that minister will still find Ireland in concert and in the finister will still find Ireland in the covernment had not promised any reform English and Irish feeling. In England, twas the duty of the people to bat the difference between English and Irish feeling. In England, none ancestors of several " noble dukes," who deought to have been evidence to justify such a fear-"GREATEST DIFFICULTY." Let me show you the difference between English and Irish feeling. In England, none but the dissatisfied unemployed, or badly and the property of an and sat down but the dissatisfied unemployed, or badly and the property of an and sat down but the dissatisfied unemployed, or badly and the property of an and sat down but the dissatisfied unemployed or badly and the property of an and sat down but the dissatisfied unemployed or badly and the property of an and sat down but the dissatisfied unemployed or badly and the property of an and sat down but the dissatisfied unemployed or badly and the property of an and sat down but the dissatisfied unemployed or badly and the property of an and sat down but the dissatisfied unemployed or badly and the property of an and sat down but the dissatisfied unemployed or badly and the property of an and sat down but the dissatisfied unemployed or badly and the property of an and the property of an and the property of the but the dissatisfied unemployed, or badly amidst a perfect furor of applause, by moving on which this tremendous massacre was committed. To show that it was a cold-blooded massacre, and not a struggle with combatants in any degree "That this meeting having just heard read her majesty's speech upon the opening of parliament this day, cannot refrain from expressing their utmost disapprobation of the fact, that while comparatively insignificant circumstances equally matched, he read a variety of extracts from the accounts of the officers engaged. He contended that the law of piracy gave the criminal the right The Irish Democratic Association, but re-cently established, and only represented by the "Irishman," will shortly number some FIFTY THOUSANDS in its ranks; and although the meetings of that body are attended by spies and detectives, yet such is the sterling and virto a trial before he was condemned; but in this instance the men, without offering any resistance, was butchered in cold blood, and never had the form of a trial. The reading of the extracts, and the comments of the speaker, were received with loud cries of "shame, shame," and frequent other marks of indignation. The Rev. C. B. GRIBBLE, a clergyman of the Mr. M'GRATH, in seconding the resolution, Church of England, moved the first resolution, viz. : said the government could expect no allegiance slaughter of 1,500 or 2,000 Dyaks off the coast of

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. S. F. WOOLMER, Was also carried nem. con.

Imperial Parliament.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- The High Court of Parliament was this day opened by Royal Commission, the Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Breadal-bane, the Earl of Minto, and the Bishop of London. The Lords' Commissioners having taken their seats on the woolsack about two o'clock, a message was sent to the House of Commons, summoning

sure you that her Majesty has great sa-tisfaction in again having recourse to the ad-progressing to a state of utter annihilation and ruin. vice and assistance of her Parliament.

has caused her Majesty deep. affliction. The derable length, the Marquis of LANDSDOWNE replied, extensive charity and exemplary virtues of her and the house divided; the numbers were :--For late Majesty, will always render her memory the Address-Present, 86; Proxies, 66-152. For dear to the nation.

Her Majesty happily continues in peace and Majority for Ministers, 49, amity with Foreign Powers.

a serious character arose between the Go- entered the house, and immediately afterwards vernments of Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, summoned the Commons to attend at the Bar of the House of Lords to hear the royal speech given by again make me the victim of your folly, nay, of the Hall, came upon the platform amidst in regard to the treatment of a considerable Commission. loud cheers. [Mr. Kydd made an elo- number of persons who, after the termination | The Speaker, accompanied by a great number of quent appeal for order.] A call was made to the chair to put the question whether Mr. Clark should be heard, and Mr. Clark Explanations which took place between the The operator, accordingly proceeded to the bar of the House of Lords to hear the royal speech. The House or resumed at four o'clock.

Clark should be heard, and Mr. Clark Explanations which took place between the Notwithstanding the extreme wetness of the evening, a very numerous meeting, convened by the Provisional Committee of the National Charter Association, was held at the National Charter Association and the affirmative, with only one discided in the affirmative, with only one disthese differences.

Her Majesty having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts house that he had been to the House of Lords, and sentient voice. Mr. Clark resumed his address, declaring his dissatisfaction at the result of the last ten years' agitation, and his desire to see

such an union as should at least effect the enactment of the People's Charter as the Law of the Land, in our own day. He thought that the Charter, propounded by Sir J. Walmsley, the differences, in a manner consistent with those differences, in a manner consistent with those differences, in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte, Her Majesty has been engaged in communimentary Reformers, as a measure of progress, cations with Foreign States, upon the mea- cate, and which had at length been adopted by suit, and upon which depended a large pro-perty. While the plaintiff's counsel was sta-ting his case, the defendant, who sat next his own counsel, was almost driven into fits; but The Governments of the United States, of of the government would not abandon the policy America, and of Sweden, have promptly which he had carried out, and agreeing with the tent with the present state of legislation upon this was the cause of the great mass of working taken steps to secure to British ships in the ports of their respective countries, advantages reply to the Speech from the Throne. (Cheers.) similar to those which their own ships now The hon. gent. then adverted to the foreign policy Mr. KYDD explained that there was no divi- enjoy in British ports. With regard to those Foreign States whose They all appealed, through reason, for the navigation laws have hitherto been of a restric-People's Charter-which was truth and tive character, her Majesty has received from and stood higher in the estimation of other country. nearly all of them assurances which induce tries than it had ever done in former times. Mr. MERRIMAN seconded the adoption of the her to hope that our example will speedily lead (Cheers.) They had shown the world that great to a great and general diminution of those obstacles which previously existed to a free interstacles which previously existed to a free inter-course by sea between the nations of the world. In the nummer and autumn of the past year as yet, had a fair trial, but which, as far as could the United Kingdom was again visited by the be seen, promised soon to surmount the obstruction which had hitherto in some measure checked its ravages of the Cholera, but Almighty God, in ravages of the Unolera, but Annighty Gou, in His mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of mortality, and to stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuded that we shall best evince our gratitude, by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an anlight and consideration for those who and an enlightened consideration for those who that part of the United Kingdom, they are mitigated by the present abundance of food, and the tranquillity which prevails. Her Majesty has great satisfaction in con-gratulating you on the improved condition of Her Majesty has great satisfaction in con-gratulating you on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. It is with regret visitations the Irish people had endured. The ne-

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William Rider, Publisher 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket,

royal message. Their lordships, would, he was con-fident, sympathise with her Majesty in the loss which F. WOOLMER, was also carried nem. con. A petition to Parliament, founded on the fore- Adelalde. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say, that going resolutions, and to be presented by Mr Cob- our interference on behalf of Turkey had been atden, having been adopted, thanks were voted to the tended with the most happy results. The noble early chairman, and the meeting separated. and concluded by moving the address. Lord METHUEN seconded the motion, and in the course of his speech deprecated the violence of the language that had been employed by the Proectionist agitators.

Lord STRADBROKE could not feel contented with the barren expression of regret contained in the address, at the overwhelming miseries suffered by the agriculturists. His lordship proceeded with a protracted history of agriculture, since the first establishment of the corn law after the peace of 1815, and concluded by moving the following amendment, after the words "commerce and manufac the Speaker and its members to the bar, to hear | tures :- " That we regret, however, to be compelled the Speaker and its members to the bar, to hear the Royal Speech read. Soon afterwards the Speaker entered, accompanied by a large body of members of the lower house; and the Commission for opening Parliament having been read by one of the Clerks at the table the Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Speech, as follows :-My LORD XND GENTLEMEN, We are commanded by her Majesty to as-

We are commanded by her Majesty to as- because he felt convinced that the interests of the After some remarks from Earl CARLISLE, Duke

The decease of her Majesty Queen Adelaide of RICHMOND, Earl FITZWILLIAM, Earl GRANVILLE, and Lord BROUGHAM, Lord STANLEY spoke at consithe amendment-Present, 69; Proxies, 34-103.

The house then adjourned until Monday. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A few minutes before In the course of the autumn, differences of two o'clock, the Speaker and several members The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod entered, and

with those of the Government of France, to obtained a copy of her Majesty's speech, which he

evenue had decidedly improved, the result being that there was an excess of income over expendi ture for the year of £2,098,000

Mr. H. HERBERT supported the amendment, and was replied to by Mr. W. FAGAN, and after speeches from Sir J. WALSH and Mr. BERKELEY on the motion of the Marquis of GRANNY, the debate was adjourned until this day, and the house adjourned at twelve

FRIDAY. HOUSE: OF COMMONS .- The Adjourned Debate on the Address was commenced by the Mar-1 quis of GRANBY, who argued that even if free trade had placed the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate, ind praced the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate, within the reach of those who can pay, it had on the other hand far more largely cut off the rewards of labour when employment was obtainable, and in-creased the number of the unhappy class who would find no market for their day's work. MR. DENISON, Lord-NORREYS, Captain PELHAM, t and Mr. M'CULLAGH, supported the Address, and y Mr. CURISTOPHER the amendment

Mr. CHRISTOPHER the amendment.

Mr. MUNTZ estimated the blessings of free trade at their full value, and believed that, in the devious course of our commercial policy, we had ruined the West Indies and Ireland : he defied the government to retrace their steps, and concluded by supporting the address.

Mr. HERRIES, in reference to the advantages lleged to have been gained by the ship-builders. ccused Ministers of having erected that fabric of rosperity upon a narrow and unworthy base, and, with the aid of statistics of his own, he took to pieces the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in order to show that the increase in this department was neither real nor, even in its fictitious character, a result of the recent legislation, and concluded by prognosticating a speedy return to the principle of protection.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to Mr. Herries, declared that he never made an assertion with greater confidence than that he believed the whole business connected with shipbuilding, instead of being paralysed, was in a most satisfactory state. He denied that it was the intention of the government to treat with the slightest disrespect the agricultural interest, or to dispute the fact that severe distress did exist amongst the owners and occupiers of land; but nothing could be more injurious to them than to hold out an expectation of a return to a system of protection, and thus diverting their attenion from the proper means of improving their condition.

Mr. DISRAELI said, there was distress in England, dismay in Scotland, and little short, of desolation in Ireland. The member for Wolverhampton had poasted that a sum equivalent to nearly one-eighth of the national debt had been lost to the producers of food within a very brief period. All this had been taken away from the agriculturists by an act of the legislature passed recently and unexpectedly. He cared not whether dukes or peers gave their ad-hesion to this view of the question ; the cause was the cause of labour, or it was nothing. Mr. Disraeli then addressed himself to the arguments of Sir C. Wood, reiterating his opinion that the exchange and the value of British industry had diminished ; he contrasted the conclusions of the right hon. baronet with the result of elaborate calculations in he Economist, showing that during the last four years the manufacturers of Manchester had been land, he asked the Manchester school if, as they averred, land was only a raw material, why it was taxed?—why they did not extend to land the same economical principles as to other raw materials? The object of the amendment was not to abrogate recent laws, but to obtain a recognition by that house of a distress that was notorious, and an expression of its sympathy with the distressed.

Lord Joun Russell had no fear in meeting the positions of the hon, member, but he was unable to comprehend them. On his side of the house the

paid, take part in the popular movement, while the first resolution. in Ireland men of wealth, farmers, shopkeepers, merchants and traders, are ever ready to enlist in the cause of liberty.

kering legislation is now based upon your present conducted, was at best " usurpation," neral imputation of piracy, is a gross outrage of all regulating the relations of landlord and tenant, presumed satisfaction; and if, when unem- and compared Royal Speeches with Republic the rights of justice and humanity, and calculated the imperfect state of the Grand Jury Acts: resumed satisfied, jame ployed, you then become dissatisfied, blame ployed, you then become dissatisfied, blame pourselves, and not me: for I now tell you-upon this, the opening day of the Session of nasters for THEIR, and not for YOUR, BENEFIT; that is, you will be need the protectionists, but not as auxili BENEFIT; that is, you will be need the Protectionists, but not as auxili BENEFIT; the land God had given us, and which the aristocreave had stalen from me, and danager against the Protectionists, but not as auxili Benefit the Internatively, used; you will be need to remove every westige of poverty aristocreave had stalen from me, and danager and not affirmatively, used; you will be need to remove here alleded for the protectionists, but not as auxili bis present the protectionists, but not as auxili and the diminished number of electors for the maintenance of the whole population. He was as a civilised and christian people, and that a bis present the to the protectionists, but not as auxili and the diminished number of electors for the maintenance of the whole population. He was as a civilised and christian people, and that a thorough and escreting inquiry should be into the geople masters for THEIR, and not for YOUR, Benefit the land God had given us, and which the aristocreave had stalen from me, and danager to the land God had given us, and which the aristocreave had stalen from me, and danager to the land God had given us, and which the aristocreave had stalen from me, and danager to the land God had given us, and which the aristocreave had stalen from me, and danager to the land God had given us, and which the aristocreave had stalen from me, and danager to the land God had given us, and which the aristocreave had stalen from me, and danager to the land cheers. and not amrmatively, used; you will be used against the Protectionists, but not as auxili-aries to fight the battle of Labour. Now, however often I repeat these facts, you have not yet learnt them, but learn them you will, and that ere long; and it is to prepare you for the coming struggle, that I have sacriced everything that is dear to me. The motion was seconded by Sir J. DUKE. wipe away the foul stain at once, not only the pro-Sir J. TROLLOFE moved an amendment of that priety of asking, but the justness of demanding part of the address which referred to the condition from every enrolled member of the Chartist Associof agriculture, and the complaints of the owners and occupiers of land. He urged the difficulties experienced by those classes throughout the coun-liabilities. Supposing such an amount as one halftry, who felt that their complaints had been treated with levity and disrespect, and who had in a firm tone maintained their right to be heard with atten-tion by the Legislature. everything that is dear to me. were tottering on the side of the grave, and race of men did not exist. would soon tumble into it. Why we even find Mr. GRO. THOMPSON, M.P., next addressed the well-being of her subjects. The feudal lords will never abandon any would soon tumble into it. Why we even find The favour of Divine Providence has hitherportion of their property so long as their the placid Earl Stanhope, and the peaceable meeting, and in order to disprove the dangers of to preserved this kingdom from the wars and would be the result ; of course, this would be indelanding among the natives of Borneo, referred to convulsions which during the last two years power is based upon it ; and, believe me, that Richard Cobden, predicting revolutions. Let The amendment was similar to that moved in the power is based upon it ; and, believe me, that you will find it much harder to wrench la-bour from the grapp of the labour lord, than land from the grapp of the landlord. The power of the one is active, and can be ac-tirely used—the power of the other is slug-gish, and can only be sluggishly used ; and the active power of the one oppresses your the active power of pendent of the general expense fund. There are many instances where parties could not be expected to fall in with this demand, these the local officers would recognise ; but on the other hand, there are many, who, if it was understood that something was demanded from each, would willingly pay a consisideration of the recent legislative measures, would derable deal more than the sum I have named ; in bring the great question to issue, whether Parlia- | fact, I have had it expressed to me by those who the active power of the one oppresses your order a thousandfold more than the slaggish power of the other. But, however, your apathy, your disunion, and temporary satis-the people and their leaders were becoming unanimous in their demand for "manhood fration of preserve and uphold unanimous in their demand for "manhood fration of preserve and uphold fraction of preserve and upho ne sneiter of a free and happy people. The Lords' Commissioners then bowed to the course of legislation to which he believed the uni-meaker and members of the Hause of Commons and the course of legislation to which he believed the uni-meaker and members of the Hause of Commons and the course of legislation to which he believed the uni-Speaker and members of the House of Commons, versal prosperity of the country was owing. Sir of duty to pay for some of those who, I believe who thereupon retired, and their lordships ad-who thereupon retired, and their lordships ad- CHARLES entered into various details, founded upon would be willing to pay if they were able. Believe me, official documents, showing the augmentation of journed until five o'clock. Your fellow-labourer for man's emancipation, our foreign trade. He maintained that the distress Their lordships resumed at five o'clock. Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table a bill to con- amongst certain classes of the owners and oc-solidate and amend the laws and statutes relating to cupiers of land in some parts of the country had Upper Orwell-street, Ipswich. JOHN COOK, Bookseller, &c. that both powers will, ultimately—and that energy and united people; and this hope, and this hope, and united people; and this hope, and this hope. Low a constitution of prates as at present same present and united nergy and utterly abolished, as a practice the been exaggerated. He read statements of the imports immediately and utterly abolished, as a practice the been exaggerated. He read statements of the imports immediately and utterly abolished, as a practice the been exaggerated. He read statements of the imports immediately and utterly abolished, as a practice the been exaggerated. He read statements of the imports immediately and utterly abolished, as a practice the been exaggerated. He read statements of the imports immediately and utterly abolished, as a practice the shedding of innocent the shedding the data and united people; and this hope, and men might have a footing thereon—as out of blood, and which cannot fail to produce a pernicious the indulgence of the indulgenc against all odds and danger, with the convie-lexclaimed Mr. Kydd, that great dukes, noble-land demoralising effect on the character of all per-l their lordships for his want of experience, and then up with an announcement that every branch of the with 250 emigrants. BTAR ali in an an Sala a La La Art and Argentiza .

branches of the Public Service has not been neglected.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state of the Revenue.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

at the end of the last Session, for want of time for their consideration, will be again laid

of the country to that course of policy which he amendment had been interpreted into a challenge had endeavoured, for many years, humbly to advo- for the revision of their recent policy; but, on the

which had hitherto in some measure checked its a gentlemen, showing that the business of ship-build-ing was increasing in the port of Liverpool. He had

Her Majesty, in her late visit to Ireland, also a return from the poit of Sunderland, exhibiting derived the highest gratification from the a similar increase in the business of ship-building. loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scacrity are painfully feltin that part of the United Kingdom they are painfully feltin. Star paper, the remainder is the voluntary subscrip-to congratulate the house upon the repeal of the Navigation Laws, merely observing, that everything which had been forefold by the opponents of the the case of Machanara's action against Mr. that part of the United Kingdom, they are measure had not been realised; while all that had

many persons had their confidence shaken in the rally, to become their own agents, and apply the principles of Free Trade by the demonstrations made profits for the furtherance of their own cause, Economy, while the efficiency of the various by the Protectionists and other parties, whose au- whereby fifty pounds and upwards would come in thority was not without its weight. The announce-

ment in the speech came very opportunely, to set the world right upon the question. The hon. gentleman then argued at much length that all the predictions of the Free Traders had, as far as the experiment was tried, been fulfilled. The time of trial, he was Some of the measures which were postponed aware was short-only one year-but still within the last sixteen months we had imported more corn than had been imported for sixteen years before; and

other side, the interpretations had been extremely free trade measures. He asked the house to be con-The hon, gent, then adverted to the foreign policy pursued by the government, and defended the kind of intervention which this country adopted, which was that of pcaceful intervention. (Hear, hear.) The result was that the country was more trusted and stood higher in the continuer was more trusted

from any tendency to falter with the question : he complained of the vagueness of Mr. Disraeli's speech, and called upon him, in the name of the farmers of England, to give notice at once of the time when he would discuss the question of protection.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND and Colonel THOMPSON addressed the house shortly, amidst strong symptoms of impatience.

The house then divided, when the Address was carried by 311 against 192. The house adjourned at two o'clock, until

Monday.

CHARTIST LIABILITIES.

TO MR. WILLIAM RIDER.

DEAR SIR,-I have much pleasure in forwarding you the sum of 16s. 2d.-10s. of the amount sent, are the profits allowed on the sale of the Northern nation's costs. It may be well to add, that in our opinion, the Chartists of England will not be an weekly.

On behalf of the Chartists of Wellingboro' Yours, &c., W. WESTLEY.

THE DEBTS OF THE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. surely if any evil consequences were likely to result from such importation they would have ere now before you. Among the most important of from such importation they would have ere now these is one for the better Government of the exhibited themselves; instead of which, however, DEAR SIR,—There is something so very serious in contemplating the repeated calls made upon Mr. O'Connor for money that ought to be paid by the tuous patriotism of the Irish people, that the Australian Colonies. it appeared as if the condition of every class of the Chartist body, that I think every person in the possession of the least approach to the common presence of the Jailer-General and his staff community was improving, and as if the labouring Her Majesty has directed various measures would not intimidate them, but would augment from the people unless they (the people) had a souther of 1 500 or 2 000 Desks off the coast of classes, both agricultural and manufacturing, enjoyed to be prepared for the improvement of the feelings of our nature must experience a degree of wages which enabled them to have more of the comforts of life.¹ The difference in the expense of shame when made acquainted with the fact. Expe-feeding the people in dear and cheap times was enormous. Taking the years 1847 and 1849, there was a difference of £91,000,000 in the expense of the maintenance of £91,000,000 in the expense of the whole nonviolation. He maintenance of the whole nonviolation to the fact. condition of Ireland. The mischiefs arising their numbers. working men of England, if any new tin-working men of England, if any new tinfrom party processions ; the defects of the laws

Foreign Intelligence.

florins.

signed as sufficient reason.

ings in that district.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

the world with a fictitious report of his death.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS.

FRANCE.

On Friday, the 25th ult., the case of M. Emile Girardin came on for hearing before the assize court of the Seine. M. Girardin had announced his intention of defending himself, aided, so far as technical points of law are concerned, by a member of the profession. He had, it scems, prepared a speech which he proposed delivering before the jury, but which was objected to by the Attorney. General and M. Girardin was obliged to place his cause entirely in the hands of his counsel. The jury pronounced a verdict of acquittal. As the immediate re-ult of this verdict, the Court ordered the whole of the numbers seized at the Post office to be restcred to the proprietor. The verdict of course carries costs in favour of M. Girardin.

At midnight on the 25th ult. the electoral list recuification was closed in Paris. The number of registered voters is much less than at the last elections.

The 'Napoleon' states that Dr. Achilli has succeeded in escaping from prison, and has arrived in France.

The Socialist journal, 'La Liberty,' having failed to accomplish certain formalicies, is obliged to sus. pend its publication for a few days.

PARIS, MONDAY .- It is announced that the legitimist journal, 'La Mode,' is to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General for persevering in the statement that a coup d'etat had been determined on in a Council of Ministers presided over by the President. The prosecution is for an offence against the President, and for exciting to hatred and contempt against the government of the Republic.

M. Declareuil, mayor of Peyrilhee, in the department of the Haute Vienne, has been dismissed by a decree of the President of the Republic.

Two captains, four lieutenants, and about fifty soldiers of the 31st infantry have been sent to Africa, for Socialism. It is said that the whole regiment is to be removed from Paris.

The Montagnard have determined on starting two new democratic papers, to replace the 'Reforme,' the 'Tribune des Peuples,' and some other papers which have become recently defunct. The new organs of the Reds are to be called ' L'Europe Democratique,' and ' L'Association.'

PARIS, MONDAY .- The Roman Loan may be considered as settled. The house of Rothschild and Co., of Paris, has tendered for a loan of thirty millicns of francs, on such terms as render it certain that they will be accepted. The proposal now only waits the sanction of the Pope. The contract conto Portici for ratification. In the mean time, the terms of the loan are not to be published.

The authorities have commenced a war against the trees of liberty. A great number of them have been cut down within the last two days in all parts of Paris, by order of the police. M. Leon Faucher fact, the cause of UNION looks promising in North only ventured to pull down the bonnets rouges which Staffordshire, and is effecting great good. Large were placed upon the trees of liberty; M. Ferdinand and spirited meetings have recently been held by Barrot attacks the trees themselves.

TUESDAY .- Letters from Mayenne, of the 24th Hanley, Norion, Longton, Lane-delf, Red-row, ult., state that the 'Independant de l'Ouest' was Cherterton, Knutton-heath, Bradley-green, &c.; acquitted on the preceding day of a charge of sedition instituted by the Attorney-General.

WEBNE: DAY. - The law regulating the relations These meetings have been addressed by Messers. of workers and masters, in regard to weaving, was Daviells and Lawton, agents of the association. again passed through a stage in the Legislative There seems to be a growing public opinion in favour Assembly yesterday.

ITALY.

cova are contradicted by the 'Agramer Zeitung,' should be more careful, as those articles had all which, however, admits that a requisition on the been obtained by the dint of hard labour, and were part of the military authority to furnish ninety-four to him of great value, one of the owners, Mr.

recruits for the army in Italy excited the greatest Palmer, who was present, vociferated : ' Men, do discontent, and was felt to be all the more galling your duty, don't mind him, bundle them out.' Such the London Chartists, to give them my opinion upon as substitutes could not be procured for a thousand conduct, continued Mr. Roberts, was most assuredly the policy which ought to be adopted by us towards illegal, and the poor men were entitled to compen-

organ, published at Prag, under the direction of M. observed that the defence set up by the employers them. This question has been a fruitful source of organ, puolisned at Frag, under the direction of M. osserved that the detence set up by the employers dissension among the leaders of the Chartist body; waited upon by members of the society, at the time dissension among the leaders of the Chartist body; waited upon by members of the society, at the time dissension among the rocks upon which the Executive and place most convenient to them; and orders are workmen, that if they (the workmen) did not do a vernment. No particular article was pointed out as workmen, that it they (the workmen) did not do a of 1842, was wrecked; and it formed the only earnestly solicited, as it is necessary, in consequence the cause of this severe measure, which stops the greater amount of work, they should have no work of 1842 was wrecked; and it formed the only earnestly solicited, as it is necessary, in consequence mouth of a whole nation, but only the general hos- at all to do. The defence being that the men retile tendency of the paper to the government was as- stricted their labour too much, therefore, they were not entitled to have any work, and could be legally That the state of siege is still maintained in all turned out of the houses. The question thus was its vigour, will be seen from the following attempt raised : had the employers this power? or, should to put down freedom of speech in Vienna. The they not rather have noticed the workmen, as per well known critic and poet Saphir proposed to give agreement, or applied to a magistrate, to have the a humorous lecture, and requested of the town agreement cancelled, or to have sent the men to productive of much good to our cause. When the Gough-square, Fleet-street. commandant the necessary sanction. This was not prison, until the month was up ?. Any of these ways refused by General Welden, but he required that were open for them to adopt ; and though tinged previous to its taking place, Saphir should place with cruelty in some degree, they were mercy itself the lecture in his hands for supervision, that no compared with that which the employers had political allusions should be made, and that all adopted. Mr. Roberts then placed before the court. extemporaneous matter should be strictly avoided. the following case drawn from the evidence of the The ministry have decided on sending an army of plaintiffs. Firstly :- That there was a verbal agree-6,000 men into the ' Boete di Cuttaro,' in order to ment, that one month's notice was required from put down the refusal of the inhabitants to pay taxes, { either party, when desirous of severing the contract. and to prevent any further revolutionary proceed- Secondly :- That the employer had only given one day's notice for such purpose, and were conse quently liable to damages, for thus illegally turning out of possession, and thereby injuring the goods, REPORTED MURDER OF GENERAL BEM. &e., of the plaintiffs-Messrs. Thompson, and Ni-The Brealauer Zeitung' has letters from Vienna cholson, workmen of the above colliery. of the 18th, ult announcing the decease of Gen Bem,

The solicitor for the defendants put before the who fought in 1848 in Vienna, and in 1849 in Hungary. It appears from letters from Systow, of the court, the non-jurisdiction of the same to try this 2rd ult, that General Bam died suddenly, and (it is case, and attempted the proof of such position, by asserted) from poison. This news of course requires stating the case was a plea of rightful possession of confirmation; for since General Bem is knewn to the tenements, &c., and therefore ought to go to a meetings, and thus force our opinions into notoriety; have protested that he was doomed to die in the higher court. This, the Judge overruled, and the we acted upon that suggestion, and speedily demonbave protested that he was doomed to die in the major court. This, the studge overtheig, and the strated to the public that we were in the majority; to the above, eleven of the crew of the vessel shared year 1850, nothing is more likely but that some of case proceeded, which was brought to a close, after strated to the public that we were in the majority; to the above, eleven of the crew of the vessel shared and were so successful in this as to compel even the the composite the two seconds and were so successful in this as to compel even the two seconds and the crew of the vessel shared and were so successful in this as to compel even the two seconds and the crew of the vessel shared and were so successful in this as to compel even the two seconds and the crew of the vessel shared and were so successful in this as to compel even the two seconds and the crew of the vessel shared and were so successful in this as to compel even the two seconds are the crew of the vessel shared and were so successful in this as to compel even the two seconds are the second second and the two seconds are the second sec the Sclavonian newsmakers have attempted to amuse upwards of two hours hard fighting. The Jidge and were so successful in this as to compel even the

All parties seem to be stirring just now; indeed there appears to be an almost general move among magistrate, then any other employer may do the maligned, and we had no other resources open to same; and what is more, any, or all of the workmen, us by which to vindicate our principles and demonsocial and political parties, some to forward their may act in the same manner, thereby disturbing, to strate our power ; and by thus acting we became, own selfish interested views, but the great majority a considerable extent, the understood and defined reare pressing onward to the goal of Truth, Justice, and Liberty. Among the latter, we are happy to see the miners of England, who are forming a lation between the parties, and, as an inevitable consequence, creating much, and continued disorder, in National Association' for the protection of their the trade of the district. It is intended, however, cluded between MM. de Rothschild and the agents of his Holiness in Paris was forwarded on Saturday of their rights, as valuable working men. This asso-cided against the workmen ; and it is hoped that as ciation is gaining immense strength in the North of the question involves the welfare of all the miners, England, and is spreading in Lancashire, Yorkshire, that if found necessary to take it to such other court, that each will contribute his mite, and thereby and Staffordshire. In Staffordshire alone, during a very short time, six miners' lodges have been opened, secure that justice which money alone can command. and numbers have joined those already opened, in

Yours &c., MARTIN JUDE.

NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.

An attentive and numerous audience was assembled at the President's, Mr. J. B. O'Brien's, weekly and on Saturday last a delegate meeting was held at lecture, at the John-street Institute, on Friday last. the Castle Inn, Shelton, which was well attended. The lecturer commenced by predicting that the struggle between the Protectionists and Free Traders promised a real agitation, because the aristocracy and landed interests, rather than submit to manifested as ill-timed, and contrary to the sound of the miners ; most parties that you converse with be quietly sacrificed to the cotton-lords, and manustating that, 'of all men miners should be well paid.' ROME.—The 'Courrier des Alpes' publishes the Most heartily do we wish this association all the facturing interest, would urge on such a crisis as of the metropolis have been so trained to political to necessitate a complete revolution in the country Now, with the existing institutions of England, he opponents on the political platform, as the Repubconfessed he would rather side with the Protection- licans of France are to combat theirs in a direr ists than the Free Traders; but, in fact, what the conflict in the streets ; which mode of combat will people wanted was protection from both parties. ultimately prove most successful, events have yet to Neither party were willing to protect the interests of determine ; something of this spirit of opposition, the unprivileged people, by giving them the fran- and a mistake as to the kind of protection advocated chise, untranimeled with property qualification. The by the conveners of that meeting, must have led to sacrificing the working classes to carry out their own selfish principles, by forcing them into an unfair, unequal competition with lightly-taxed garbage-eating foreigners. Under the best auspices, a working man dependent on capitalists for employment, was a wages-slave; but it remained for modern legislature to bring about a system, that virtually went to deprive this slave of a home market for the produce of his labour. If this system was allowed to continue-but it was blasphemy against Providence to believe that it would ! No ! the labourer must not be starved out of existence for the benefit of the middle-classs. They must have efficient protection against the unlimited importation of articles which they could produce; and free trade must be permitted in those things only which Eugland could not produce. And reciprocity, too, should be looked to; for if we took a million's worth or so of produce from a foreign state, that state ought to be compelled to take the same amount of our productions in direct exchange from us. But if free trade were insisted upon, then all the fixed burthens of the country-all debts, taxes, this, my friends, is a mere invention of the enemy, of law, the government would give any reasonable rally; and we believe that the pernicious effects of the and rent charges, ought to be reduced in the same ratio with the fall of prices consequent upon that free trade policy. The Cohdenites now wanted the I trust that Chartism will have a recognised policy working-classes to fraternise with them; but he trusted they would not be galled by either them or stitution questi n for an indefinite period, and would THE LIFE AND HEALTH OF THE MINERS; and, as we desire the Protectionists : he trusted he should yet live to see the day when both parties would be declared rank impostors, and enemies to the cause of humanity at large. Our working classes had become so deteriorated in character, and so powerless, that nothing less than a miracle could effect any very rapid change in their condition. But, as the age of miracles was past, they must wait opportunity, by means of such election, to decide patiently for their redemption. A good poor law upon the policy to be adopted ; but again, I say, let would be the first thing necessary for their protec- us have some defined policy laid down, for by tion: not the miserable, pinching, bastile relief of the present day, but a law which compelled the co-operate with us also, so that all may work together in hulders of every description of realised property of O'Connorville, Feb. 1st, 1850. any value to find either employment or subsistence to the destitute, clogged with no illiberal and degrading conditions whatever. He was sorry the working classes of this country did not take a higher stand ; they did not appear to be conscious of the power they had over their own destinies. Three TO MEMBERS OF TRADES SOCIETIES, AND ALL WHO SYMthousand or four thousand of the working tailors of London had recently met in Exeter Hall to ask government to protect them against the ' sweating system,-a decidedly political movement in reality, and yet they considered it necessary, at that meeting, to deprecate politics as something not appertaining miners of this district, took place on Monday, Jan. to them !--whereas, without a just meed of political power, they could never get adequate relief from their oppression. He considered the working classes had a greater right to the franchise than the middle classes,-for what did the middle classes do for society to entitle them to pre-eminence? But all classes misunderstood each other. He only wished they could change places for a week : that would do more to excite a proper sympathy between calmness. Bakunin is a Russian subject, and was they if they did not work for a higher amount of the rich and well-to do, and their poorer brethren, than any other process he could divine. It would mages than they were at that time doing, they, soften the rocky hearts of the aristocracy more ravidly than Hannibal softened the Alps. And he was quite sure, that if the working classes once got a taste of the comforts; luxuries, and refinements, enjoyed by the rich, ten times the armies; of Europe would be insufficient to make them submit Before he sat down, he would say a few words of the dangers which menaced the French republic : these dangers were great; but he believed that the powers, they would now know better than to hazard as to the true causes of social evil, namely, landheing represented in parliament, Mr. O'Brien conloud acclamations of his liearers.

THE CHARTIST POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Having heen requested by an influential body of illegal, and the poor men were entitled to compen-sation for the damages sustained. Mr. Roberts next your permission, adopted this mode of answering far as ourselves are concerned.

> the konour to be so long a member. My opinions upon this subject have never changed. I am still faithful to the traditions of our party, and believe thraldom they at present endure. that the policy of opposing, by means of discussion

most of our influential men, were either in dungeons or driven from the country, we were left without leaders and without friends, our organisation broken up, our principles ridiculed by the press, and Chartism asserted by our opponents to be dead. The Anti-Corn Law party took advantage of this, to forces, and follow their example, but speedily found that whilst a meeting of a dozen in favour of their panacea, was trumpeted forth by the press as a great and important meeting, our gatherings of thousands was treated with silent contempt; we were unable to hire expensive places of meeting, the press

failed to report our proceedings, and as for as public opinion was concerned, we might as well have ceased to exist. At this crisis, the late Henry Hetherington laid down the policy of attending our opponents

even in the eyes of our opponents, the most power/ul party in the kingdom. This was a great step in advance gained, and the result proved the correctness of the policy ; that policy, in my opinion, should still remain unchanged, so long as these Financial and Parliamentary Reformers allow a fair hearing to our speakers, so long as their organs will fairly report our speeches, so long may this policy remain in abeyance; but the moment that any attempt is made to shelve us, that moment must we resort to our old tactics of opposition, Respecting your question as to the Stepney meeting, I ask, why are you, Chartists, waiving all dispute as to the right of the Suffrage? I presume it is because your interests are not represented in the Legislative. Assembly as at present constituted; you seek to be enfranchised, that those interests may be pro-

tected ; your only interest is your labour. Chartism.

therefore, in my opinion, resolves itself into pro-

tection for labour; this appears to have been the

ostensible object aimed at by the conveners of that

meeting. I, therefore, consider the opposition there

There is an employer at Somers-town, who has and errors, and the means for their, removal shown to be just offered a great reduction in the price of his closing, and we are compelled to suppose that the time has come when either the master must be dis-

pensed with altogether, or the workman must starve. We decline the latter alternative, and are the policy which ought to be adopted by us towards determined, if possible, to solve the problem by other bodies of professed reformers, I have, by which the former may be brought about, at least so

Working men willing to form shoe clubs, will be all friends of the principle we have in view, should render us that prompt assistance, which would for 33s. result in the emancipation of our body, from the

All communications or orders for the society, will and amendments, all schemes of Reform, short of be received by Thomas Hawson, President of the the People's Charter, to have been a sound one, and strong trade, at the George, East Harding-street,

THE LOSS OF THE RICHARD DART TRANSPORT .-Since the announcement of the loss of this unfortunate vessel on the islands of Prince Edward, further intelligence has arrived confirming the fearful sacrifice of life that took place on the occasion. With the exception of three privates, the entire detachthem favourable opportunity, and held meetings ment of Sappers and Miners was lost. The follow-throughout the land; we endeavoured to rally our ing is the list of the sufferers, most of whom belonged to the garrison at Woolwich, prior to their departure in the Richard Dart :- Lieut. James-Liddell; Dr. Fitton, Mrs. Fitton, and child; Mr. Kelley, and assistant; Mr. Gale, surgeon; Sergt. John Sutton, wife, and child; Corporal John Mulreancy; Lance-Coporal Robt. Bruce and wife; Privates David John, Joseph M'Lean, Robert Mar- Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of tin, John Scott, Charles Quigley, James Barker, William Walsh, Martin Nicholson, Samuel Pinch, Alexander, Clark, William Cambrary Green widower and three children.) Robert Alexander. Nathaniel Vicory, Samuel Porter, Richard Holt, James Furguson, William Thomas, his wife, and

four children, and William Witcher. In addition

deck by a small pipe, and a two gallon bottle of sul-phuric acid, which, on the alarm of fire, being poured down the pipe, will generate a sufficient quantity of dense smoke (gas in which flame cannot exist) to extinguish any fire, however large.

Read this, and judge for yourselves. GOOD HEALTH, GOOD SPIRITS, AND LONG LIFE, SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ES. TEEMED POPULAR REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS.





PARE SHOOTING WITH THE CROSS BOW.

FEBRUARY 2, 1850.

and errors, and the inexus for their removal shown to be within reach and effectual. The operation of certain dis. qualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unpro-ductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an impedant consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

THE COMPLET DALLY OF STANDOM Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indugence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigerating the frame in all cases of ner-veus and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, bar. vous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, bar-renness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is in-valuable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from ve-nereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as cruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the threat torgets and usual the threatened destruction of the the skin, buddies on the near and race, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s.

beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The $\pounds 5$ case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Ee-sence, can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, whereby there is a saving of $\pounds 1$ 12s., and the pa-tient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which ad-vantage is applicable only to those who remit $\pounds 5$, for a nacket.

Consultation fee, if by letter, £1.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases. Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sundays from eleven to one.

JOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 23th, 1848. SIR,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no arail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die From seeing your remedies advortised in the shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did higher court. This, the Judge overruled, and the higher court. This, the Judge overruled, and the strated to the public that we were in the majority; upwards of two hours hard fighting. The Jidge anouncing that judgment would be delivered next court day, Feb. 25th. The case is looked upon with considerable interest by both employers and workmen; inasmuch, if the right of Messrs. Palmer and Hutt be established to dissever the contract, without the interference of a old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad log for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was elicited an years of coursel. was eighteen years in the inst regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd of September, 1833, The commanding officer at the time was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Hon. Henry Baring.—(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.—Te Professor Hottoway Professor Holloway.

Cure of a Bad Leg of Twenty-one Years' standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1548, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848, Sim,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg, which yielded to ho kind of treatment, although I consulted at different times every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life, by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I'pur-chased from Mr. I. Davidson, druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if nece.sary, as to the truth of this wonderfal cure.—(Signed) ANDREW BEACE,—To Pre. fessor HOLLOWAY. fessor Holloway.

Amputation of Two Toes Prevented. Extract of a letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 18th, 1848.

Falkirk, August 13th, 1848. Sin,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our railway bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad that I was advised to go to Edinburgh **EXAMPLE** In all things, but more particularly in matters of medicine. The restoration to health has generally been purchased at a costly price; but where is the wisdom, where is the consult some of the anti-in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable ontment and Pills, which I did, and was by their can's attendance, when sound health and long life may be

following curious latter from Rome, dated the 15th : | success it so well deserves, and may all other trades - 'A body of Austrian troops is shortly to advance | follow their example-be up and doing, and demand upon Rome under the orders of General Baron | their rights, both socially and politically. d'Aspra. The object of this movement is to restore TO THE COAL MASTERS OF NORTH STAFFORD. the imperial and roval arms on the Palazzo di Venezia. Since the departure of his Holiness they have not been replaced on the residence of the Ansirian Ambassscor. They are to be hoisted at the very moment the Pope will make his entry by the gate of St. John of Lateran. It is believed the district are favourable to an organisation of the miners and mining interests, with a view to the protection of the fair Pope will insist on the permanence of these troops in his capital. France, which evacuates Rome, partially at least, will see no harm in letting Baron quest of the Miners of North Staffordshire, ber have red'Aspre place Austrian sentinels at the gates of the spectfully, to submit to your consideration the objects and Vatican and the Quirinal. Thus will one of the difficulties be removed ; for the Sovereign Pontiff held concerning it. must provisionally have a body of troops at his command, till one of the plans in contemplation, viz., put into execution.

GERMANY.

telegraphic message from Berlin, dated Saturday, at noon.

Minister Manteuff-1 declared in the Second Chamber to-day that the government abided by the principle of a *vairie*, but would not oppose its being deferred. The adoption of Count Arnim's amendment would be regarded as the adoption of the the parties for royal message. With rerard to the special court result in the immediate taking of the oath, but the rejection would defer the oath and the German concompel the ministers to resign.

BERLIN, SATURDAY. - The Second Chamber has come to the following decisions on the royal propositions :- 'Art. 1 was adopted by 226 votes propositions :-- Art. I was adopted by 226 votes land whercon to locate such of our members who may un-against 100. (It refers to the press.)-Arts. 2 and fortunately be destitute of employment, so as thus to provide 3 were zdepied. (They refer to the Landsturm and the Burger guard.)—Arts. 4, 7, 8, and 10 were de-that they may work for themselves instead of passing their the Burger guard.)-Arts. 4, 7, 8, and 10 were deferred-Ari. 5 was rejected. (It refers to the responsibility of ministers.)-Arts. 6, 11, and 12 were adopted. (The first specifies the length of time the chambers shall sit, the second the nature of judicial proceedings to be taken against government officials, and the third is the introduction of the paragraph of the constitution which deals with the parishes of the kingdom.)-Art. 9 was adopted in a modified form. (It refers to the electoral districts for the second chamber.) The chamber decided that the electoral districts may consist of one or more large circles or towns, and rejected the words, ' towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants.' (This is the modification proposed by the central committee of the upper chamber.')

The three political prisoners in the fortress of Konigstein, Bakunin, Heubaer, and Rockel, have heen placed for the last time before the Court by which they were tried, to hear the publication of its sentence against them. They are all condemned to death, but whether the sentence will be actually executed is not known. They were the leaders of the Dresden insurrection of May last. Heubner was fully prepared for the doom pronounced against him, having expected it from the commencement of the proceedings. The others heard it with mixed up with nearly all the revolutionary morements of 1848, from Paris to Vienna.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

several peasants had rendered themselves amenable to the law by extensive depredations in the woods force was sent to enforce the summons of the stauold and tried legal adviser, W. P. Roberts, Esq. brichter, or judge in first instance, to these offenders.

SHIRE.

the miners of Tunstall (who are on strike,) Burslem,

GENTLEMEN,-In accordance with a resolution passed at a Miners' delegate meeting, held in Hanley, on Saturday, the 19th inst, we proceed to lay before you the following ADDRESS.

We are informed that some of the Coal Masters in this profits of the employer, and a due reward for the labour of the employed ; consequently, we, on behalf, and by the reprinciples of the Miners' Association of Great Britain, so as o remove any unjust or erroneous opinions that may be

One of the principal objects of the Miners' Association is to effect a full and complete organisation for mutual protec tion of the whole of the miners of Great Britain-to seek the formation of a Spanish lezion, or the revival of by every legal and peaceful means, to obtain a fair reward the order of the Knights of Malta, shall have been for the dangerous and arduous labour of the miners, and to endeavour. by such means, to obtain for the masters a just return for the hazardous capital they employ, and to endeavour to settle all disagreements and differen The 'Co'ogne Gazette' publishes the following legitimate argument, rather than have recourse to injurious and disastrous strikes.

We contend that it is repugnant to all right feeling and sound principle for masters and men to exist in a state of autagonism towards each other ; that men should be work-ing against instead of for each other ; that masters should be competing against and underselling each other, while the fair reward for labour and the just return for capital is swallowed up by the consumers, who do not thauk either of

the parties for the sacrifices they make. We consider UNDUE COMPETITION to be one of the greatest evils that afflicts the coal trade, and mining interests geneguarantee that it should not be abused, provided its hydra-headed monster—comperition—can only be effec-object was not frustrated. The adoption would tuilly counteracted by A UNION of the well-disposed and good principled among masters and men. Another of the objects of the Miners' Association is, to appeal to the legislature of our country for protection to to obtain information for ourselves and children, to petition for a repeal of the tax on newspapers and advertisments, also for a repeal of the duty on paper; and, lastly, to form co-orenative funds in order to supply ourselves with pro-visions, raimen', &., at wholesale prices, and to purchase

> time in unwilling idleness. Such, sir, are the primary objects of the Miners' Associa tion. Should you approve of the same, we respectfully

solicit your countenance and co-operation, and we hope you will use your influence in order to induce your workmen to harmony and good-feeling for the mutual advantage each.

We are, sir, on behalf of the Miners, yours respectfully, WILLIAM DANIELLS, (Late Editor of the Miners' Advocats.) EDWARD LAWTON, Agent of the Miners' Association. Shelton, Jan. 28th, 1850.

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR .-- A trial. of considerable importance to the 28th, at the Gateshead County Court, the particulars of which I forward for insertion in your valuable journal.

It appears, that the workmen of Marby Hill colliery, had formed themselves into a union, and had also joined the Miners' Protective Society in this district ; they had also restricted their labour to a low figure ; in consequence of which the emthat if they did not work for a higher amount of (the employers,) would not allow them to work at

all, and would consider the contract or agreement The 'Slavenski Jug,' an Agram newspaper, in its at an end hetween them, and also that they would number of the 18th ult., contains a correspondence turn out of possession from the dwelling houses of the 12th from Bukowar in Syrmia, whereby it ap- every one of them. To this notice the workmen pears that a battle had taken place between the gave no heed, but went to work as usual, performing to live as they now lived ! Austrian military and the people on the 11th. You only the quantity of work they had themselves know already that in this district the population is a agreed upon; in consequence of which, the em-mixture of Servians and Croats. Which party had ployers set to work, and ejected a great number of the best of the fight does not very clearly appear, them from the houses, throwing out their goods two millions of social reformers, still existing in the best of the fight does not very clearly appear, although the 'Jug's' correspondent reports that the military succeeded in restoring order. Stojcevic, the governor of the Syrmain county, is reported by the 'Sud-slavische Zeitung' to have been killed, which seems hardly probable, as in later news he re- avowed contract or agreement, that one month's their lives against a disciplined horde of 500,000 appears and proclaims five of the ringleaders outlaws. notice should be given on either side before the said bired assassing. Something wiser, than that could The account given of the origin of the affair is, that contract could be severed, the workmen brought the be done !- Frenchmen had been lamentably humabout Bukovar, which they exercised under the pre- out of possession ; and to secure the utmost amount text that the Ban had given them leave. A military of justice, they brought down from Manchester their There being many other cases connected with the to appear before his tribunal. The peasantry rose | court to come on before this case, some little attempt en masse against the soldiers, and drove them back | was made by the solicitor for the employers to comto Bukovar, where a regular insurrection now broke promise the affair, but on such equivocal terms that out. The tocsin rung from the tower of the Greek the workmen refused to attend to them. The fight church. All the military detachments posted near began by Mr. Roberts, who in a most clear and

tactics of our body; I am aware that the Chartists warfare, that they are as eager to combat their that the true policy of the Chartist body at the present juncture, consists in an armed non-intervention, giving the liberty to such of their troops as are fond of skirmishing, the right of attacking the common enemy (the government) either in conjunction with the men of the little Charter, or the advocates for the protection of labour; but the grand body should be kept well organised and well disciplined, for any attack that circumstances, yet in the womb of futurity, may favourably present. Respecting the dispute between Messrs. Harney and Clark, I can only say that I am a Red, deeply dyed, and that all past history clearly demonstrates that those who make half revolutions only increase

the oppression they labour to avert. But this is no argument in favour of the political scaffold being again raised on high, or that the dungeons should be crowded with our opponents; these are the weapons of our opponents, the devices of barbarous and cowardly men; surely the Democratic party could ensure the security of their glorious principles without having recourse to such extreme measures ; who, being cruel and cowardly themselves, imagine their opponents to be equally so. In conclusion, by which we can all abide, that we may not have, as at present, a dozen masters, each with their little sect of disciples, but all unite in one grand system of operation. I think the Provisional Executive should name a day, after which no person, not previously enrolled, should be entitled to vote in the

election of officers ; let the candidates named, then, fully expound their views through the medium of the Northern Star, the whole body will thus have an this means can we alone he successful.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

STRIKE OF THE STRONG MEN'S MEN BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.

PATHISE WITH THE STRUGGLES OF LABOUR AGAINST THE TYRANNY OF CAPITAL. Some four years ago a master in the strong shoe trade, in Drury-lane, made an attempt to compel the men' in his employ to secede from the trade daily at No. 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London, from society, to which they at that time belonged. The eleven till two, and from five till eight in the evening : and men declined to do so, and, in consequence, were on Sundays from eleven till one. obliged, in the middle of the winter, when work was ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE scarce and expenses heavy, to leave their homes in town and wander over the country in search of work, in order to support their families until a better day should dawn upon them.

content with paying from 4d. to 10d., or 1s. per pair a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay less than other employers in the same branch of guences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserbusiness, he has taken advantage of the present in. clement season to reduce the wages of his men, one penny on some, and twopence on other descriptions of work. Surely their wages were low enough in all conscience ; the strong shoe man, doing the labour of a dray-horse for some sixteen hours a day, might have been allowed his pittance without deduction; but not so. The master may, by this means pocket a matter of £1 a-week, and the chil. dren of the mer, by whom the money was earned. are left so much deficient of the means of comfort and support. Of the men in the shop, there were very few who had sufficient manliness to resist this loured engravings.

bably they are as much to be pitied as blamed. There are, however, some of the men who will notice should be given on either side before the said contract could be severed, the workmen brought the employers before the court, to answer a charge of damages sustained by them in their turning them out of possession ; and to secure the utmost amount the shops of this, as well as of many other firms, lordism, profitmongering, and usury. After a few and the goods' produced will be as good as they remarks on the necessity of working men's interests honestly can be for the price paid. We trust heing represented in parliament. Mr. Or price can be that those who believe we are right in resistance cluded his able and interesting lecture amidst the trade, will give us that countenance and support which is the one thing needful to our success.

See his Life, to be had gratis of all Agents.

medicine. The restoration to health has generally occa purchased at a costly price; but where is the wisdom, where is the economy in spending vast sums on a physi-cian's attendance, when sound health and long life may be cian's attendance, when sound health and long life may be cian's attendance, when sound health and long life may be cian's attendance, safe, and simple remedy of Parr's by the cheap. safe, and simple remedy of Parr's

Hundreds who have kept their beds for years have been existing commercial interests had no compunction in what I consider, an unfortunate result. I believe so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, that their re-appearance amongs: their fellow beings who had long given them up as in-curable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age. In their operation ' they go direct to the disease.' After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you

None are genuine, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in White LETTERS on a RED GROUND, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box ; also, the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Direc-

Sold in boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s.cach, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box. ALSO.

A Certain and Speedy Cure for Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Incipient Consumptions, and All Disorders of the Chest and Lungs.

CPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR, D carefully prepared from the recipe of the late C. SPENCER, surgeon, &c., Salford, Manchester; deservedly celebrated as the most successful practitioner in all Pulmonary Affections.

Persons desirous of testing the efficacy of this medicine, must observe that on each bottle are the words "SPEN-CER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR," and that each wrapper has a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature. "T. ROBERTS and Co."

Prepared only by T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court. Fleet-street, London ; and sold Wholesale by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sangar and Co., Oxford-street, London; Mottershead and Roberts, Manchester; Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and Noble, Boston; and Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors

in the Kingdom. In Bottles, at 18, 14d and 28, 9d each. IF MANKIND are liable to one disease more than another, or if there are any particular affections of the human body we require to have a knowledge of over the rest, it is certainly that class of disorders treated of in the new and improved edition of the "Silent Friend." The authors, in thus sending forth to the world another edition of their medical work, cannot refrain from expressing their grat-fication, at the continual success attending their efforts, which, combined with the assistance of medicines, exclusively of their own preparation, have been the happy cause of mitigating and averting the mental and physical miseries attendant on those peculiar disorders ; thus proving the fact, that suffering humanity must always derive the greatest advantage from duly qualified members of the medical pro-fession adopting a particular clase of disorders for their exclusive study, in preference to a superficial knowledge of all the diseases that afflict mankind. Mesers. R. and L. Persy can with confidence offer hope, energy, and vigour, to those whose constitutions have become debilitated from generative diseases, nervous and mental irrittability, local constitutional weakness, &c., and beg to acquaint those so suffering that one of the firm may be personally consulted

INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE. Thirty-first edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomi. cal Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 23. 6d; hy post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps.

This man has been at his dirty work again. Not THE SILENT FRIEND vation, on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engra-vings and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY

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An Extraordinary Cure of a Desperate Skin Disease On the 21st July 1848, the Editor of the Mofassilite newspaper, published in India, inserted the following edi-torial article in his paper.—"We know for a fact, that followay's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meerut upon you will become less and less by every dose you take; and if you will persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be 'entirely removed from the system.'

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in mest of the following cases :--Bad Lers Corns (Soft) Bad Legs Rheumatism **Bad Breasts** Cancers Scalds Contracted and Burns Sore Nipples Bunions Stiff-joints Sore Throats Elephantiasis Fistulas **Bite of Moschetoes** Skin-diseaser and Sand-flies Scurvy Sore-heads Coco-Bay Gout Chiego-foot Chilblanes Glandular Swel-Fumours lings Lumbago Vicers Wounds Chapped-hands

Piles Yaws Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar Loudon, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines, throughout the eivilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is avery considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B. — Directions for the uidance of patients are ollized to anch with the larger sizes. lixed to each pot.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS in Ten Minutes after Use.

Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Asthmas, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The extraordinary powers of this invaluable Medicine are now proved by a mass of evidence and testimonials, which must convince the most sceptical, that for all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, it is the most effectual remedy ever discovered.—The following are a few testi-monials received by the Proprietor, many hundreds of which may be had from every Agent in the Kingdom :-

Another Cure of Asthma.

Extra t of a letter from Mr. J. Sargeant, Bookseller,

Gentlemen, - Mr. Daniel Cornell, fishmonger, of this town, had for many years been suffering from asthma; and as may be supposed, he had tried almost everything within his reach, but without benefit. Last winter, however, he purchased some of Dr. Locock's Wafers of me, and found more benefit before he had taken two boxes than he had from all other medicines he had ever taken, &c.--(Signed) . SARGEANT, Bookseller, Nov. 18, 1847.

Cures of Asthma and Coughs in Tiverton.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Geo. Rossiter, Chemist, Tiverton.

Among the many testimonials in favour of the Plumonic Wafers for Asthmas and Coughs that come under my no-tice, I beg to forward by the express desire of three most respectable parties the following, for free circulation and the public benefit, &c.-(Signed) Geonge Rossirer, Nov. 7,

Mr. and Mrs. Wood beg to inform the Proprietors of Dr. Locock's Plumonic Wafers (through their agent, Mr. Rossiter,) that they have long been atilicted with Asthma and Coughs, and find this is the only medicine by which they apply be a start also which they are been atilicated with the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by which they are been atilicated by the only medicine by the only me can obtain relief.—Prospect-place, Tiverton, Nov 1, 1849.

Cure of Fourteen Years' Winter Cough.

Sir,-It is now fourteen years since I caught a violent cold, accompanied with a harassing cough, which returned every following year, about September, and remained during the winter. I tried various medicines, without effect ; until, about two years since, I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Plumonic Wafers, when I found relief from the first box ; and whenever a sudden variation of weather produces a cold or cough, I have resource to this valuable produces a cold or cough, I have resource to this valuable medicine, which entirely cures it in a very short time. I am thus enabled to pursue my ordinary duties with de-light. I think it my duty to make this communication public, that those similarly afflicted may experience the like benefit.—(Signed) J. DAVEY Brampton-street, Tiverton. Witness, Mr. George Rossiter, Chemist, Tiverton, Nov. 5, 1910

place at Panscova (pronounced Panshwa) opposite that as only one day's notice had been given, it was I kem to Eiverpool ? and are you so ignorant of shop was opened in Drury-lane, which was after-Semila. The Turkish Servians having agreed with clear that the employers had acted illegally, in thus grammatics that you don't know when one thing is their discented brether under the the clear that the employers had acted illegally, in thus added to another it becomes plural?" their discontented brethren under Austrian rule that forcibly entering those dwellings, and casting into as soon as the river should be well frozen they would the road the poor men's furniture, and that in so cross over to the left bank, with a formidable force, cruel and wanton an act the worst possible feelings cross over to the left bank, with a formidable force, and assail the Austrian military, and then establish a Servian regency, and this plan being betrayed to the Austrians, a considerable military force, consist-ing of a division of infantry and asquadron of cavalry, those engaged in ejecting him so roughly, and isturbances reported to have taken place at Pans-isturbances reported to have ta

"Arrah, Teddy, and wasn't your name Teddy

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, OR SICK HEAD-ACHES, TAKE HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This admirable medicine acts so peculiarly on the system that persons suffering from reach, because interests, opposite to those of the of the work should be read by every young man enterine ground.

The present is not the first occasion on which Church. All the military detachments posted near Bukovar immediately marched to the scene of com-bat. Authentic accounts of the upshot of the affair are wanting. It appears that similar disturbances have taken given to the men before they were turned out ; and wards closed against our wish, and the business Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application,

sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying

Aging display the effects of physical decay. Part the Third Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by contains an accurate description of the discusse chused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and se-condary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, in-flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonerrheea, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause, Their treatment is fully described in this section. The ef-facts of neglect sitter in the recommitien of discourse and fects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one

Part the Fourth

removed to Tottenham-court-road. The business was a failure, through causes totally out of our because interests opposite to those of the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system; This important part

social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying Medicine venders.

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT. DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

Have no Taste of Medicine, And are the only remedy recommended to be taken by Ladies. They fortify the Constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They remove all Obstructions, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Ex-ertion, Palpitation of the Heart; Lowness of Spirits; Weakness, and allay pain. They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Head Aches, Giddiness, &c. In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other means had failed.

Full Directions are given with every box. Note.-These Wafers do not contain any Mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water or whole. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—The very great celebrity which Dr. Locock's Wafers have attained has induced unprinci-pled persons to prepare imitations, which, from their worthless nature, disappoint the just expectations of the purchaser, and injure the character of the Genuine Medi-cine. It is, therefore, necessary to observe, that no Medi-cine in Genuine but 'WAFERS,' and that outside every genuine box is the Government Stamps, in which are the words, 'Da. Locock's WAFERS' in which letters on a red ground. nay be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

HOEITD. THE HOPES OF '48.

Let kingeraft clap its gory hands, Let Engerate cap no gory hands, And oligarchy smile; Let priestcraft raise its vulture voice, And shriek a curse the while ! Let hot reaction swiftly come, With vengeance robed in state,-And strive to slay, with rope and gun, The hopes of '48!

Let mammon-greed its golden links Draw closer day by day, And madly seek to force from all Allegiance to its sway. We dare them all-kings, mammon-slaves And oligarchs elate ! They cannot—all united—blast The hopes of '4S !

In the hearts of Europe's Toilers These hopes have made their home : Nor Russian force in Hungary,

Greek and Roman Historians. Heroadda is a bloody-minded raw bloody many," decidedly the most important of the men tailors. contents of this number of the DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. The disclosures concerning the chus" we give the following extracts :-designs of the European despots, and the proofs given of the progress of the revoluparative brevity. Our extracts must be very out to-morrow, would not materially relieve your out of parliament-that to buy in the cheapest marbrief :---

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

the faces of the latter. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and in "Pictures of the Poor" the reader will find—contractor gets a still more unfortunate being the Poor" the reader will find—contracted with the miseries of mothers and infants of the desti-the classes—a description of the "royal tradle" for Per Majesty's "next." It strikes the destination of the subject, the landlord had neg-tradle" for Per Majesty's "next." It strikes the contractor gets a still more unfortunate being the faces of the labourer were the miseries of mothers and infants of the desti-the classes—a description of the "royal the contractor gets a still more unfortunate being the point of the subject, the landlord had neg-tradle" for Per Majesty's "next." It strikes the approximate and as the farmer, and the farmer had neglected the approximate approximate and the farmer had neglected the approximate approx the faces of the latter. "Coming events cast sub-contractor gets a still more unfortunate being us that we may as well here give additional currency to the official announcement that Queen Victoria, "by the grace of God, &c.," is at this time in an "interesting situation." With a lofty disregard of what the "common to the situation." With a lofty disregard of what the "common to those who are initiated in the mysteries of the people" term "delicacy," the Times has been instructed to announce that the "interesting" acquainted with the financial details of the adverinstructed to announce that the "interesting" acquainted with the financial details of the adver-climax may be expected "about the middle of April." If that highly respectable, but rather muddle-headed, personage, Mr. John Bull, has any regard for his pockets, he will do wisely to be on the "look out for squalls." An article entitled "The Charter, and some-thing more !" will speak for itself—we may add that it speaks plainly. A review of LedIu add, that it speaks plainly. A review of Ledru whence comes the colossal income requisite to meet Rollin's pamphlet, "The 13th of June," is such demands! From the flesh and blood-ay, followed by "Letters from France and Ger- the very vitals of the slop-workers and the journey-

is not a question in which a few thousands of indi-viduals are concerned: it regards millions. The agricultural labourers are starving upon four or five shillings a week—the hands in the manufacturing districts are neither fully employed nor adequately paid—the cutlers and stockingers are famishing— the miners are in a fearful condition—the needle. The miners are in a fearful condition—the needle.

respects the cheap and good pennyworth of political instruction supplied by Mr. Reynolds, instruction supplied by Mr. Reynolds, indiverse the law of the strengest of the producers. In Athen and Staley? worthy populated antice, which they rule as seems to the law of the strengest of the producers. The articles by most rules supreme ; and some door factory and use political instruction supplied by Mr. Reynolds, induce more rules supreme ; and some door factory and use political instruction and the political inst empire, while the destruction of our glorious mer-blast furnace, states that of the men employed at chant navy is threatened by the same unjust and this work, especially at the puddling furnace, not

Dr. STEVELLY, in an instructive paper on the hot-

always starve while other masses thrive. (Hear, should ask that their benevolence should not stop sible to obtain a hearing for a long time, there ap- years, the Mahomedan mode of computing time, THE BRICK TAX.-We know that it is the wish of THE BRICK TAX. —We know that it is the wish of adjourned the meeting to the front of the building. —Mr. Lynes then resumed. He contended that the labourer could not live without protection ; nor could the tenant-farmer do so. He hoped protection would be the first question that would be brought before parliament, so that they might test their re-prosentatives, and weed the wolves from the sheep. (Cheers.) The resolution was carried.—W. B. Smith, Esq., moved the second resolution. He considered this was a poor man's question, for in these things the weakest always went to the wall farmer's question ; and lastly, the landlord's. He moved—'' That this depression is owing principally to recent legislative enactments, and that nothing but a return to a protective policy can restore and -The Hon. H. W. Wilson moved the third resolu-tion as follows:-" That an address in accordance with the above resolutions be presented to her Majesty, praying a return to a protective policy."_ tary improvements. The amount of duty runs as follows :--1839..... £459,665 1843..... £335,464 1840..... 509,794 1844..... 495,730 1841..... 436,841 1845..... 558,415 USE OF CHEMISTRY .- Among other experiments the powers of the bleaching liquids were exhibited. Soon after the exhibition, two of the old wives of Kilmany had the following colloquy. "Our minis-ter," said the one, "is naching short of a warlock; he was teaching the folk to clean class without soap." "Ayt woman," was the reply, "I wish he would teach me to make parritch without meal,"-Hanna's Life of Dr. Chalmers. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE .- "We are at peace with all the world, and we seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest ofmankind. A PAPER DEVOURER.-In the Bank of England no fewer than sixty folio volumes, or ledgers, are daily filled with writing in keeping the accounts. To produce these sixty volumes, the paper having been previously manufactured elsewhere, eight men gamekeeper, a few days ago, took a man in Windsor Great Park, and found upon him five rab-bits apparently stupified. His attention was next drawn to several pieces of fern stuck upright in the ground, with pieces of paper attached to them, and it was afterwards discovered that they had been attended in cherrform and means; when the parts have become red and shining, but before ulceration has taken place, the following application may be used with the greatest three groans for protection. The result is pecu-liarly gratifying, inasmuch as it has not been pro-duced by violence and intimidation but been procher, of Stoney Ford, Derbyshire, was delivered of female twins, fully developed in every respect, and

THE DUTY ON PAPER

Is a war tax. It was first imposed in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, when, according to the act of parliament, it was found "necessary to raise large sums of money to carry on the war." The same act imposed a duty upon soap, silks, calicoes, linens, and stuffs, printed, painted, or stained in Great Britain ; also on stamped vellum, and parchment, and on certain printed papers, pamphlets, and advertisements, &c., &c. Truly Englishmen have faid dearly for the victories of Marlborough, and the preservation of "the balance of power."

. HERODOTUS.

The moral doctrines that influenced Herodotus are to be found in his writings. They are of a high and benevolent character, and widely different from the crude, mean, and selfish philosophy of the pre-sent age. One of his maxims was, " that power and riches are not sufficient to constitute happiness, for the man in possession of a moderate fortune is often more happy than the monarch on his throne." More than twenty centuries have passed since Herodotus flourished, and yet the science of morals and government has made little or no progress. Modern times may boast of its discoveries in physics, but they have hitherto, in place of producing general happiness, tended only to demoralise the human race. Many of these discoveries have yielded riches to the few, and have become gigantic monopolies; by bad legislation the people are beggared, and gaunt misery is spread over the land; and so long as the accursed thirst for the accumulation of superfluous wealth shall be stimulated by the institutions

From two of the recent letters of "Grac

FREE TRADERS AND PROTECTIONISTS.

hended nor thought of by these parties.

tural labourers, they have for many years been increasing in numbers and decreasing in comforts.

President Taylor has just sent us a hint from America; that the Yankees are looking ahead, and he means protection. But whether we want protection or otherwise, it cannot begin with corn ; and if be-gun anywhere, it may never end there. The English landowners thought cheap silks an excellent thing; so they thought cheap hats, cheap lace, cheap carpets,

To destroy the corruption which prevailed, and restore to the Roman people a better order of things, were in all probability the aims of Catiline. But consequence of nearly four hours' close and able restore to the Roman people better order of things, were in all probability the aims of Catiline. But government, maintained by 3 proud aristocracy, in combination with the infamous usurers who plun-dered the citizens of the citizens of the Roman empire, he has been dered the citizens of the citizens of the Roman empire, he has been denounced and handed down in the page of history debate in the utmost good humour, cheering being denounced and handed down in the page of history in the second ends of the finance of the financ in the weatury causes in the name of the counting-how setted in the hands of the few. They would in the work and being the work and being the corn haw will ruin the hand set they the labourers of the corn haw will ruin the hands of the few. They would be ground in the few the alarm with which the meeting viewed laboures of the datar while they (the labourers would be worked like) in the is country the labourers should be worked like in the information of grain.—The Rev. W. C. Drann of busing and they would the corn haw will ruin the laboures in the streets when their labour was revere then put to the vote, and the grain of the few. They would is sent afterwards to the tanyard. (Cheers.) There were boots, and coust, and shows will ruin the labourers of the corn haw will ruin the labourers of the sense of the counting-house setted in the the sense of the counting-house setted in the reals of there, where there will make profess the real will make they hab better go back at once it appeared that they worked, they did not this results of that work; and fifthis state of thing by the rule of three; and the grain of the sense of the counting-house setted in the reals. They were then not the heads backs and feet? (Cheers.) The work at they hab better go back at once it appeared that they worked, they did not the sense of the counting-house setted in the reals of that work; and fifthis state of thing with they have been in the counting-house setted it is an array if the reals of that work, whe head better go back at need they. When they hab better go back at need they worked the headprint the worked its or the sense of the counting where in the headplice in the re So little love have we for the existing aristocracy, so little do we sympathise with the "Protec-tionists," that we should be disposed to exult rather than to mourn were they in their despair to go, like Judas, and hang themselves. But we have equal hatred and more dread of 8 monied aristocracy. The feudal-lords are doomed-they are worn out, their race is run, and the handwriting on the wall predicts their speedy extinction. But the money-lords are full of life and energy, and resolutely resolved to establish their ascendancy on the ruins of the rule of their once masters, but now perishing rivals. Should they succeed, woe to the People ! The feudal-lords have scourged the proleon Tuesday, in their Town-hall, for the purpose of of its contents, which turned out to be-liquid discussing a dinner, and denouncing free trade. manure! tarians with whips, but the money-lords (if they succeed in their designs) will scourge them with in both places they are sure of success. England is destined to be ruled by them: they are in the as-cendant, and will rise higher and higher by every be a source of the continue, they had better go back at once to a savage life. (Vociferous cheering.) He was not there to support any party. He was not about to enrol himself under General Bright, or General second of financial reform. Mr. Downes, in the second ing the amount of financial reform. Wuy is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree ?---Reynolds's Political Instructor. Edited by G. W. M. REYNOLDS. Part III. 'Lon-don : J. Dicks, 17, Wellington-street North, Strand. Several speeches of the usual character were made, Scorpions. Reynolds's Political Instructor. Edited by ERASMUS, who was of a sickly constitution, and had opinion? It will give you a change of masters in bill to be presented to parliament, and from the live by those prices. (Cheers.) This amendment meet my constituents, but my heart is with them, Sometimes success is deserved without being the acknowledged that the success which has be acknowledged that the success which has attended this publication has been deserved. It is true that some of the portraits of public that we have seen. Visit Ashton or Staleybridge, in Lancashire, and you will there see the kind or cannot lay claim to praise; but in all other

the labourers. In the manufacturing districts the evidences of the neglect of the labourer manifested to show that unless the labourer received a larger share of the honey the whole structure of content of the neglect of the result. (Loud to show that unless the labourer received a larger to show that unless the labourer received a larger to show that unless the labourer received a larger the providence of the neglect of the structure of structure share of the honey the whole structure of society would inevitably tumble about their ears. (Cheers.) His object was to have a full and fair discussion as to drink, and he therefore strongly urged upon to what were the real interests of the labourer, and the meeting the formation of temperance societies how those interests could be best promoted. In as a remedy. the trade circular of Mr. Maudley, of Manchester, he spoke of the ascension and descension of the wheel of prosperity; this of course applied to the custom duties, had laid the foundation of the ruin capitalist, for the ascension of the wheel was of the silk weavers. So detrimental was that the treadmill of the operative, while its de-alteration, and so low had fallen their wages that, scension was his bone-mill—a system compel- in 1834, he formed one of a deputation which were told they were only entitled to gain as much for their labour as capital could afford to pay them. He joined issue with those who put forth the novel doctrine that capital owed no allegiance to labour, and that all the relations of men were settled by the payment of a few metal coins. He was not the enemy of capital, but its friend. railed against no improvement in machinery, designs of the European despots, and the proofs given of the progress of the revolu-tionary spirit in France and Germany, stamp these letters as inexpressibly valuable. The letter from France has but one fault—its comrailed against no improvement in machinery, but make them all join in one body to demand a repeal desired to see the affairs of men so regulated that of the corn laws. He was an advocate for some sufferings—your real interests are neither compre- | ket and sell in the dearest market, under all cir-

Landed nor thought of by these parties. It is at once pitiable and amusing to hear men talk now-a-days about the adversity and prosperity of the times. The poor needlewomen, the journey-men tailors, Spitalfields weavers, and agricultural have often starved before real attributable to Peel's free trade policy. In honest truth, journeyman tailors, Spitalfields weavers, and poor needlewomen, have often starved before Peel's free trade schemes were heard of, and every living man of sixty years of age, who trusts to his own memory, will tell you what we have just written. As regards the agricul-tural labourers, they have for many years been incumstances, was the highest law of commerce.

finous wealth shall be stimulated by the institutions of a country, the industrious and toiling millious with the state of the organization of the most wretched suffering. The blind impulses and the animal propensities which guide the political economists of our day, regarding human industry, exhibit strongly the heartless and ignoble character of their philosophy * The viscat and best of men have, in all ages, denounced the explicitly character of their philosophy * The viscat and best of men have, in all ages, denounced the explicitly character of their philosophy * The viscat and best of men have, in all ages, denounced the explicitly of the selfish rich, and we may fairly rank derodotus among those which trines which teach that the greatness of a nation depends upon its wealth being concentrated in the hands of far. To destroy the corruption which prevailed, and the attermeted the the instruction the instruct

lected the farmer, and the farmer had neglected of labour, the object being that the labourer should seeing that it was impossible to proceed in the hall,

Mr. BROWN thought one of the causes of the distress of the labouring classes was to be attributed

and to escape starvation must seek for a repeal of the corn laws. Mr. Hume immediately replied that that was the object they had in view ; they wanted He to destroy all the weaker interests, in order to legislative interference for the regulation of labour. (Hear, hear.)

Several other persons addressed the meeting to a similar effect, but our space will not permit us to give their speeches. It was late before the meeting separated.

the political economists. Adam Smith wrote as tenant-farmers, but the weather was very incle-follows :--- 'Every individual is continually exerting ment, and the number of agriculturists was much The factions are fighting; it is a summors of death and a civil war without soldiers. An insur-rection wastes much and gains little; an invasion ing and ask you to enlist! On one banner is Free Trade and Financial Reform, to which is tagged a correll bit of. Chartism which be the said and sometimes conquest; a civil war ing and ask you to enlist! On one banner is Free Trade and Financial Reform, to which is tagged a correll bit of. Chartism which be the two saids, always locked to his correll bit of. Chartism which be the two saids, always locked to his correll bit of. Chartism which be the two saids always locked to his correll bit of. Chartism which be the two saids always locked to his correll bit of. Chartism which be the two saids always locked to his correll bit of. Chartism which be the two saids always locked to his correll bit of. Chartism which be the the two saids always locked to his correll bit of. Chartism which be the the two saids always locked to his correll bit of. Chartism which was most advantage and in consulting these be consulted by a show Trade and Financial Reform, to which is tagged a small bit of Chartism, which, by the way, hangs rather awkwardly. On the other banner there are written cunningly, "Protection to native industry," Which means the increased protection of landlords' pockets first, and you may wait until your turn the immense railway speculations of 1846 generally We may want protection to native industry. We may want protection to native industry. We may want protection to native industry. Than, it was said, always looked to his society," Man, it was said, always looked to his society," Man, it was said, always looked to his society," Man, it was said, always looked to his rather awkwardly. On the other banner there are written cunningly, "Protection to native industry." We may want protection to native industry. thousands, and have been ruinous to tens of thou-sands. Yet in these speculations every man was looking to his own interest. Let us take the case of the Irish landlords turning the tenantry off their estates. They believed that it was to the was ultimately permitted to take the chair, Mr. Hutton, a printer and free trader, having explained that it was to that he would act impartially.—The Chairman

scension was ins bone-min a system competence of a deputation which ling the labourer to excessive work to-day, and leaving him to starve to-morrow. (Cheers.) They were told they were only entitled to gain as much for their labour as capital could afford to pay them. He joined issue with those who put forth the resolution was restored they must be ruined, the solution to recent legislative enactments, and that nothing or recent legislative enactments, and that nothing to recent legislative enactments, and that nothing but a return to a protective policy can restore and ensure permanent prosperity to agriculture, trade, and commerce."—Mr. Spencer, of Hitcham, se-onded the resolution. The resolution was carried. The Hon. H. W. Wilson moved the third resolu-The Rev. J. F. Francklin seconded the resolution. which was carried. Petitions were then adopted to both Houses of Parliament, and it having been agreed that Lord Sondes should present the petition to the Lords, and Mr. Bagge the petition to the Commons, the meeting separated.

> TRIUMPH OF FREE TRADE IN THE COUNTY OF BRECON.

A county meeting, held at Brecon, on Saturday last, resulted in a decision which protectionists would hardly have anticipated in the centre of an would hardly have anticipated in the centre of an agricultural county. The meeting had been con-vened by Colonel Pearce, the high sheriff, in pursu-ance of two requisitions—one from a small party of "fixed duty" men, and the other headed by Lord Hereford, and signed by about 1,500 persons, in favour of thoroughgoing "protection." The large Shire-hall was filled by twelve o'clock, when Mr. P. Williams, an extensive landowner, moved a protectionist resolution, seconded by Mr. R. Wil-

a protectionist resolution, seconded by Mr. R. Williams, a wealthy yeoman.—Mr. J. Lloyd, of Dinas, moved the following amendment: — " That this meeting looks forward to a removal of the agricul-tural distress, not from a return to protection, but banker and landowner, and was carried by a show means of relief "consistent with the retention of the existing restrictions relating to foreign imports, and strict justice to all the other interests of this great and poworful nation," was moved by Mr, John Jones, chairman of quarter sessions, and seconded by the Rev. Hugh Bold, a county magistrate. The means by which he had entrapped his game. THE TREATMENT OF CHILBLAINS.—In the earliest stage, friction either employed dry or with brandy, or camphorated spirits, is the simplest and best opposition; but some of their number objected to its being signed by the sheriff on behalf of the meeting; that officer, however, stated that he conmajority, and affixed his name to the document amid loud cheering.—Mr. J. Bayley, M.P. for the county, though he had spoken in support of the original resolution, professed his readiness to pre-sent the petition in obedience to the wish of the meeting. Thanks were then voted by acclamation sent the petition in obedience to the wish of the meeting. Thanks were then voted by acclamation to the high sheriff, and the mosting account of a publy to the same wight and the mosting account of a publy to the same wight and the mosting account of a publy to the same wight and the mosting account of a publy to the same wight and th to the high sheriff, and the meeting separated with apply to the sore night and morning ; a bread poulduced by violence and intimidation, but was the

THE NORTHERN STAR

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EDITED BY FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. It was an old trick even of the Greek factions to assume

to themselves the name of the 'People.' The term is here adopted not as a pretension, but as an aim. The term People has become an expression equivalent to a principle. To profess to consider the People-meaning thereby the whole nation--is a precaution and a pledge against de-scending into narrow partisanship or exclusive secta-rianism. ianism

ransen. The phrase 'Friends in Council' was lately used as the title of a book intended for the instruction of statesmen —it is here used as the expression of the fact of a few friends editing, in concert, a Review for the instruction of

critical Monthlies and Quarterlies—while the many, who more need it, have no such guide to books. The *People's Review* purposes to supply this deficiency, and in this day of many books to indicate which are the useful ones. Men of business have not time to read many books, men of toil have not the means, and the student, bewildered and wearied by the multitude issued, no longer has the in-clination for the task. A person reading twelve hours the every day, would be able to read only one-fortieth part of the new books issued every vear. exclusive of newsnaners

every day, would be able to read only one-toractin part of the new books issued every year, exclusive of newspapers. To trace a short path through this labyrinth, and to relieve the ever multiplying class of thinkers from the difficulty which Hobbes felt when he said 'If I should read as much as my neighbours I should be as ignorant as they are'--is

the aim of the People's Review. The advantage of a Monthly Review is that it affords time for some maturity of opinion. Current politics hardly admit of useful treatment till time has somewhat winnowed away the rumours so often taken for the facts : and on every question the opportunity of tracing its bearings on the future is desirable. That which is considered only in relation to the present is in danger of degenerating into sensuousness—that which is directed only to the future is commonly visionary: the connexion of the two is the cor-rection of both; it sows in the living interest of the hour the seeds of the future-is at once practical and progres-

sive. Each number of the *Review* will contain articles on topics of current interest. The 'Friends in Council' being conversant, collectively, with various classes of the people, will write for them—seeking to aid young thinkers engaged in personal improvement, as well as those desirous of literary knowledge—studying the art by which the great Dr. Chalmers seems to have achieved his extensive usefulness that of addressing the many without outraging the few ; in other words, of putting popular progress in unison with

igher knowledge. There will be wood-cut illustrations.

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To Correspondents.

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as advertisements, M. Ripponden.—We shall have no room to devote to the

question during the sitting of Parliament, Thomas Paine's Birrhoay. -- If Mr. Robert Anning will

inform us in what town the festival was held, his com munication will be inserted next week. THE VICTIMS.—G. Julian Harney has received from James Bligh, of Greenwich, 1s. 8d,, which he has handed over to

John Arnott.

NOTTINGHAM.—ANOTHER PATRIOT. — Mr. John Mason has recently had a child registered Ledru Rollin Perrin Mason. The Registrar at first demurred giving the child those names, but the father was resolute, and the Regis-

those names, out the rather was resolute, and the negis-trar ultimately complied. Mr. SMITH, Oxford, Mr. WHEELER, O'Connorville, Mr. BURKE, New-road, Mr. PACKER, Lisson-grove, and other friends who have forwarded the first published rules of the Chartist Land Society, will please to accept my thanks for the same. As I have got a sufficient num-ber of copies, more need not be sent. W. RIDER, Mr. D. REID, Prestonholme.—Received. Say if we are to continue sending to Mr. Tourence. We have continued

continue sending to Mr. Torrece. We have continued Mr. Forbe's paper. The Pornton Colliens.—We, last week, inserted the spirit of an address sent us by Mr. John Brammall. The address itself must be re-written before it would be fit for publication, and this we would have done had we time and space at our disposal: but even had we done so, we could but have impressed upon the colliers of this district (as we have already done,) the duty they owe themselves, and their fellow working-men, by joining the union, and paying their fair share of its expenses. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAMILIES OF THE VICTIMS .- The distribution has not yet r AMILIES OF THE VICTIMS.—The distribution has not yet taken place in consequence of the absence of Mr. Clark from town, but it will come off at 144, High Holborn, at seven o'clock on Monday evening, February 4th. G. JULIAN HARNEY, acknowledges the very encouraging let-ters received from friends in different parts of the coun-try , but trusts they will evenes the non-nonegraphe of

M Douall's family have pressing need of pecuniary aid. non-responsibility and do-nothingism, which at which its quackery will be shown off. We earnestly hepe that the Doctor's friends will furnish the provide the providet the providet the providet the provide the provid

For the last fifty years and more, the ques- in most of the neutral markets yet left PUBLIC MEETING, tion of the Suffrage has been agitated and de to us. No statesman, who can cast A convened by the Provisional Committee of the bated. Since the days of Major CARTWRIGHT his eye, beyond the mere occurrences of bated. Since the days of Major CARTWRIGHT his eye, beyond the mere occurrences of downwards, there has been a regular succes. The moment, would base the whole industry downwards, there has been a regular succes. The moment, would base the whole industry downwards, there has been a regular succes. The moment, would base the whole industry downwards, there has been a regular succes. The moment, would base the whole industry downwards, there has been a regular succes. The moment, would base the whole industry downwards of a nation upon such an insecure foundation being the Proceedings in Particular down and disinterested patriots, who Reviewing the PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT during the past have made it their rallying-cry, and endured as this. What is wanted, is a new and an obloquy, persecution, fine, and imprisonment, for its advocacy. Not in vain have been their the soil. Agriculture ought to be the primary efforts and their sufferings. The national occupation of the people, manufactures secon-mind is thoroughly permenated with the great dary and subordinate. By preserving that political truths of which they were the expo- just and proper relationship between the two, nents and advocates. The principles of the and introducing a rational and unfettered cur-People's Charter constitute the political creed rency, all classes might be greatly benefited, of the nation. If Lord JOHN RUSSELL, or and a career of uninterrupted prosperity any other Member of his Cabinet, doubts that secured for the country. That which is now fact, let him or them attend any public meet- boasted of by the organs of the manufacturers, ing that may be called on this subject from will be as short-lived as other seasons of pros-Penzance to John O'Groats. Even if that perity under their system have been. In the meeting is called by the middle-class Suf- usual course, stagnation and glut will follow fragists-who stop short of the demands con- the present "prosperity." Mills will be thrown tained in the Charter-his Lordship will find idle, or work short time, and the thousands that the feeling is decidedly Chartist.

Every allusion to that document is hailed with applause, of the enthusiasm and sincerity of which there can be no doubt : and though the leaders of the National Reform Association do not, professedly, advocate the principles of while there is no prospect of commer-Mr. GEO. THOMPSON'S annual statement to home market will, to a great extent, be his constituents, in the Tower Hamlets, Sir destroyed. It is all very well for Mr. COBDEN JOSHUA WALMSLEY distinctly stated, that and Sir ROBERT PEEL-both of whom have

Rating Suffrage. If there was any principle say they will reduce their rents, and others at all, it was that of a MANHOOD Suffrage; and must do so too. Others are not in the same though he added that he did not stand there position; they are burdened with mortgages, to advocate Manhood Suffrage that night, the settlements, and jointures; and, as mere cated that he was not indisposed to do so. the means of living in the style they have been Perhaps Lord JOHN's continued resistance accustomed to. Already, in many cases, they

may drive him to that point. It is impossible to imagine upon what forward to positive poverty. The tradesmen ground the reasonable demands of the people with whom they deal will, of course, suffer can be refused. Accustomed as we are in this next. The farmers are, very generally, recountry to public meetings and discussions- ducing wages. In some parts of Hants and and national affairs in peace and reason, why must be an equitable adjustment of the claims should they be excluded from a voice in the of all parties. No one class must be allowed Imperial Legislature ? If on the Continent to rob another, under the pretence that they the enfranchisement of whole nations, whose are thereby advancing the public good ; and political education cannot for a moment be all reforms, which proceed upon the assumpcompared with our own, has not led to the tion that the ruin and loss of some great "in-

the people with the franchise, what reason can there be for denying that right here ? In truth, the question will not bear arguing.

Both justice and expediency require the concession of the rights of the people forthwith. cipation.

try: but trusts they will excuse the non-appearance of more letters in the *Star*. The Seventeen Shillings from Leicester has been received, and the seventeen Demo-erats will be added to the list of the 'Fraternals.' More at the seventeen Demo-erats will be added to the list of the 'Fraternals.' erats will be added to the list of the "Fraternals." DR. M'DOUALL'S FAMILY.—We regret to learn that Dr. mined to carry out the principle of ministerial tion of 1851, will be merely the Vanity Fair render,"

who are made wholly dependent on the demand

the slightest control. In the meantime there is little doubt that,

are reducing their establishments, and looking

results predicted by those who oppose investing terest" is necessary, deserve condemnation at the outset. There are, in this country, land, labour, skill, In the meantime, the country now knows tributed for the benefit of all parties, they what it has to expect from the Whigs, if they would be better employed than they now are.

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RECEIPTS OF

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

JANUARY 31, 1850.

SHARES.

W. DIXON, C. DOYLE,

T. CLARK, Cor. Sec.

P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec.

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Chartist Intelligence.

SHIP INN, BIRMINGHAM .-- At the usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, Mr. Goodwin in the chair, it was resolved, "That the secretary write for thirty cards of membership of the National Chartist Association, and that 10s. be sent to the Provisional Committee." The following resolution was also unanimously passed :-moved by Mr. New-house, and seconded by Mr. Roden,-"That we, the Chartists meeting at the Ship, having heard the letter of G. J. Harney read from this week's Star, do highly approve of the above, but regret that any difference of opinion should exist at the present time between the acknowledged leaders of the

Democratic movement; we, at the same time. thank the above gentleman for his bold, straightforward, and persevering advocacy of the great cause of democracy throughout the world."

BELPER.-The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, at Mr. Gregory's, Northterrace, when several new members were enrolled and paid their subscriptions; after which, it was announced, that Mr. Barker, landlord of the Angel Inn, Market-place, had kindly consented to give the use of his room for reading the Northern Star in foreign markets be reduced to beggary and and other publications, and that henceforth the starvation, by causes over which they have not weekly meeting would be held there every Saturday

evening. St. PANCRAS.—On Wednesday evening last a crowded public meeting was held at the Bricklayers' do not, professedly, advocate the principles of while there is no prospect of commer-the Charter, it is evident that the hearts of cialism affording any safe and permanent Wilkins in the chair.—Mr. Thomas Wall, in an exmany of them are with it. At the immense security for the due employment and cellent speech, moved the first resolution, as fol-meeting which assembled this week, to hear welfare of the whole people, the existing lows: "That the present unjust system of legislation, entailing poverty on the toiling millions, and heaping uncalled-for benefits on the idle and profligate, can never be expected to be altered until the people, by their union and determination, obtain a there was no principle in a Household, or plenty of ready money to fall back upon-to thorough radical reform in the Commons House of Parliament,"-Mr. Wm. C. Weeks ably seconded the resolution .- Mr. William Dixon, in supporting it, said : It was a general axiom that self-interest was the basis of human action ; therefore, for class to legislate for class was perfectly consistent : but declaration was made in a tone which indi- tenants for life, have, in many cases, barely he was most desirous to destroy class influence, and thereby obtain justice for the whole of the human family. Mr. Dixon, at considerable length, detailed the many abuses at present existing, and sat down loudly cheered. The resolution was carried unanimously.---Mr. John Arnott briefly moved the second resolution : "That believing the suffrage to be the inalienable right of every man, and the document called the People's Charter embodying country to public meetings and discussions— ducing wages. In some parts of Hants and to the management of municipal, county, and parish business—familiar as the masses are This, again, must react upon the village land."—Mr. James Boulton seconded it —Mr. Wm. with the use of those constitutional weapons shopkeepers and tradesmen. In fact, the mere J. Vernon, in supporting it, delivered an energetic which are the best mode of conducting local system of "let alone" will not do. There and eloquent address, which was received by the audience with enthusiastic applause.-Carried unanimously .- A vote of thanks to Messrs. Dixon and Vernon, for their attendance, was given, and a similar award to the Chairman closed the proceedings of the evening. STOCKFORT.-Mr. James Williams delivered a

very spirited lecture on Sunday evening last, in the Association Room, the subject being "Our Social System," which gave general satisfaction.

GREENWICH .- A meeting was held at the Robin Hood and Little John, Greenwich-road, on Tuesday and capital, sufficient to enable us to produce evening last, at which it was proposed by Mr. wealth in abundance for four times our present population. If our statesmen—instead of en-propulation if our statesmen—instead of encession of the rights of the people forthwith. population. If our statesmen—instead of en-Continued resistance on the part of the pre- couraging this insane struggle between the commodious room of the above house every Tuesday sent. or any other administration, will but agricultural and the manufacturing interests- evening, for the next six months; and further, to add force to the movement for political eman- were to devise means by which this wealth take immediate steps for the formation of a " procould be so produced, and then equitably dis-tributed for the boneft of all parties that co-operation, to merge every other feeling in that of

> NOTTINGHAM .- A number of friends met at the Seven Stars, Barker-gate, on the 28th ult., to celebrate the birth day of Thomas Paine. After partaking of a good and substantial supper, Mr. Whitley was elected to the chair, and Mr. Fletcher whiley was elected to the chair, and Mr. Fletcher vice chairman. Mr. Ambrose Tomlinson responded to the first toast, "The People," in a lengthy and instructive speech. "The immortal memory of Thomas Paine," was responded to by Mr. Roper, who entered fully into the merits of that noble patriarch in a talling speech. "The Charter" £ s. d. patriarch, in a telling speech. "The Charter," 8 0 0 responded to by Mr. Glover. "Frost, Williams. Jones, and all banished patriots and martyrs in the 1 4 ones, and an bamshed patriots and martyrs in the cause of human liberty," was responded to by Mr. Ambrose Tomlinson, who did justice to all the patriots who have suffered and are suffering for the cause of human liberty. "Our honourable member. Feargus O'Connor, and the fourteen members who 05 £9 9 0 voted for the Charter;" responded to by Mr. Roper, who, in an explicit manner explained the credit due to Mr. O'Connor, for establishing the Northern Star, thereby giving the people an oportunity of staing their grievances in defiance of their op-pressors. "M. G. J. Harney, and the Fraternal Democrats of all nations." The remainder of the evening was occupied with glees, songs, and recita-tions. A vote of thanks having been given to the FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION chairman and vice chairman, the party separated, at a late hour.—Mr. Ambrose Tomlinson has delivered several lectures in Nottingham and its neighbourhood, since his liberation from prison. STALEYBRIDGE.—A public meeting was held in the Foresters' Hall, on the 24th ult., for the purpose of adopting the new constitution of the National Charter Association. Mr Thomas Storey, of Ashton, in the chair. After some introductory emarks, the chairman introduced Mr. James Leach to move the first resolution :- " That, in the opinion of this meeting the alarming and downward tendency of the labouring and general industrial interests of the United Kingdom, and the colonies, is the result of the present unjust and unequal system of government, promoting, as it does, the corrup-tion of a small class at the expense of the people at labour a state that the inner the people at large ; and that this meeting expresses its deliberate conviction, that the only safe and effectual remedy for the colonies is to give them an indepen-dent responsible government, and for the United Kingdom, such a change in the representative system, as will place the House of Commons under the direct controul of the nation, by admitting the male adult population within the pale of the electoral tranchise, which would be most satisfac-torily accomplished, -- to this meeting by the enactment of the People's Charter as the basis of a future constitution." Mr. Jonn Lawton seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. People's Charter, it is necessary that the friends of that measure should forthwith form themselves into an association for that purpose, and that this meeting hereby calls especially upon the working classes to adopt the course here directed, as the one most essential to their moral, social, and political elevation." Mr. William Hill seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated. ENFRANCHISEMENT OF CHELSEA, KENSINGTON, HAM-MERSMITH AND FULHAM.-These four parishes are actively agitating to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the disfranchisement of Sudbury. On Wed-On Tuesday evening a meeting of the reformers of Norwich was held in St. Andrew's Hall, which was vite filed it having hear of the reformers of ous public meeting was held in the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, over which W. Simpson, Esq., pre-sided. The meeting was addressed by the chair-man, and also by Messrs. C. Brown, F. Easkell, the Rev. T. Spencer, T. J. Searle, Durford, Captain Hood, R. N. Hartley Kennedy, T. Clark, and M Grath, who enforced with much ability the prior claims of the district to the two members required to make the numbers which constituted the House of Commons, in accordance with the Reform Bill; at the same time demanding the suffrage as a right for every man of equal age, &c. A resolution and petition to the House of Commons was adopted. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dissolved. SHEFFIELD.-Mr. T. Clark lectured here in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 23rd ult. on the questions of "Protection, Free Trade, and the Suffrage." Mr. R. Otley occupied the chair; and at the close of the meeting, both gentlemen re-ceived the cordial thanks of the audience for their

FEBRUARY 2, 1850.

It has never been known to fail, and will forwarded free) with full instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 postage TESTIMONIALS, &C.

Miss Young, Truro, writes .--- "It has quite restored my hair, which I had lost for years."

hair, which I had lost for years." Mr. Ball, Brill, says :---"I am happy to say it has had the desired effect, the greyness is quite checked." Dr. Erasmus Wilson :---"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy greasy compounds now sold under various titles and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and found uniformly injurious, being either SCENTED, or COLOURED with some highly deleterious ingredient. There are, however, sa many impositions afoot, that persons are, however, so many impositions afoot, that persons reluctantly place confidence when it may justly be bestowed."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS-BUT CURE THEM. Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard Corns, Bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never-failing. Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury :- 'It cured four corns and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met wit h.' Address, Miss COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

'See yourself as others see you.'-HEEER.

MISS GRAHAM continues with extraordinary success to delineate persons' characters from their handwarting, pointing out gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., and many other things hitherto un-suspected. Persons desirous of knowing themselves must Suspected. Persons desirous of knowing themselves must address a letter stating sex and age, and enclosing thirteen Postage Stamps, to MISS ELLEN GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. The thousands of Testi-monials Miss G. has received since she first commenced the practice of GRAPHIOLOGY three years ago, establishes the accuracy of her system beyond all doubt. The following. Torigonical commencial in the Deitich

The following Testimonials appeared in the Brilish Banner, No. 106, January 9, 1850, page 31, in an article on Miss Graham's skill in Graphiology :-- 'There is, after all, something in the handwriting, on which people of a cer-tain genius, and people of a good deal of experience, may say things curious and intersecting ' say things curions and interesting.

We have read Miss Graham's reply to several specimens of writing that have been sent to her for examination : and we must, in justice, say they are singularly cor-rect. and display an extraordinary amout of talent. We wish this gifted lady every success in her novel profession.² -Lady's Newspaper.

Every lady and gentleman are invited to send two Post age Stamps. and their address, to MISS GRAHAM, 6. AMPTON-STREET, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, LONDON, and they will receive, post-free, a mass of most valuable and interesting matter connected with the Science of Grasufficient to convince the most sceptical of its truth and value. All letters must enclose a directed envelope.

A PUBLIC BLESSING ;--- A CURE FOR ALL ! RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITH-OUT A TRUSS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS for Dr. GUTHREY'S remedy for all varieties of Single and Double Raptures, is without a parallel in the history of medicine. In every case, however bad or long standing, a cure is guaranteed. The remedy is quite casy statung, a cure is guaranteed. The remedy is guilte casy and perfectly painless in application, causing no inconve-nience or confinement whatever, and is equally applicable to both sexes, of whatever age. Sent (post-free) with full in-structions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of six shillings by post-office-order, or caah, by Dr. HENRY GUTHREY, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind be performed on the bias of the server of the the received of the server. by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy which Dr. GUTHRET will willingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Gray's inn-road Office. Dr. Gornney respectfully requests those persons writing to him to make inquiries relative to the treatment of ruptures, and to inclose two postage stamps to pre-pay his reply. Hours of consultation, daily from one till four o'clock, (the Sabbath excepted.) In every case a perfect cure is guaranteed

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, STRICTURES, DEBILITY, &c. DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are the ONLY CERTAIN CURE for the above distreasing complaints, as also all diseases of the kidneys and minary organs generally, whether resulting from impru-dence or otherwise, which, if neglected, so frequently end in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, agonising death ! t is an established fact that most cases of gout and Rheu-Is an established fact that most cases of gout and kneu-matism occurring in middle age, are combined with dis-eased urine, how necessary is it then, that persons so afflict-ed should at once attend to these important matters. By the salutary action of these pills, on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of cal-culi, and establishing for life a healthy performance of the functions of all these appears. Then here performance of the functions of all these organs. They have never been known to fail, and may be obtained through all Medi-cine Vendors. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box., or will be sent free, with full instructions for use, on reboxes. 🕾

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS. — Rev. J. Bell: 'Your Pills have acted almost miraculously. For twelve whole months I scarcely knew freedom from pain in my poor back, but since taking your pills, have been quite easy.—Mr. T. Parry, Ruthin, writes: 'Send' me a 4s. 6d. box 'for a friend; the one I had has quite cured me./—Mr. King, Aylesbury: 'They are a perfect blessing, I have not been so easy for many years.'—Dr. Hope in his treatise on these complaints: 'They are the only thing of the kind I can recommend, having tried them in every instance with most gratifying results.' Address Dr. Walter De Roos, 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, Londou. lished Weekly at One Penny, THE DAYS OF HOGARTH; BORGARTH; BORGARTH; BORGARTH; BORGARTH; Clark of a sudden rise, followed by as Sixpenny Parts. No. 86 is now ready. was carried unanimously. Another resolution, motion of Mr. Sutton, an unanimous vote of thanks possible, and simply presenting a passive re- speedy a fall. advocating the adopt on of economy in every depart-THE MYSTERIES OF OLD LONDON. to and confidence in; Mr. Clark, was adopted. Mr. sistance to all demands for reform. The natural and solid foundation for na-James Leach, in supporting the compliment to Mr. Clark, desired it to be specially understood that he felt himself personally indebted to Mr. Clark, espe-This work is illustrated by faithful wood-cut representa-tions of all Hogarth's best pictures, namely—The Rake's Progress, the Harlot's Progress, the Marriage a la Mode, Industry and Idleness, (the. Two Apprentices), the Last Stroke, the Strolling Actresses, Dressing in a Barn, the Stages of Cruelty, &c., &c. ²,² Published in Weekly Penny Numbers, and Monthly Sixneny Parts. No. V is now ready. ment of the state, also passed unanimously, and the Londou. At home for consultation daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 We are very much mistaken if this policy tional greatness, can only be found in the full meeting separated. till 8, Sunday excepted. will secure that tenure of place, which is its developement of our own soil and resources. main object. The two questions of the Fran- The larger the number of persons who can be THE SHEFFIELD REFORM ASSOCIATION held their first annual meeting on Tuesday evening in the cially for the conduct of the latter gentleman at the RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PER-Town Hall. There was a very numerous and highly Stepney meeting, and intimated that he would feel MANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS !! MANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS !! DR. DE ROOS' amazing success in the treatment of every variety of RUPTURE is ample proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-medy. Thousands in all parts of the world are availing themselves of his discovery, which must ere long entirely banish a complaint hitherto so prevalent. All persons so afflicted should, without delay, write, or pay a visit to Dr. DE ROOS, who may be consulted daily from 10 till 1; and 4 till 8.—(Sundays excepted.) This remedy is perfectly painless, free from inconve-nience or danger, applicable to male and female, of any age, and will be sent free, with full instructions, &c., &c., or by Post Office orders, payable at the Holborn office, A great number of Trusses have been left behind by per-sons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one requir-ing them after one trial of it. chise and the Colonies, are ripe and ready for employed in its cultivation, the more permasettlement. They must be dealt with by some nent will be its prosperity. We have no faith tary gave a very cheering account of the secre-party or other ; and the nation will not submit whatever in the theories of that most selfish transactions. It stated that the society had its respectable attendance. The report of the secrepleasure in pursuing a similar course at Manchester, should an opportunity offer. Sixpenny Parts. No. V. is now ready. · V. to have a set of obstructives in power, whose and short-sighted party, who believe that it origin in the peculiar course taken by some of the policy may lead to those convulsions in this would be better for us if England did not reform party in the West Riding election of Decem-DOMESTIC TALE BY MRS. REYNOLDS. RATHER ALARMING .- On Monday afternoon, 18 G RETNAGREEN; country which they congratulate us on having hitherto escaped—while they have shaken the States of the Continent within the last two years. quantity of exports and imports. By the very ventlemen who had passed the Court of Examiners ber, 1848, and that its primary object was to attend country which they congratulate us on having hitherto escaped—while they have shaken the States of the Continent within the last two years. It is the dogged, stupid, and unreasoning re-isstance of officials to timely and reasonable re-forms, which are the proximate count of the solution. Nations successively the west Riding electors in 1849, and that its primary object was to attend to the proper registration of voters. Although an independent society, they had contributed to the out greatness and happiness solely by the quantity of exports and imports. By thevery nature of things, all foreign markets are pre-carious and uncertain. Nations successively for ms, which are the proximate count of the solution of the proper registration of the west Riding electors in 1849, and a like sum for Ms which are the proximate count of the solution of the proper registration of the west Riding electors in 1849, and a like sum The Dutch journals relate the provinge of all the solutions of the fight count of the solutions of the proper registration of the west Riding electors in 1849, and a like sum The Dutch journals relate the provinge of all the solutions of the proper registration of the west Riding electors in 1849, and a like sum the solution to the project was to attend the solution of the Rolls (the proper registration of the west Riding electors in 1849, and a like sum the solution of the proper registration of the west Riding electors in 1849 and a like sum the proper registration of the proper registration of the west Riding electors in the proper registration of the west Riding electors in the proper registration of the west Riding electors in the proper registration of the west Riding electors in the proper registration of the west Riding electors in the proper registration of the west Riding electors in the proper registration of the west Riding electors in the proper registration of the west Riding electors in the proper registration of the west Riding electors in the proper registration of the west Riding el ALL FOR LOVE. BY SUSANNAII FRANCES REYNOLDS. (MES. G. W. M. REYNOLDS.) This work has been written with a high moral purpose, and will convey the most useful lesson through the medium of a Tale of deep and absorbing interest. Families where there are young maringeable ladies, will welcome this work as a great boon, and mothers will cheerfully place it in their daughters' hands. General readers will admire it for its neidents, and the scenes of deep pathos which it con-tains. Some days of mouthing and veirs at every possible point, until, states of the pathos which it con-tains. Some days of the multiplicity and varies of popular opinion to flow callely and natu-rating. Some days of progress build up dams and weirs at every possible point, until, states the office of 'RETWORD's Manness', and short time, to there are the proprietor, by John Dicks, at at the Office of 'RETWORD's Manness', and short time, to their sistifice's would have diffused benefits. The rest would have diffused benefits. and will convey the most useful lesson through the medium of a Tale of deep and absorbing interest. Families where there are young marriageable ladies, will welcome this work as a great boon, and mothers will cheerfully place it in their daughters' hands. General readers will admire it for its never flagging interest, the multiplicity and variety of its incidents, and the scenes of deep pathos which it coning them after one trial of it. Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps. in every case a cure is guaranteed; All those afflicted with Fistola, Files, Prolapse, &c., &c., will do well to avail themselves of Dr. De R.'s extensive experience in these matters. Address, Walter De Rous, 1, Ey-place, Holborn bill, Londo ,

"THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW" for the month of January contains a variety of excellent matter, both foreign and domestic.—Reynolds's Political Instructor. "THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW" for January is a distinct im provement on preceding numbers, both in typographical

respects and in the interest of its contents.-The Reasoner. London : Published by J. Watson, 3, Queen's Headpassage, Paternoster-row.

MR. G. W. M. REYNOLDS'S PUBLICATIONS. All the following works are published every Saturday morning, at Mr. Reynolds's establishment in London, and may be obtained of every cheap periodical vendor in own and country :---I.

REYNOLDS'S

DOLITICAL INSTRUCTOR This publication is established to advocate the *politic* cal rights of the masses in the most liberal sense of the term, and to inculcate that sound political knowledge which will teach the proper use and worthy exercise of those rights when once they shall have been obtained. For those rights when once they shall have been obtained. For the Whig Ministry, and promised all manner of good things to the nation in their name, have been too fast. Their protegés mean to do nothing, if they can help it. this purpose, Mr. Reynolds has ensured the assistance of first-rate talent in the several departments of the In-structor; and he trusts that his own sentiments upon the Royal Speeches proverbially are, that delileading topics of the day are too well-known to render it necessary to enter into elaborate details concerning the spirit in which the publication is conducted. He may however observe that amongst the numerous features of value and interest characterising the *Instructor*, the following are

the principal :— 1. A History of England, popu'arly written. 2. Biographical Sketches of Eminent Living Liberals. With Portraits.

3. Articles upon the various Trades and Branches of Industry. 4. Aristocratic Genealogies, Rapacity, Plunder, Pensions

od crimes. 5. Sketches of Ecclesiastical Abuses.

6. Papers on Home Colonisation, Freehold Land Socie-

ties, and Emigration. 7. Articles on Mechanics' Institutions, Benefit Soci-

ties, &c,

8. Exposures of the Scandalous Abuses and Inequalities of the Laws.

9. Essays upon the Condition of the Working Classes. In addition to these features, the Instructor contains copious Reviews of Books, calculated to amuse and instruct the people generally ; and a vast amount of miscellaneous nformation upon the subjects coming within the scope of ²⁴ Published Weekly at One Penny, and in Monthly Fivepenny or Sixpenny Parts. No XIV. is now ready.

п. THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT

OF LONDON. This extraordinary work gives the fullest and most fearless exposure of the Amours of the Family of George IIL, and contains the most startling, revelations in con-nexion with the profigate and voluptuous career of George IV. It is illustrated with the most beautiful specimens of wood engravings we have ever seen ; and the sentiments in those passages where the author indulges in politics, are those of stern and uncompromising republicanism. Thus, through the medium of one of the most interesting tales ever penned, is Mr. Reynolds disseminating his thoughts upon the political and social condition of the British peo-ple.'-Weekly Dispatch. ** Published in Weekly Penny Numbers and Monthly Bicronomy North No. 10 and Monthly Fivepenny Sixpenny Parts. No. S is now ready.

1II. REYNOLDS'S MISCELLAN It of Romance, General Literature, Science, and Arr. This periodical consists of sixteen large quarto pages, beautifully printed, on good paper, and each number con aining at least three, and sometimes more, beautiful wood ngravings.

engravings. Its contents are varied, and therefore calculated to suit all classes of readers, and all tastes. Amongst the promi-nent features the following may be specified :--I. THE BRONZE STATUE; OR, THE VIR-GIN'S KISS. A Romance. By G. W. M. Reynolds. II. THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE; or The WING DEPLE; OF The History of a Proletarian Family, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Day. Translate 1 from the French of III. THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS. A Tale

for Tectotalers. IV. LIVES OF REMARKABLE WOMEN,

nd the Beauties of the Court of Charles II. V. THE HISTORY OF THE GIRONDISTS.

Prom the French of Alphonse Lamartine, late Member of the Provisional Government of France. The best and most exciting narrative of the First Revolution ever pub

VI. THE MANUFACTURER; in Six Chapters. By PAUL PIMLICO. THE GAMSTER'S PROGRESS. NAPOLEON

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS. - Rev. J. Bell: 'Your Pills sees with great satisfaction the state of the revenue. Indeed, the whole of the document wears the aspect of having been the result of a compromise. Rather than have an open split in the Cabinet on the disputed points, it would appear that they resolved to say nothing at all, and trust to the chapter of phonese for the suddense for the state of the shows that, whenever the continuance of having sees with great satisfaction in a state of the shows that, whenever the continuance of having sees was based upon to all and trust to the days of Tyre and Sidon, down to those of all, and trust to the chapter of phonese for the once proud but now faded Venice, the his-the once proud but now faded Venice, the his-the once proud but now faded Venice, the his-commencies for the state of the state of the audience for the by the Rev. E. Gladstone, who contended that services in the cause. MANCHESTER.—Two meetings were held in the return to protection was necessary in order to enable the once proud but now faded Venice, the his-in an able address, the resolution was superstell communities has

the requisite assistance without delay. Letters to be he avowed some time since. It is no business addressed to Mrs. M'Douall, 81, Burlington-street, of his to bring forward large and comprehen-Liverpool.

NORTHERN STAR THE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1850.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"Blessed are they who expect nothing, for verily they shall not be disappointed." appears, that the journalists who stood sponsors

for the Whig Ministry, and promised all name, have been too fast. Their protegés subject. We shall try, by-and-bye, to convince both the Minister and his journal of their mistake. vered by the LORD CHANCELLOR on Thursday, puts a climax upon all former compositions of

the kind. Its whole scope and essence may be In the year 1851 it is proposed to have a compressed into one sentence :-- "We mean to great Exhibition of the Products of the Indusmaintain things as they are; two or three try of all Nations. PRINCE ALBERT suggested small remanets from last Session will be re- the idea, and it has been pretty warmly supintroduced, but, beyond that, our views do not ported by the persons engaged in the staple extend; our policy is summed up in two words manufactures of the country. Such exhibi-

-'Let alone.'" Upon one subject only, is the Speech in any France and in the United States, but they -'Let alone.''' degree explicit; there is to be no yielding on were confined exclusively to native producthe subject of Protection-an abundant and tions. The novelty of the English Exhibition low-priced supply of provision is pointed to as is its universality. The manufacturers and the result of the Free Trade policy, and though | handicraftsmen of all nations are invited to that abundance and cheapness is produced at compete with those of our own for the honour, the cost of the landlords and farmers of this and the prizes to be awarded to those who country, their sufferings and losses are not to produce the most superior articles in the exempt Mr. Ernest Jones, 6s. affect an Imperial policy—Free Trade is still to be the rule. But on the great questions of the Suffrage, But on the great questions of the Suffrage,

Colonial Policy, and Financial Reform, the country. Our Rulers and the Majority of the land, 6d.-Speech is silent, leaving us to infer that the Legislature, believe that it is only by extended rumours on these subjects, which ascribed to and increasing competition with other countries the Ministry an intention to deal more or less that this nation can be made and kept prospevigorously with them, were unfounded. There rous. In arming themselves for the commercial is, indeed, an allusion to the number of contest they contemplate waging, it is of imelectors for Irish Members of Parliament; but portance that they should be able accurately that is all, and that is nothing new. For the to estimate the power against which they will last two or three Sessions, the rapid diminution have to contend, and to ascertain in what of electors, the defects and complications of the Electoral Qualification in Ireland, and the almost certainty, that in a short time electors the Free Traders of Great Britain to wish for would become all but extinct, has caused even | such an Exhibition, the question may arise in | Mr. Clark, 6d.

the existing system. But that is a widely dif- them to accept the invitation. Whatever may demands.

policy is the promise that the measure with tive and inventive skill of all nations. reference to the Australian Colonies, which was introduced last Session and withdrawn, question of making nations mainly dependent will again be brought forward. Ministers upon manufactures. We have, on various octhe Mother Country.

By PAUL PIMLICO. THE GAMSTER'S PROGRESS. NAPOLEON BONAPALTE. THE ROAD TO TRANSPORTATION: IN SIX Steps. THE ROAD TO HAPPINES: IN SIX Steps. SIX EPISODES OF EMIGRATION; OT, the LIFE OF A LABOURER. THE SIX STAGES OF PUNISHIENT; OR THE VICTIM OF A VITIATED SOCIETY. By EDWIN F. ROBERTS. In addition to these striking features, the MISCELLANY contains short Tales, Scientific Papers, Poetry, Useful Re-ceipts, Valuable Information on an infinite variety of sub-jects; Moral Essays, and Copious Notices to Correspondents (this information being gratuitously given to every appli-cant by pre-paid letter.) With reference to the financial part of the of the best and highest interests of the counceipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE ROOS. A considerable saving effected by purchasing the larger matter, all we are told is, that Her MAJESTY try than Protectionism itself. All experience Mr. J. Coleman seconded this resolution, and the sees with great satisfaction the state of the shows that, whenever the continuance of naassembly was then addressed at considerable length

he avowed some time since. It is no business sive measures for the benefit of the mother THE NATIONAL LAND GOMPANY country or the colonies. The whole art and mystery of Government consists in letting things take their own course, and pocketing the salary quarterly. All that the people have to do with it, is to pay their taxes and Bradford keep quiet. Blandford The Times, the other day, coolly assured the

country, that there was really nothing to do this Session, with the exception of one or two sani- Transfers ... tary measures, everything was in a most satis-factory condition. No doubt it wrote upon instructions from Downing-street, It gave an exposition of the ministerial mind upon the

COMMERCIAL QUACKERIES.

FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION.
 Received by W. RIDER.—Burnley, B. Chaffer, Old Houses, Clivergen, per J. Sutcliffe, 2s. 6d.; Burnley, Christmas Singers, per J. Sutcliffe, 13s. 6d.; Burnley, Chartist Asso-ciation, per J. Sutcliffe, 14. 8s.; Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 4s. 8d.; Tewkesbury, Democratic Association, per W.
 Beach, 5s. 6d.; a few Friends, Saddleworth, per E. Lees, 4s. 6d.; a few Handloom Weavers, Bolton, 3s. 8d.; G.
 Bridge, Rotherham, 1s.; R. Storey, Giggleswick, 3d.; J.
 Hopkins, Blandford, 1s.; T. Saunders, jun., Blandford, 6d.; Brierley, near Bradford, collected by S. Woodhead, 11s, 6d.; Wellingborough; per W. Westley, 16s, 2d.—Received at LAND OFFICE.—Mr. Wood, Kensington-gardens, 1s.; Bir-mingham, per Newhouse, 1s.; a Friend, Manchester, per Mr. Clark, 1s.
 FOR THE AGITATION OF THE CHARTER

FOR THE AGITATION OF THE CHARTER. Received by W. RIDER.-Bristol, per C. Clarke, 3s.----Received at LAND OFFICE.-Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 10s.; Birmingham, per Mr. Newhouse, 10s.; Robert Campbell Aughterarder, 5s. ; James Barrie Ashford, 1s.

TO EXEMPT PRISONERS FROM OAKUM PICKING. Received by W. RIDER .--- E. Todd, West Auckland, 6d. -Received at LAND OFFICE .- Birmingham, per Mr. New-

-Received at LAND OFFICE.-G. W., 1s. MRS. M'DOUALL. . . .

Received	at LAND O	FFICE.—J	W., 6d.	
4 1 - 1 d - 4	FOR	MRS.	JONES.	

Received by W. RIDER.—A few Friends, Skircoat-green near Halifax, per B. Wilson, 12.

FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAMS Received at LAND OFFICE.-Mr. Wood, Kensington, 1s.

NATIONAL VICTIM FUND. Received by JOHN ABNOTT, Secretary. --William Tomlin, 1s.; Philip Elliott, 1s.; T. II., per Mr. Truelove, 6d.; Mr. Piercy, Westminster, 1s.; Mr. Cruikshank, 6d.; Mr. Wm. Muir, Dudley, and Ten Regular Weekly Subscribers, 1l. 3s.; Greenwich Chartists, per James Blight, 1s. 8d.; J. W., per Mr. Clayle 6d.

The sum acknowledged in last week's Star, for Macnamara's Case, from Mr. E. Clark, instead of being 1s. should have been 2s. 6d.

REFORM AND FREE TRADE MEETING AT NORWICH .-quite filled, it having been announced that Mr. G. Thompson, M. P., Mr. B. T. Atkinson, Mr. Wil-kinson, and other gentlemen connected with the National Reform Association would be present. A protectionist meeting was held on the previous day at Swaffham, and a challenge was issued by the committee of the local Reform Association to the which was to the effect :-- " That the abundance and cheapness of bread is one of the greatest blessings a nation could enjoy, and that the present at-tempt of the landowners in this country to lessen its supply or increase its cost, is a most flagrant act of injustice towards all classes of the people."-

the Whigs to consider the propriety of altering other countries, how far it may be prudent in

ferent matter from taking up the broad and be said by our Free Trade journals, that policy important principle which is mooted by the spreads but slowly. On the contrary, Protecunenfranchised masses, with the view of mak- tion to native industry yet constitutes the rule, ing at least some concession to the popular and they may not feel very anxious to give the

seem to be utterly oblivious of the fact, that casions, so fully and explicitly expressed our at the present moment nearly the whole of our decided hostility to the restoration of the old persons who signed the requisition, calling on them at the present moment nearly the whole of our decided hostility to the restoration of the out persons who signed the requisition, cannog on them to attend the Free Traders gathering, for the volt; and that a powerful and influential party, composed of the leading men of almost every of autor of the free traders of the system of our views being mistaken on that point. But we are not, therefore, to be enrolled in the the chair, and Mr. Tillett moved the first resolution, cannog on them to attend the Free Traders gathering, for the purpose of discussing the principles of the system of protection. Mr. Sheriff Coleman was called to the chair, and Mr. Tillett moved the first resolution, the chair, and Mr. Tillett moved the first resolution, and the shundher of t political party in this kingdom, are determined | ranks of the fashionable Free Trade manufacto have the question settled, on a basis at once turing party. On the contrary, we are of opisatisfactory to the Colonies and beneficial to nion that the policy of that party, if fully carried out, will be ultimately more destructive

lemands. In like manner, the only allusion to Colonial seeks to obtain by this challenge to the produc-

that oblivion, which has so long held from that control, which has so long held from public gaze the ancient Red cap and dagger with which the writer made his debut upon the stage of reform. I ought not, perhaps, to sneak of the dead but begins in the stage of the dead but begins in the s speak of the dead, but having introduced them. I may, from charity, in passing, consign them to "repose in peace."

After a description of two writers in the Dispatch-which, to my mind, was a most dear to us, to be again made a prey to the miserable admirable likeness of himself—he proceeds ambition of sham-heroes, and pen-and-ink warriors? -I at least will raise my humble voice against it, thus :---

It has been truly said, that a man's worst enemies are those of his own household ;" and the same may be said, when enemies take the guise of a man's 'friends and fellow-labourers.² The Dispatch, while denouncing not merely myself and Mr. O'Connor, but also the Chartists in general, and the attempt to revive the Chartist agitation in particular, takes care to favourably notice 'the very judi-cious speech of Mr. Clark.' This brings me to the conside ration of a matter of more importance than the stupid and ribald abuse indulged in by the Dispatch.

My answer to this is, that I am of the "household" of Harney only so far as we are both members of the National Charter Association; and, that whilst I am a "fellow labourer," I have long felt, that the manner of labouring pursued by Mr. Harney has been most mischievous and ruinous to our cause, and serviceable to those who make disreputable advocacy an argument against the movements of the working classes. For the compliment paid to me by "Caustic,"—one of the writers in the *Dispatch*—for my speech at the meeting at the London Tavern, I am, of course, not responsible ; but, I nevertheless thank him most sincerely for it, and will add, that his remarks upon the speech of Mr. Harney upon that occasion, have my hearty concurrence, as it is to such speeches that I attribute the disgraceful defeats of the several agitations for the Charter.

Mr. Harney, in stating his reasons for making me the subject of his elevated criticism, observes :-

I feel bound to take this course in consequence of the manner in which Mr. Clark's admirers-the Whig and Sham-Radical Press-gang—have thought fit to echo his sentiments. I have another reason for taking this course. This week Mr. Clark has been addressing public meetings in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and I am creditably informed that his peculiar mission to Manchester was to set 'him-self right with the Manchester men,'-I believe in relation

TO THE DEMOCRATIC WORKING MEN. Mr Fairens, —In the pages of the Northern Star of last Starday there appeared, directed against me, rather more than two columns of the ave now to reply to this characteristic T have now to reply to this characteristic open abuse, and of sly innendo, from the pen of one of its editors, —the famons J. G. HARNEY. I have now to reply to this characteristic efficion : a task so loathsome, that nothing could induce me to stoop to it, but that it may be examined. The efficient is to be store to it, but that it may be examined. The sit would provoke a regulation from some of l ask what does it amount to that they agree with his colleagues on the platform. Mr. Harney in the adults the ablest champions 'to talk glibly about the against mine. This, is another coinage of his ima-belonging to it, from the facts that it has in the Northern Star, and, that in belonging to it, from the facts that it has appeared in the Northern Star, and, that in noticing it I shall be able to call your attention to matters of much more importance to you than the simple question—the dispute between than the simple question detrine the attrained detrine that to proceed with the attrained detrine that to proceed with the attrained detrine that to proceed with the proces-that, if we meant to proceed with the proces-that, if we meant to proceed with the proces-that the detrine the simple detrine the

Had I but the object of personal defence in view, I would have allowed the "Billinsgate" to have found its own level, amidst the other unclean things which have originated, at ledge of some of his previous doings, and had seen destroyed. Let the "oldest and ablest champions" various times, in the same quarter; and with their consequences, not only to the movement ledge of some of the imprison during the movement of the future o a full confidence that it would have passed into itself, but also to the imprisoned victims, many of life of good in the future? And if so, point to the whom were excited by the madness and fury of his means !

his own delinquent conduct, and, therefore, I would not be a party to a repetition of the proceedings which had before brought upon us ruin, and upon the movement shame and dishonour ! Why should

you and I, working men, allow a cause which is and will struggle against every attempt to return to the course of advocacy which has heretofore

MY FRIENDS, —Owing to my connexton to the course of advocacy which has herefore made us a bys-word and a scorn.
My FRIENDS, —Owing to my connexton to the course of advocacy which has herefore means the course of advocacy." Who so admits ? Let him speak for himself, but not for others; for he has no authority to committed its proper light, my horror of the bragger class, T will give you an instance of the bragger class, T will give you an instance of the bragger class, I will and the version of the creaters of the start, the classics when were calculated to first skown to the readers of the size strible of the time sugal in newspaper, are not attogether brake there advocacy." Mark how gener classes the first of the Start, that he attempts to make mere special methance advocacy."
My FRIENDS, —Owing to my connection to answer him a once. Under the theorement of the bragger class. T will all by the increaters of Mr. Ilarney, increment special minimacy, the case of the bragger of the Xinon to the subor of the start, and the creaters of the size stribut of the start of the solution in Ferrary 185, up to the meeting of the Xinon for the size stribut of the with the former sy none, even for ore week, without the counteractive truth on my sereaturd ance of caution match indexes. The stribut of the weak for any. The meas there were a stribut of the assortion of a deputation from that a size stribut of the assortion of a deputation from that the counter will not fail to contrast the tore of the size stribut of the assortion of a deputation from the series of the assortion for the series of the assortion for the series of the stribut of the assortion for the series of the stribut of the assortion for the series of the stribut of the assortion for the stribut of G. W. M. Reynolds, and myself, being appointed to government of the more of the sort of concection I might tion, and to ascertain what were really the inten-tion, and to ascertain what were really the inten-tion of the convention of the sort of concection I might tion, and to ascertain what were really the inten-tion of the convention of the sort of concection I might tion, and to ascertain what were really the inten-tion of the convention of the convent

tion and procession announced for the following Monday, the famous 10th, and against which the government had issued a proclamation, Mr. Har-ney rose and moved, that "whatever might be the intentions of the government, that the deputation intentions of the government, that the deputation beinested to inform the Mark Statements and arguments of my letter, he would give me a "pretty considerable" dose intentions of the government, that the deputation be instructed to inform the Home Secretary, on be-half of the Convention, that both the public meet-ing and the procession shall take place, and that if any interruption be offered by the government, that upon their heads shall rest the consequences." This is not the exact phraseology of the resolution. that upon their neads shall rest the consequences, but himself to that trouble, because from people. This is not the exact phraseology of the resolution, put himself to that trouble, because from people. But it is quite correct in substance. The deputation Harney's well-known love of fair-play, he He adds: "For this abominable idea I did

satisfied when, upon looking back upon the result of our labours for the past ten years, I find the most perceptible of them to be "victims" and "victim funds"—friends in dungeons at home, and in chains abroad—our party scattered, and their hopes all but destroyed. Let the "oldest and ablest champions" to Labour" the funds. "ever lift him into the House of that, if we meant to proceed with the proces-sion, it would be a fight from the moment of sion, it would be a fight from the moment of the houses of Parliament, and for which the honours of a "popular member." "Pro-

My FRIENDS,-Owing to my connexion

speech at the London Tavern :---

Inthe is not the exact phraseology of the resolution, but indicate it is quite correct in substance. The deputation but it is quite correct in substance. The deputation with the generative it is quite correct in substance. The deputation with the under Secretary, Sir D. Le Marchant (who) is solution with the under Secretary, Sir D. Le Marchant (who) is solution with the has worked with the delegates, myself included, in danger. I knew that if this course was carried out it would place in spite of the fact that he has worked with self right with the Manchester men, —I believe in relation to his patriotic conduct at Stepney; it is possible, however, that he may have been trying to 'set himself right'— extreme publicy or privately—in matters with the Under Secretary, Sir D. Le Marchant (who that he may have been trying to 'set himself right'— extreme publicy or privately—in matters with the Under Secretary, Sir D. Le Marchant (who that he may have been trying to 'set himself right'— extreme publicy or privately—in matters with the Under Secretary, Sir D. Le Marchant (who that he may have been trying to 'set himself right'— extreme to the councel), the Attorney-General, and the resures nor money to travel about the country. I must address you through the only medium open to me—the address you through the government intended to the fact that he has worked with the goes on to describe the 'abovo' as a "foul and atrocious sentiment;" as "anopinion more suited to savages than an enlightened commu-resty plainly intimating that he intended his address you through the government in ended to enforce the law as they called it, and the deputation in reply, protic Press. Passing over the vapid nonsense about the "Press-gang," under whose justifiable rebukes Mr. Harney: Is smarting, Lean assure you that the attret to the Convention, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Harney: Samarting, Lean assure you that the attret to the Convention, the pressent; either way he is self-to the Convention, the pressent; either way he is self-to the Convention, the govern-sourd date of berowever. The above sentiment. Mr. Clark and his friended in his to the Convention, the pressent to the converse to the govern-to the Convention, the govern-to the Convention, the govern-to the Convention to the gover "Press-gang," under whose justifiable rebukes Mr. Harney is smarting, I can assure you that the attri-buted motive of my recent visit to the north is a pure fabrication, as the men of Manchester and pure fabrication as the men Leeds can testify. "Set my self right with the men of Manchester" for my "patrotic" conduct at the Stepney meeting. Ay, indeed, if it were necessary, the best mode of setting myself right at Manchester, would be by doing the same thing there -should similar circumstances occur—as I had the -should similar circumstances occur—as I cannot give a civil answer, or write a civil views, and against mine. This is another Mr. Clark himself, to take my share in the forth- tyrants on Switzerland, I wrote :--Saturday, the Sth, a note was handed to me in the handwriting of Mr. Harney, inviting me to meet him at a public-house in the neighbourhood of him at a public-house in the neighbourhood of him at a public-house in the neighbourhood of him at a public meeting of Englishmen him at a public meeting a and propose such resolutions as were proposed by him at a public-nouse in the neighbourhood of the place where the Convention met, that notwithanding that to those parties he owes could be found that would sanction such an should not have selected Mr. Clark and his internal to the place where the Convention met, that is internal to be the witnesses of my fears. I admit, that the bread he eats, was not very likely to write opinion, as that which Mr. Harney delights to though guided by a pure motive and a desire only a decent reply to a man who had sounded the call his own." What is the use of Mr. Clark to serve the interests of the movement, I was, the male adults generally are well versed in the use of depths of his political duplicity, and forced the writing about "could," and "would," when nevertheless, "incautious" in the nife, and the natural features of the country give ins against even the formidable "L'Ami" himself. But Mr. Harney says, "that, unlike me, he has neither the leisure nor the money to travel about the country." Mr. Harney knew, when he wrote those words, that his income was nearly doubly my superior. to means, he was nearly doubly my superior. But it served his *noble* purpose to *insinuate*—what his eraven heart would not permit him to say, and the chose to leave the inference, rather the purpose to insinuate form the platform, I heard from his has, a the prevented to have has the trembling, and with a manner, anything the chose to leave the inference, rather the platform, I heard from his has, a the chose to leave the inference, rather the platform, I heard from his has, a the chose to leave the inference, rather the inference to a consistent with the world. The science for the the stat I appeared at the above named He pretends that I appeared at the above named Mr. Clark introduces the revelation which, meeting "pale and trembling," and adds, that in of Mr. O'Connor, the denunciations levelled he imagines is destined to crush me, with a spite of my "begging entreaties," it was decided and metal, the triumph, however vile their cause. In sneer about my being brave and daring in the that matters should take their course. It is impossible for me, at this moment, to communicate with convention of 1848; meaning by this sneer, heard of the "Ship-yard" conspiracy, where he was said to have been absent, upon a certain occasion in 1839, when the police presented themselves, and the gutters," have also his "hearty con-clause over the very best circumstantial of the gutters," have also his " hearty con-glance over the report of the proceedings of currence?" I shall presently remind you of that body as published in the Northern Star, was daily in the company of John West, Samuel pected to have been upon that occasion. I had heard of his invitation to the working classes, in the same year, to "tuck up their sleeves and go at it." I knew that he was, at that time, set down when I come to notice his raking up of dead when I come to notice his raking up of dead resolution which he professes to quote, word appeal to them whether, from the first moment to combat, not against the tools of tyrants, and buried calumnies. Mr. Clark is proud of for word, and which he says, I moved, never the last, they ever saw me as described by Clark, being the pet of the Dispatch; and in one part of his letter vaunts of his influence at Manchester. I will here quote from the re-wort of a speech on this very subject, delivered the delivered to the Dispatch is influence at magination. It was not on Thursday the sixth of April, that the deputation was sent to the the design of the delivered to the delivered t port of a speech on this very subject, delivered Home Office, buton Friday the seventh. At the to now-but on his liberation I doubt not that he by a man who can command the attention of meeting of the convention that morning, Mr. will do me justice. You have read Clark's account assemblages at Manchester, far larger than T. M. Wheeler moved, "That the convention of my demeanour on Saturday evening. If I was any that would listen to Mr. Clark. Mr. should issue a proclamation declaring their deshould issue a proclamation declaring their delater I should have been still more afraid, Well, termination to hold their meeting on Monday that (Sunday) evening, I was with Clark and others, on Sunday evening, January 20th, observed notwithstanding the foolish proclamation of in company with Mr. O'Connor and a friend of his the Government, and notice of the police." (whose name I will not drag into this discussion), at Mr. Cuffay seconded the motion, which was supported by the following delegates in the fol-lowing order :-Messra, West, Child Adams lowing order :- Messrs. West, Child, Adams, of delegates? On the contrary, I was in attendance Shaw, Stevenson, Cochrane, Bolwell, Watson, before many others, and when the roll was called I Wilkinson, O'Connor, Kydd, Ernest Jones, answered to my name. On leaving the Institution, M'Carthy, Francis, Reynolds, Clark, Aston, Lightowler, Wild, Dixon, Fussell, Donovan, in John-street, I took my place next to Mr. O'Connor, on the front seat of the carriage. - Arrived at Harney. And why ? Because he had defended the brave ouvriers of Paris, whom the Dispatch called the 'vagabonds of the gutters — the gallant fellows who had shouldered their muskets and for three nights guarded the property of the bourgeoise in the streets of Paris, during the strife and tumult, consequent on revolution. Because Mr. Julian Harney had advocated national property in land. Because, in fact, he wished to open the eyes of the many, to the trickery and humbug of the Financial Reformers. It mite Mr. Olarly a street of the financial Reformers. Kennington Common, I accompanied Messrs. West has represented me to be; supposing that every and Reynolds to address the Irish section of the circumstance in my political life from "Ship-yard," had alluded to foreigners; he could assure meeting; and my speech is on record in the Star. them that nothing but the most profound re- Turn to that speech and see if it betrayed sympspect prevailed in their breasts for the rights toms of fear ? Ask Messrs. West and Reynolds to do with the question of Clark's efforts to make of Englishmen, and they would refrain from how I conducted myself in their company. That either on the Saturday evening, or any It suits Mr. Clark's purpose to "pass attending the procession, for reasons he need other occasion, I appeared "pale and "trembling," over the vapid nonsense about the press-gang," not state. He wished no armed men to sur- or at all conducted myself as represented by "under whose justifiable rebuke," he says, round him." Several other delegates sup-"Mr. Harney is smarting !" Poor fellow ! It ported the motion, which was then carried. I knew that he was penning gross untruths, falsehoods and you to the true question at issue is too evident he is smarting. In my letter, I am next reported as reading an article from without any foundation—any excuse, save the too transparent to mislead. Some friends deplace stated that "Mr. Clark's admirers—the Whig the Times of that day, and appealing to the his inveterate hatred. and sham radical press-gang—had thought fit Convention to denounce the editor of that The Red Cap, the dagger, the tucking up the to echo his sentiments." And I added, com- paper as a "base calumniator." Mr. Rey- sleeves, the Ship-yard conspiracy, are with the exand as ere now he himself has declared. The "Mr. G. J. Harney supported the motion, My DEAR HARNEY,-I will at once say, what I have often said, that a more manly defence than yours was never Thine fraternally, madē, WILLIAM BEESLEY. peacefully and legally." The motion was car-Kirkdale Prison, March 21st, 1849. ried. MY DEAR HABNEY,-I cannot think that the portion Every one will see that there is the greatest possible distinction between a formal resolu-Yours truly, JAMES LEACH.

tection to Labour' has hitherto been the prime be said this should have been foreseen when has the least knowledge of Julian Harney's public or pri-

failures of preceding efforts have been ad-mitted to have been incautious advocacy." back to my words, not my resolution, for I have but just returned from a tour through the principal moment of the real moveexpect. In London, several persons who well know the man, warned me, that although it would be impossible for him to refute the statements and arguments of my letter, he Mr. Clark quotes the following from my the hopelessness of the procession, I did then desire to abandon the public meeting. Why?

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 destroyed. Let the "oldest and ablest champions" answer; are we not to have something more pro-ifie of good in the future? And if so, point to the means!
 tection to Labour? has hitherio been the prime be said this should have been foreseen when the convention voted the proclamation in reply to the police. True. It was undoubtedly are demanding protection—veritable 'labour miscarriage of our former attempts, and foremost amongst the most stupid and mischievous of the the Ten Hours Bill a verity. Seeing that Mr. Clark is an aspirant for Parliamentary honours, it is to be hoped that on this question of "Labours" he will "tak a thought an". Mr. Clark avers. that "the causes of the failures of preceding efforts have been ad The babur? have been ad-the protection in the prime be said this should have been foreseen when the convention voted the proclamation in reply to the police. True. It was undoubtedly arash act to defy our enemy, without first well considering our own strength and his. I shared in the rashness of that a more pure or single and more legislative protection, in order to make the Ten Hours Bill a verity. Seeing that Mr. Clark is an aspirant for Parliamentary honours, it is to be hoped that on this question of "Labours" wasns" he will "tak a thought an" mend."
 Mr. Clark avers. that "the causes of the the interpreted of the convention of the prime state of the proclamation in reply to the police. True. It was not the authoof the proclamation in reply arash act to defy our enemy, without first well considering our own strength and his. I the high esterm in which I hold the patriotism and worter of the proclamation in reply well considering our own strength and his. I the high esterm in which I hold the patriotism and weight of the proclamation in reply well considering our own strength and his. I have but justified in asserting. Have seen of him, I an for face to face with the forowent form at the there the prime the high este applause.

Contrast the above speech with the now brutal

honour and gratification of having done at Stepney. Let the emissaries of the Tories go to Manchester, and propose such resolutions as were proposed by

he chose to leave the inference, rather than openly assert that I was paid by your enemies to proceed upon a tour of self-defence. The meanness of this and cowardice. Mr. Harney, in further reference to the Stepney meetings, says :---

I meddle not with the question at issue between Mr. Clark and Mr. Kydd ; but must say that the treatment experienced by Richard Oastler .- the victorious champion of the Factory Children, and the life-long defender of the claims of Labour-was disgraceful to all concerned. The readers of this journal must have blushed to see the report of that meeting in the Northern Star; a journal in which Mr. Oastler advocated 'Protection to Labour' years before Thomas Clark could have imagined he would ever become a 'leader,' and the associate of 'respectable reformers'; and when, probably, his ideas on the question of Labour's wants were widely different from what they seem to be now

The feeling excited at the meeting, was entirely owing to the shallow pretext by which it was sought, in the name of the "Trades," to cheat the working classes into an alliance with the Tory Protectionists, and the disgust of the people at seeing a mixture of professed Chartists and Socialists lending themselves to the miserable scheme. That Richard Oastler was not heard at length was no fault of mine, as I several times tried to induce the meeting to hear him out, but all to no purpose, as they declared that they had heard enough, and were fully satisfied of the corrupt character of the meeting. I have respected Mr. Oastler ever since I have known him ; and had Mr. Oastler presented himself in less questionable company, and upon a more upright occasion, I am satisfied that the same meeting would have listened to him with delight. I will not notice the small wit of the allusion to "respectable reformers," but will say, that my opinions of laalways been, and that the insinuation of a change

G. J. Harney. which relates to his own insignificant "protest"

vened for the purpose of inaugurating the new move- your "own households," and seated at your "own income, or his mode of expenditure. I have tion, such as Mr. Clark has invented, adopted mired the manly and honourable manner in which you an honourable position; and, though I am aware ment for the Charter, and that it was held in the hearths," when surrounded by your own offspring, stated the fact, that I have neither leisure nor by, and binding the Convention, and the ex acquitted yourself. money for travelling about the country. Mr. pression of a mere individual sentiment, for very heart of the city of London; and that, after the | in what state of mind must the writer, Harney, have that my career has not been free from error, I can I can now understand who was the creature that proudly say, that I have ever preferred principle to Clark seems to have both. He is a lucky which the body at large could not be held rereverses of 1848, it was highly desirable that the been, when he penned the following diabolical adspeakers should have adopted such a tone as would have inspired the country, not only with hope in personal considerations ; and, therefore, may safely Most probably it will not be on the barricade, nor in the man. Whether his travelling charges are sponsible. The Convention not having passed poisoned the ear of Mr. O'Con Most probably it will not be on the barricade, nor in the defenders of deady breach, nor on the tented field that the defenders of defrayed from his own private purse, or by justice will henceforth combat the slaves of blood-reeking tyranny. If they would succeed, they must fall on the employers of the assassin-soldiery in their own hearths. The ployers of the assassin-soldiery in their own hearths. The universal rising of the Protetarians—the holy war of the meantime, it may be most convenient to against the tools of tyrants, but the tyrants the meantime, it may be most convenient to the good work which must next be wrought, and to prepare the people for which, is the sacred mission of all true of the good work which, is the sacred mission of all true of the property is the sacred mission of all true of the charter. Mean the terms the sacred mission of all true of the charter workert? against his concaused that defy the utmost malice of my enemies. their zeal, but also with reliance upon their wisdom I am, and discretion. The causes of the failures of pre-ceding efforts, have been admitted to have been Men of the Working Democracy, One of your own Order; G. JULIAN HARNEY. incautious advocacy, and the consequent opportu-nity for the employment of government spies. The place, too, at which the meeting was held, ren-dered necessary even more than ordinary caution. Jan. 31, 1850. THE SHIP "PALERMO;" on Saturday, from Can-Besides, we had prejudices to destroy, and enemies ton, Captain Campbell, bound for London, was to convert, we had a mangled reputation to repair, Star office), and other old Chartists can testify, entirely wrecked off the coast near Dane, five my "insignificant protest" against his con- scrupulous opponent. reformers!!! that not for one day did I shrink from the per- leagues from Boulogne. The erew, consisting an and all things combined to make bombastical rant and an image combined to make comparison and the comparison of the state of things what think you of that? Was and sanguinary expressions, not only distasteful, but absolutely criminal. In the teeth of all these reasons Mr. Harney, in his usual style, sneered at the friends of the "little Charter." as he termed eighteen persons and three passengers, were saved formance of my duties. The "personal chastise A CITY OF MANY CHURCHES-The Cincinnati ment" is purely and simply the coinage of Mr. Clark's imagination. But why would he, in the blindness of his hatred, stumble upon Sheffield? No edition of Marat would bring about ? A sacred misthe friends of the "little Charter," as he termed sion" indeed, he has chalked out for all "true re- London. His attempt to exculpate himself of the Convention to hold a meeting and proseventeen churches, 1,800 church members, and and in allusion to his favourite doctrine of "blood formers !" I am not aware if Madam Tussaud has from the charge of having called up that hosin her "Chamber of Horrors" a depository of literary atrocities, but if she has, I think the above contribution from the Chartist Septembrist; would in her "Chamber of Horrors" a depository of literary atrocities, but if she has, I think the above contribution from the Chartist Septembrist; would in her "Chamber of Horrors" a depository of literary atrocities, but if she has, I think the above contribution from the Chartist Septembrist; would in her "Chamber of Horrors" a depository of literary atrocities, but if she has, I think the above lence and systematic fury," preventing the did moments of the Chartist Septembrist; would in her "Chartist Septembrist; would council, when he backed out of his election contest council when her backe for blood," said :-e lence and systematic fury," preventing the lence and systematic fury," preventing the the adoption of that proclamation. What I Trades and other parties joining the Chartist did propose you shall now learn.
I the adoption of that proclamation. What I Trades and other parties joining the Chartist did propose you shall now learn.
I tis by his own conduct in the present, that obstructions have been set in the way of the trades co-operating with the Chartists. He takes credit to himself, for having saved the Trades from being cheated into an alliance with the thanks of the Convention be given to
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<p He repeated, there was no need to despair of France, and contribution from the Chartist Septembrist; would when France moved, she moved the world. The people of Europe would rise again, and then they would treat their pitiless and remorseless enemies as they deserved, be a valuable acquisition. One more extract from the letter of Mr. Harney, and show them that mercy their oppressors had dealt to and I have done. He says :--the people. Mr. Clark, in his speech 'as spoken'-though not as re-ported in the Star-declared that he desired 'to stand out in bold relief' from the writer of this letter. I desire he For this abominable idea I did express my most unmitigated abhorrence, and this I did with the more readiness from a knowledge of some of the antecereadiness from a knowledge of some of the antece-dents of its author. What, then, was this the strain foes should imagine me to be of the same school as Thomas in which to introduce a new and improved agitation on behalf of the People's Charter?—Could not the interer of this foul and arcocious sentiment have found any more convenient a place than at a meeting of Chartist, for the expression of an ophilen, more suited to gavages than an enlightened community

-should similar circumstances occur-as I had the on Thursday, the 6th ; and upon the afternoon of Manchester, whom I went to conciliate, will be at evening, after the adjournment of that body. their post, and there I will be also with my I accordingly repaired to the appointed place, and "patriotic" amendment, and ready to carry it against even the formidable "L'Ami" himself.

ing members of the Convention, all of whom had, proposition to retire before the opposition of the govern-ment, and to abandon both the public meeting at Kennington Common, and also the procession ! I conduct can be equalled by nothing but its infamy had never before been mixed up in anything of a dangerous character, with this man, but I had nation of the attempted revival of Chartism,

arrested his colleagues, and where he also was expected to have been upon that occasion. I had t;" I knew that he was, at that time, set down throughout the country as a spy, owing to the extravagance, and bloodthirstiness of his language, and the fact of his continued security when his more moderate compeers were safely lodged in gaol. I knew that in 1842, he was accused of playing the part of a "Puling Spooney," in the proceedings of the Convention at Manchester; I knew that the working classes of Sheffield, on that same occasion, were so exasperated at his duplicity and betrayal of them, as they regarded it-first exciting them by the brutality of his language, and when his position with them became dangerous, trying to skulk from the post of "honor"-that they would have inflicted personal chastisement upon him, had he not kept himself out of their reach. I say, I knew most of these things upon the authority of "some of the oldest and ablest men in the movement," but I had never before been personally a witness of a trial of his valour.

I objected to the abandonment of the intended meeting, especially, as not only dangerous to our cause, but also as an act of cowardice on our parts, bour's wants are the same now as they have personally, and it was decided, in spite of the begging entreaties of Mr. Harney, that matters should be conveyed in the above paragraph, is another of the allowed to take their course. On Monday morning, inventions of the noble-minded and truth-loving Mr. the 10th, it was agreed by the Convention, previous to starting for Kennington Common, that the Exe-I hasten over that part of Mr. Harney's letter entire Committee - of which it will be allowed 1 was the most active member,-Mr. M'Grath being against my conduct at Stepney, and his threat of chairman, Mr. Doyle secretary to the Convention, the disposition of the Trades, whom I there saved from disgrace and sale; and in reply to his query, respecting the probability of any but the Trades passed over a day, the glory of which consisted in joining us in our demand for the Charter, I answer, the answer which it gave to swaggering braggarts, that had it not been for the criminal violence and sus-tematic fury of himself, and men of his stamp, that lence and bloodshed. And this, my friends, is the

day, September 15th, 1849, and ask yourselves if, in

Why not add, that the remarks on the speech against the Chartists generally, the condem-Walter Cooper, speaking at Farringdon Hall, that :---

Mr. Clark had been lauded in the Dispatch of to-day. (Hisses.) Now, God preserve him from envying Mr. Clark the praises of the Dispatch, as, if the Dispatch were to eulogise him, he should begin wondering what damnable deed he had committed. Neither did he envy Mr. Clark the position he would hold in the estimation of the working classes. But the *Dispatch* at the same time had made a most villanous and dastardly attack upon Mr. Julian Harney. And why? Because he had defended the brave

I have no wish to meddle with Mr. Clark's

though enormous—could be soon outmatched by the num-berless hordes of Russia, Austria, and Prussia—to say no of war has now reached a perfection which ensures to these days a Wallace could not exist for a week, and a Tyler would be crushed the moment he raised the stan-dard of revolt. Were Switzerland again enslaved, I doubt if even a Tell could redcem her.

Most probably it will not be on the barricade. nor in the deadly breach, nor on the tented field, that the defenders of justice will henceforth combat the slaves of blood-seek ing Tyranny. If they would succeed they must fall upen the employers of the assassin-soldiery in their own households, and compat the enemies of Freedom on their own hearths. The universal rising of the Proletarians—the holy war of the Labourers against all their opppressors—the but the tyrants themselves, is the good work which must next by wrought; and to prepare the people, for which is the sacred mission of all true Reformers.

These sentiments are mine, and though I stood alone I would not shrink from avowing them; but I do not stand alone. Mr. Clark may affect to hold up his hands in horror, and shout "diabolical" he may excite the Press-gang to raise the howl of "bloody democracy," but I have the best assurance, that those sentiments are approved of by n majority of the veritable democrats; who can dis-tinguish between "private assassination," and the killing by the people, in self defence, of wholesale assassins-ruffians who train and pay their human machines to murder the people, and "mow down in masses.

Writing this letter within three hours of the paper going to press, I am compelled to leave some matters unnoticed, which otherwise I would have done ample justice to. A word on one subject ere conclude. Supposing that I were all that Clark to the "private meeting," had been exactly as stated by Mr. Clark, let me ask you what has that Chartism subservient to the middle class movement? All this cloud of words --- "Red Cap," "Ship-yard," "Sheffield," "private meeting," "private assassination," "bloody democracy," That he has shirked. It is his policy; but a policy this contention. Let those who do so, bear in mind, that this strife was commenced by " the plat-

form violence and stupidity" of Thomas Clark. the Trades, and many, even above the Trades, man, who instead of appearing before us in sack-would have been, long since, in our ranks, and that cloth, doing penance for his crimes against our This contest, though an evil for the moment, will menting on the Stepney meeting, "one fact nolds moved :---" That a deputation be de- ception of the first named which I have never dis-should not be lost sight of; Mr. Clark was spatched to Sir George Grey, to acquaint the and as over he bimself. be productive of good. To the people generally it the term "Chartist," instead of having become cause, has actually had the audacity to appear again can matter little or nothing whether one or both of allied with folly and madness, would have been the upon our platform, and there to degrade us all in designation by which all good and patriotic men would have delighted to have been known. Men in my affair with Mr. O'Connor respecting Repub-biest to be of the principles at issue, is a do not object to the Charter in itself, so much as they dislike to be known as "Chartists," because of the guillotine, as the engine of a they dislike to be known as "Chartists," because the past career of the movement has been stained the past career of the movement has been stain matter of the utmost importance. At this moment I anticipate a period of popular delusion, unequalica since the Reform Bill movement; but, the day of Chartists, for moving Charter amendments at that delusion over, the misled people will do justice been belched forth by the Harneys, and the various and who. a short time ago, actually recommended the Anti Corn Law meetings." Mr. Clark, but wished the Government to be informed on their deceivers. For myself I have no fear. Mo risings and riotings to which their writings and PRIVATE ASSASSINATION through the columns in his dignity, passes over all this as " vapid that they had resolved to hold a processionlife has been a series of struggles, and the present speeches have given occasion. This brings me to of the Star, as the best means of establishing his fa-the London Tavern, and the cause of the dissent to vourite scheme of "Justice" and "Fraternity."- more matters in my letter, unnoticed by him. with Mr. Clark and those who direct him, will not he the last. Years before Thomas Clark was heard more matters in my letter, unnoticed by him, which I gave utterance upon the occasion of the meeting which was held there. You must understand, that the meeting was conof, I made my entrance into public life-not with Read the following extract from the letter of "L'Ami du Peuple," in the Northern Star of Saturvouches for his discretion. O'Connor's letter, referring to the Lancaster trials, can be the "red cap," but as a worker and sufferer in the intended to apply to you. I am certain, that every man who struggle for a Free Press. By years of industry witnessed your conduct on that occasion, must have ad and devotion to the demogratic cause. I have some

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 1,034, and exhibit a decrease of 122 on those of the previous week. A comparison of the same weeks of former years shows that the mortality has not been so low as at the present time since 1846; in the early part of the years 1847.9 the deaths ranged weekly from 1,200 to about 1,450. The average of corresponding weeks in ten previous years (1840-9) is 1,089, or, if a correction be made for increase of population, 1,183, compared with which the present return shows a decrease of 49 deaths. The deaths from consumption were 128, or rather less than the average. Amongst other fatal diseases, bronchitis is now predominant, and last week carried off 121 persons, a number which, though less than in the week before, exceeds by 51 the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks of former years. It is worthy of remark that this complaint, which has exceedingly in-creased during the last six years, has, since 1844, produced at this season a weekly mortality more than fourfold its former amount. Pneumonia was fatal to only 78 persons last week (a great majority of whom were children), whilst the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks is 109 : this disease, though it has fluctuated in its weekly numbers from 64 to 156, has not shown the same disposition as bronchitis to increase during later years. The deaths of 7 nonagenarians were registered last week; of these, a woman at the age of 96 years, and a man at 99. The deaths of 105 persons were registered in workhouses; 57 in hospitals; and 13 in the two royal hospitals, amongst whom were 7 pensioners at Greenwich, who died between the 18th and 24th of January, at various ages, from 37 to 84. The mortality from epidemics continues to be com-paratively low, though measles and diarrhea (from the former there having been 28 deaths, and from the latter 14), are about the average : 11 children died of croup. The mean daily reading of the barometer at Greenwich was above 30 in. on the first five days of the week; the mean of the week was 30 050. The mean daily temperature rose from 29 deg. on Sunday to 45 deg. on Friday ; the mean of the week was 35 deg. 5 min., which is rather less than the average of the same week in seven years. The mean temperature was 9 deg. below the average of the same day, on Monday ; on Friday it was 8deg. above it.

THE WEST LONDON UNION AGAIN .- On the 24th THE WEST LONDON UNION AGAIN.—On the 24th ult., Mr. Payne, the city coroner, held an inquest at the West London Union Workhouse. Smithfield, upon the body of Jane Canton, aged sixty. From the evidence of Ann Desmond, of No. 10, Fox-and-Knot-court, West-Smithfield, it appeared that the deceased, a widow, had been for the last four months residing with her brother, at No. 17, in the same court. The deceased's brother had a wife and five children, and during that period been out of work, the family had had nothing for their support save 25. 6d. from the above workhouse, and two loaves weekly. The deceased had had allowed her a 2lb. lost weekly and 61., which was all she had to keep her from starvation, but this allowance was refused to the deceased the week preceding her death. The deceased informed witness that Mr. Miller, the relieving officer, told her she should have nothing from that house, and to be off about her business. This was communicated to witness by the deceased en the previous Saturday, and witness saw no more of her till the following Wednesday, when a little girl, the daughter of deceased's brother, came to witness to ask for a drink of water for her father and mother, who were dying, upon which witness went to the attic of No. 17, where she found the father, (Charles Devlin), his wife, and four of the children stretched on the bare boards, and quite insensible, and, as witness thought, dead, they were so chalky in the face. Witness ran off to the workhouse, and when she returned with the assistance she had propreceding death, and when he saw them he was shocked at their emaciated appearance, and at once perceived that the case was one of starvation. He asked the wife of Devlin how she felt, and she replied in a feeble tone, "I'm hungry-hungry:" He part the same question to the deceased, and she answered, "I've a pain in the stomach, from hunzer." There was neither fire, bed, nor anything else to keep out cold, save the few wretched racs upon their bodies. Witness, by the direction of Mr. Hutchinson, gave the man Devlin 1s., and an order upon Mr. Miller, the relieving officer, for immediate re'ief of the whole family. The amount given by the officer was Is. 6d., which, with the Is. given by witness, made half-a-crown, and out of that Devlin had to pay 2s. 3d. rent the same evening. Witness saw no more of the family, as they required nothing but food, which ought to have been supplied. From that evening, however, the family had but three pennyworth of bread between them up to the Wednesday, when the death of the woman Canton was discovered. They were obliged to pay the rent out of the halfcrown, or they wou'd have been turned out of doors the same night. How they survived till the Wednesday he could not imagine.—The jury thought the case a most inhuman one, and they hoped Mr. Miller was present to explain his conduct.—Mr. Thompson, master of the workhouse, replied that Mr. Miller had Heffs his situation in the Union, and he could not say where he was to be found.—Dr. Hutchinson, of Farringdon-street, was of opinion that the deceased died of chronic affection of the chest, no doubt hastened by want of food.-The man Devlin and his wife were examined, but it was too painfully apparent that their minds had undergone an unfavourable change from the privations they had endured; the cadaverous looks of both caused a shudder among the jury. The coroner having informed the jury that, with the surgeon's opinion, the verdict must be natoral death. for that, however reprehensib'e the conduct of the officer might be, that opinion exculpated him in law, the jury, after a long deliberation, returned the following verdict :-- " That the deceased died from chronic affection of the chest, and that death was greatly accelerated by want of the common necessaries of DEATH OF A MISER. - Oa Saturday Mr. II. W Wakley held an inquest at the Rose of Normandy, High-street, Marylebone, on Sampson Seares, aged sixty-three. The deceased, who had lived for twenty-three years in the garret of the Rose of Normandy, was allowed by the Servants' Royal Oak Club 3s. 6d a week. Although possessed of £1,800, in the funds he scarcely allowed himself the necessaries of life, and his room, as well as his body, presented revolting evidence of voluntary starvation. Two years ago a relative gave him two finnel shirts, which at his death remained untouched in his box. The coroner expressed it to be his opinion that deceased had starved himself to death. - Verdict " Natural Death." MELANCHOLY AFFAIR .- On the 25th. ult, Mr. W. Carter went into a long inquiry at the Smith's manner: The deceased was the wife of a lighterman residing at No. 5, Emerson-place Bankside. On New Year's eve the deceased was confined with of the 5th ult. when symptoms of delirium came on. station in Fleet-street, to be identified. Deceased was frequently seen by Mr. Caudle, the surgeon, of Great Guilford-street, who gave the nurse particular orders not to leave the deceased a moment, nor to let her go from her sight. The deceased became so much worse that a relation went for Mr. Candle, who attended, and found the deceased was so alarmingly altered, and in such a dangerous condition, that he questioned the nurse as to what she had been giving her, when she admitted that she had Candle having remonstrated with the nurse, left the room, and shortly after his departure the deceased got out of bed and asked the nurse to let her go below to see her husband, who was asleep in the found the street-door open, and the deceased mi sing with only her night-dress on. An alarm was raised, and every search made for her, and although every possible effort was made, the deceased was not dia-

on the previous night, in an apparently comfortable districts, took place with state. Of late he had suffered severely from illness, convent, and was witnessed and joined in by several it galloped away across the field. His escape was and was constantly saying he must come to the of the lady's friends. An appropriate sermon was few seconds, when the train struck the van with

evening last a highly respectable jury were em-panelled before Mr. M. Wakley, at the George Inn. Walham-green, to inquire into the circumstances, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was re-

death of Mr. H. Arteria, an account of which ap-perty was destroyed. The various wharves along the further damage being done. Fortunately no habi-perty was destroyed. The various wharves along the further damage being done. Fortunately no habi-perty was destroyed immense sheets of water, timber tation was near the line, or the loss of life might peared in the Northern Star of Saturday last. Inver presented infinence sneets of water, timber tation was near the line in the jury having viewed the body, Mr. A. C. and other articles being forced about with the have been most serious. Strength of the tide, whilst the small craft lying on BOAT UPSET AND For the shores of the Thames were either filled with On Saturday last a fatal water enforced into the other strength of the tide, where the shores of the the shores of the time of the shores of the shores of the time of the shores of the shores of the time of the shores of the shores of the time of the shores of the time of the shores of the time of the shore bim. About fifteen months ago deceased had a water or forced into the open streets. In Lambeth severe fit of brain fever, and since that he been in a and the two adjoining parishes property worth many severe fit of brain fever, and since that he over in a since two adjoining particles property worth many very desponding state of mind. He thought that his thousand pounds was destroyed. In the Commer-circumstances were much more unfavourable than the cial, Belvidere, and York-roads, a vast deal of they really were. His business was that of a picture damage was done. In the Crescent of Belviderethey really were. His business was that of a picture unmage was upne. In the orestent of Belvidere-dealer, and though it had not been as profitable lately as some years since, it was anything but un-favourable. Witness could only ascribe the act to h's depression of spirits. Witness had not seen the deceased for a fortnight before death.- J. Newman, of 2 Arundel tract Harmsefet demand the the track to being full of water, while the residents were anxdeceased for a fortnight before death.-J. Newman, of 3, Arundel-street. Haymarket, deposed that he was servant to the deceased, at his exhibition gallery, in George-street. Last saw the deceased alive on Thursday, the 24th ult., when he asked witness to get him some charcoal, and to be sure to bring large lumps, as he wanted to air the rooms. Witness brought the charcoal, and at one o'clock he left the visitation. So doen did the waten viscin the deceased by the jumps, as ne wanted to air the rooms. Witness brought the charcoal, and at one o'clock he left the deceased to go to dinner, and intended returning at two o'clock, but was told by his master that he need not come back that day as there was nothing doing. The witness knew of his master having borrowed a brazier, and about three weeks ago he asked witness to get him one, but he failed to get it. On the Fri day morning witness came to the gallery at nine day morning witness came to the gallery at nine presented broad sheets of water, in many place being o'clock, and finding the door open, his master's hat gloves, and keys on the table, he imagined that he Rotherhithe a vast amount or damage has been had arrived from his house at Kensington earlier than done. It would be impossible to give a list of the usual. After a short time witness went up to a little whole of the premises injured, as scarcely a buildlumber room, and finding the door fastened looked ing on either side of the river escaped, and the half-past ten. About three o'clock in the morning

turned.

death must have taken place about six hours before he was discovered. Witness saw the brazier close by deceased's head; it was cold, and contained nothing deceased is head; it was cold, and contained nothing he was discovered. Witness saw the brazier close by deceased's head; it was cold, and contained nothing het die which on Tuesday caused so much damage along the bank of the Thames, produced similar but the ashes of charcoal. He at once gave his disastrous results on a large portion of the eastern the heart. The jury returned a verdict accordingly. opinion that death had been caused by the fumes of coast. The Medway, like the Thames, was much Sir Felix was a wealthy distiller, and served the charcoal. The room was prepared so that no air swollen-the water overflowed the banks, and in- office of sheriff of London in 1828-9; he was also charcoal. The room was prepared so that no air could be admitted.—The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicde by inhaling" was the highest tide that had been experienced for carbonic acid gas, while in a state of temporary insanity."

DEATH OF A WEALTHY AND ECCENTRIC LADY.— On Tuesday evening Mr. H. M. Wakley held at the York, New-road, Marylebone, a protracted inquiry touching the death of Martha Joachim, an unmar-ried lady, late of 27, York-buildings, aged sixty-two. The jury proceeded to view the body, but had to heart a sudden retreat until a bulk der balancier. DEATH OF A WEALTHY AND ECCENTRIC LADY .secured. It was shown in evidence that on the Ist of the coast. of June, 1808, deceased's father, an officer in the Life Guards, was murdered and robbed in the occurred on Wednesday evening in Baker's-road, Regent's-park. A reward of £300 was offered for the murderer, who was apprehended with the pro-perty upon him, and executed. In 1825 a suitor of helpless condition as rendered her incapable of when she returned with the assistance she had pro-cured found that the deceased was quite dead and cold.—Mr. Harris (assistant surgeon to Mr. Hut-chinson) said, he was applied to by the brother of the deceased to visit his wife and family on the Saturday in white, and never going out. A charwoman oc-chinson while a child, and two cats. Her house was filled with images of soldiers in lead, which she filled with images of soldiers in lead, which she filled with images of soldiers in lead, which she filled with images of soldiers in lead, which she filled with images of soldiers in lead, which she filled with images of soldiers in lead, which she filled with images of soldiers in lead. Which she filled with images of soldiers in lead, which she called her "body-guards." When the collectors called for their taxes, they had to cross the garden-wall to gain admission. Last week, a man named Long, who said he was her cousin, visited her daily, and left at nick the fire was discovered by a heighbour passing at the time, who, smelling it, feared it might proceed from the room of the old woman, and, after calling assistance, and the door being frightfully burnt as scarcely to be recognised. a dirty bed in the parlour. Mr. Norton surgeon, verdict in accordance with Mr. Norton's opinion. After the inquest, the jury, accompanied by de ceased's relatives, examnied the house, every window and door of which was bolted and well secured That precaution she adopted in consequence of thieves having broken into and robbed the house a of £50 each, deeds, leases of property, and life amounting in the whole to the total sum of £13,000 in the same state as they were at her mother's death. | actual amount embezzled remains yet to be seen. night Mr. Wm. Payne held an inquest at the White which have neglected enrolment are holders of Hart, Abchurch-lane, on the body of Mr. Joseph the books which have not yet come in, and that this Ivon Winstanley, aged fifty-eight, an outfitter, of No. 54, King William-street, London Bridge, who committed suicide. Mr. W. Buckle, chemist, of render themselves liable to penalties. On this ac-Mr. R. Wass, of 51, King William-street, said that and William Johnson, was held on Monday before he saw deceased about three days before his death. On Tuesday afternoon he was called into deceased's house, when he heard that he was dead, and that at trates. Mr. Aspinall, barrister, of Liverpool, bottle, labelled with the essential oil of almonds, had been found in his pocket. He had suffered much in mind lately, on account of his business not Johnson; Mr. Whitby appearing on behalf of Mr. prospering. A verdict was returned of "Temporary Insanity." to them sati-factory. fifty years of age, who was very meanly attired, entered the first recess on the western side of Black-Arms, New Park-street, Southwark, respecting the death of Mary Ann Weed, age twenty-two years, who came by her death in the following extraordinary the river. An alarm was raised, and two watermen the river watermen other in £250 each, for the charge of conspiracy. rowed to the spot where she had fallen, but the deceased never rose to the surface. The drags were used for some time, but the deceased could not be a daughter, and progressed very well until the night found. The bonnet and cap were taken to the police FIRE NEAR THE POST-OFFICE. - About seven o'clock on Saturday evening last a fire broke out at course of justice, and allay any feeling in the public tons, acting as a counterbalance over the tower, a printer's and engraver's, situate in St. Ann's-place, at the back of the Post office. It appears that while Mr. Dix, the proprietor, was in one of the rooms he at an end, and the court rose. perceived a great quantity of smoke ascending the staircase. He immediately ran across the road, and called the beadle and engine keeper. When he re- re-examination at the office of Mr. Grazebrook, beturned he found the whole staircase on fire. Mrs. fore the Right Hon. Lord Vaux and the Hon. Capextinguished till about nine o'clock. The loss will

workhouse. During the prevalence of the cholera deceased exerted himself very much, and on its subsidenced wrote a very intelligent report on the sanitary state of Fulham Parish. On Saturday

wallam-green, to inquite into the original was re-and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was re-turned. THE SUICIDE OF MR. H. ARTERIA.—On Monday morning an inquest was held before Mr. Bedford, at that it did in October, 1844, when so much pro-that it did in October, 1844, when so much pro-along the damage heing done. Fortunately to be an earth-quake. The train of carriages continued its course along the line some miles further, but without that it did in October, 1844, when so much pro-No. 33, George-street, Hanover-square, as to the that it did in October, 1844, when so much pro-Rotherhithe a vast amount or damage has been ind through the window, and saw his master lying on the floor.—Mr. J. C. Chappell, surgeon, deposed that he was called in, and saw the deceased lying on his face at full length on the floor, with his arms crossed under his breast. He was quite dead and cold, and under his breast. He was quite dead and cold, and ing on either side of the river is de of the river escaped, and the sand pounds. The tide completely overflowed the tremple Gardens, and the various piers both up and down the river have sustained much damago. Had the tide risen so high in the night time a fearful destruction of life must have followed. Had

many years. At Lynn, the tide rose to an alarming height, and the whole of the lower portion of the town near the river was inundated. Boston ex-issue, to his brother, Mr. William Booth, of Roydon

DEATH BY FIRE.--- A fatal and distressing accident

on the previous night, in an apparently comfortable districts, took place in the church adjoining the sence of mind he freed the horse, and jumping on body of the deceased in a piece of ground to be of Saturday; the 19th ult.; for meal and other house-

the Wesleyan Society and congregation. CAPTURE OF HIGHWAYMEN NEAR BRISTOL .- For a tremendous force, smashing it to atoms, and scat-tremendous force, smashing it to atoms, and scat-toring the powder barrels in every direction. The city has been infested by a notorious gang of high-snow, and frequent gasts of wind, drifting the snow. tide rose so extraordinarily high as to overflow the walls of the river and inundate the various thorough-fares along either shore. So unexpected was the high tide, that no one had made any preparation to preserve their property, and the consequence was that mischief to an incalculable amount was done. The tide on the prevention of an awful character occurred, tearing up the that mischief to an incalculable amount was done. miles round ; in fact, the shock was so great that willing to attend, as usual, our corn and other by two lads, who, it is said, followed the calls, but sonal violence. A Mr. Thomas White, farmer, of Balcombe, was attacked the other day within a few hundred yards of a farm-house on the Frome road. by two armed men, who demanded his money or his life ; they dragged him off his horse and commenced BOAT UPSET AND FOUR PERSONS DROWNED .rifling his pockets. He shouted for assistance, upon On Saturday last a fatal accident occurred at the which they stuffed his mouth full of dirt, and robbed mouth of the Devonport harbour, by which four which they stuffed his mouth full of dirt, and robbed persons lost their lives. The cutter of her Majesty's him of all his loose cash, his notes, which he had ship Stromboli, Capt. Lord A. Beauclerk, was placed in a private pocket, fortunately escaping their notice. Mr. Joseph Wyatt, farmer, of Wick, proceeding from the vessel in Plymouth Sound to the their notice. Mr. Joseph Wyatt, farmer, of Wick, was attacked in a similar manner near Landsdowne, harbour, and when, at about ten minutes past two o'clock, she was coming in under a press of canvass, and robbed of his watch and all he had about him; between St. Nicholas Island and the main, the the highwaymen also cut his bridle reins and stirweather being rather boisterous, with a strong north-easterly wind, a large quantity of water was shipped at the lee bow, and the cutter immediately sunk. The crew, consisting of fourteen persons, were all immersed. The decise and the cutter interval of the strong north-the strong north-the Bell-inn, Chelwood, Somerset, was waylaid by five men at the bottom of Knowle-hill, who robbed him, and then made off in the direction of Keynimmersed. The doctor and two other officers were sham. About an hour later the same ovening, Mr. Barrow, a blacksmith and farrier, who carries on among the number. Four persons were drowned, Majesty's revenue cutter, and a small roat with gashing from the income of police-sergeant Hazell Colour-Sergeant Wynne, of the 82nd Regiment, one of £5. By the exertions of police-sergeant Hazell man, and a boy, and a garrison boat manned with soldiers of the 82nd Regiment from St. Nicholas William Powell, William Gunning, Samuel Rogers, soldiers of the 82nd Regiment from St. Micholas within Fower, within Guinning, Sander Rogers, have been approved. Antrim, and in the immediate vicinity of Belfast, these parties ten persons were rescued from their has turned approver, and some bludgeons budgeons budgeons have been found by the police at a spot indicated by farm from which a tenant, whose family held it for the cutter's crew were not recovered. perilous position, but the midshipman and three of DEATH OF SIR FELIX BOOTH, BART .- An inquest was held at Brighton on Saturday last, to inquire into the death of Sir Felix Booth. The deceased

arrived at the York Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday also the keeper of a beershop in the vicinity of Han- fire of the same character in that neighbourhood afternoon. He went to bed in his usual health at ham; named Eli Tremlett, at whose house, the within the week ; the other case being one in which police have received information, the gang used to the ejected tenant was treated with apparently still meet. Great satisfaction was expressed by a host greater harshness; but it should be recollected that of farmers, who were present at the examination, at where any organisation exists, as is but too likely to the capture of these desperate villains.

FATAL PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER.-A shocking oc- | diately aggrieved by harsh landlord proceedings may currence happened on Monday night at Andovers-ford, near Cheltenham, which has ended in the OROFS IN CONNAUGHT.—The Limerick and violent death of one man, and the committal of *Examiner* states that not more than 400 acres of land three others to Gloucester County Gaol on a charge of manslaughter. The particulars of the case, as this season. The same paper mentions that the summed up from the depositions of the several wit-wages paid on certain drainage works carried on nesses examined on the coroner's inquest, may be briefly stated as follows — Two farm servants, named William Cook and Joseph Franklin, in the employ of Mr. Handy, farmer, quarelled while fol-lowing their daily work, and, after a good deal of biologing the daily work, and, after a good deal of distinguished for his munificence, having presented Sir James Ross with £20,000 to enable him to fit Issue, to his brother, Mr. William Booth, of Roydon Lodge, Essex. The deceased baronet is succeeded by his nephew, John William Booth, born in 1805. SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT. NOTTINGHAM. — On Sunday afternoon, about half-past one o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of a Mr. Graham, bing including work, and, after a good deal of bing including work, and, after a good deal of bing including including work, and, after a good deal of bing including work, and, after a good deal of parts of Connaught the labourer's wage has been, in the palmiest days of protection, 3d. a day; and that they have been compelled to pay the exorbitant rent being a boy, named Perrin. After two or three rounds, in the course of which they fell twice or bing a boy, named a school which they fell twice or piratio attack mether better bett Lodge, Essex. The deceased baronet is succeeded by his nephew, John William Booth, born in 1805. fire broke out on the premises of a Mr. Graham, Harrington-street. It appears that shortly before to beat a sudden retreat until a bull dog belonging to deceased, and which savagely attacked them, was of her youngest children up-stairs to play in the top | each combatant sent for a " backer." Franklin | laden with barley and butter, from Kilrush, having sent for his father, who quickly arrived, and a man been boarded and plundered by the crew of a boat off room, that she might be better enabled to clean the named George Fletcher came as Cook's backer. Foyne's island. lower apartment. They had, however, not been They then resumed the battle, Franklin, the father, there long ere the neighbourhood was alarmed by the most appalling screams, and immense bodies of encouraging his son. Cook knocked Franklin down public road leading to the collicrics near Massford in flame and smoke were seen to issue from the windows first, but in the next "round" Cook was down, and the county Carlow last week. perty upon him, and executed. In 1825 a suitor of deceased, whom her mother rejected, shot himself whilst sitting on a sofa with deceased, who was covered with his brains. From that instant she lost her reason. Since her mother's death, eighteen in white, and never going out. A charwoman oc-

Scotland.

light on her way home, which she never reached. The night was stormy-the sky was obscured by markets, several outrages having recently been could not discover the perishing woman. They committed, attended with a great degree of per- gave no alarm, and the woman was not missed till gave no alarm, and the woman was not missed till Sabbath afternoon, as her family thought, from the badness of the night, sho might have remained in Tomantoul. Not returning with those who had gone to attend the places of worship in Tomantoul alarm for her safety was instantly reised among the neighbours. Search was made in the village, and the result left little doubt of the unfortunate woman's fate. On Monday morning the body was found frozen and lifeless, only a few hundred yards from a house. The bag with the meal, and a pail containing groceries, were lying near her. The deceased was the only nurse of an aged and bed-ridden father, and has left two orphan children.

Ereland.

STATE OF TRADE.-The Freeman in its commer. cial review of the past week, says :--"The improveviz, a midshipman and three sailors. The accident business at Keynsham, was stopped and, although ment noticed last week has not been progressive, was seen from several quarters, and boats from her he resisted till he was nearly throttled, the blood matters having been rather at a stand this week, Majesty's revenue cutter, and a small boat with gushing from his mouth and nostrils, he was robbed although there has been a fair amount of business done."

> INCENDIARISM IN ULSTER,-The Northern Whig reports another case of incendiarism in the county of and remanded, and it is stated that a great number | crop to pay off arrears, leaving only £10 due; the of cases will be brought home to them. Subse- farm having been let to another tenant, who was to quently to their apprehension another man, named enter into possession on the day after that on which Joseph Brittan, has been taken into custody, and the fire took place. This is the second incendiary be the case in these instances, the parties imme-

A large body of people demolished a bridge on the

and left at night. On Thursday week he refused to CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY BY THREATS .- H. leave, as she appeared dangerously ill. She however | Harvey Saville, who has been in custody since Saturinsisted upon locking him in a room, from which day week, on a charge of extorting upwards of £20 he disengaged himself the following morning, and from Mr. John Bright, a gentleman of considerable went in search of deceased, whom he found dead on property residing at Brixton, who is treasurer to a dirty bed in the parlour. Mr. Norton surgeon, St. Ann's Society's school at Brixton and other was instantly called in, who said that she had died of charitable societies, and has been for some years a bronchitis, and would probably have recovered had guardian of the parish of Lambeth, was finally exashe had proper medical aid. The jury returned a mined on Wednesday at Lambeth Police-office, and fully committed for trial.

The Provinces.

ST. HELEN'S SAVINGS BANK .- The sale of all Mr. year back. Her mother's room, which had not been opened since her death, was forced open, and in it was found a strong box, containing bank stock to the value of £2,900, 62 shares of the Hope Assurrance, for a containing bank stock to the total sum of the directors, there was found to be at that time a deficiency, there was found to be at that the total sum of fill 000. assurrance policies. The room and furniture were and 150 pass-books to come in. What will be the SUICIDE OF A CITY TRADESMAN .- On Wednesday | But it is said that the various friendly societies, Leadenhall-street, said that, on Monday last, the count an impression seems to be entertained that deceased called at his shop and purchased sixpenny- the amount already discovered may be increased worth of the essential oil of almonds, which, he more largely than the comparatively small number wanted, to scent pomatum with. It was of the of books now out would at first lead the public to greatest strength, and consisted of thirty drops .- | suppose .- The examination of the defaulters, John appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Taylor, solicitor, of St. Helen's, defended Mr. John William Johnson. Three informations had been laid against the prisoners; two charging them with

AUDIT OF SAVINGS BANKS.—At a special gene-ral meeting of the trustees and managers of the Pro-vident Institution, St. Martin's-place, it was resolved that, in accordance with the suggestion of his Royal Highness Prince Albert (the president of his Royal Highness Prince Albert (the president of his Royal Highness Prince Albert (the Bank of Bar this institution,) the Governor of the Bank of Eng- after the fact. Sufficient evidence having been land, Mr. Masterman, Baron Lionel Rothschild, and offered, the Chairman said, that in the case of John Sir Edmund Antrobus, or other three or more gen- Johnson, the court had come to the determination tlemen, be requested to appoint an accountant, who to refer the question of bail on the charge of shall institute such inquiry into, and examination of, embezzlement to a higher tribunal, to the judge of the system and accounts of the institution as shall be a superior court; and, at the same time, should that judge be disposed to take bail for the embezzle-

SUICIDE AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE .- Shortly after ment, the court would immediately entertain any twelve o'clock on Sunday, a female, apparently about application for bail for the conspiracy, it being committed on the two counts. With regard to William Johnson, the court had determined 'to friars-bridge, and before any person could reach her, require bail to the amount of £500 for himself, and The court had next taken into consideration the the bail mentioned would be sufficient to mark the mind with regard to the loss of those who were had the effect of raising up the centre of the main depositors at the bank.—The proceedings were then tube, of 1,600 tons weight, by upwards of two

INCENDIARISM. — CHERTSEY. — Last week John dity and strength. A precisely similar operation Gosden, labourer, of Chobham, was brought up for has to be performed with the land, or terminal, INCENDIARISM. - CHERTSEY. - Last week John

parlient, which was acceded to. Deceased had not gines quickly arrived, but the fire was not entirely friendly societies intend sending a memorial to go-been gone more than two minutes, when the nurse extinguished till about nine o'clock. The loss will vernment on the subject of their claims upon the ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAI.-On Monday night the engine of the up-Newcastle mail train, upon the London and Northwent in search of her and, to her astonishment, fail upon the Law Fire-office. funds of the savings bank. During the last year, declined to interpose on behalf of this unfortunate gentlemen, intimated a wish that I should be pre-Newcastle mail train, upon the London and North-Western railway got off the line, in the road-cut-tings about nine miles south of Wolverton, and fell over on its side, directly across the down line. The tender was dragged off the line, and the empty van, FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BOROCOH.-On ending 20th November, 1849, the interest of each Saturday morning last, between eight and nine depositor had not been ascertained and added to his o'clock, some persons passing along Princes street. Frincipal, as usual. The government have sent an Union-street, Southwark, observed a quantity of order down for that to be done, and the amount recovered until the 23rd ult, when she was found in the river, off the centre arch of London-bridge, by a river, off the centre arch of London-bridg covered until the 23rd uit, when she was bound in the down, and the shock of the sudges of the laws or three of the carriages is account exists, together with he shock of the sudges of the laws or three of the carriages is account exists, together with a strong desire to a the strong desire to a the second of the intervent and the shock of the sudges of the desire of the carriages is account exists, together with a strong desire to a most exists, together with a strong desire to a most exists, together with the shock of the sudges of the laws or three of the carriages is account exists, together with the shock of the sudges of the carriages is account exists, together with the shock of the sudges of the carriages is account exists, together with the shock of the sudges of the carriages is account exists, together with the shock of the sudges of the and Mr. Spike, a dispensing assistant. This latter blazing, together with the bed and the furniture in gentlemen was in the habit of rising early, and going the room. By a vigorous effort he was dragged out into the garden at the rear of the house, to shoot of the room, carried into another apartment, and a FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—An alarming accident ocpassengers and luggage were taken out of the car- Provost and the Magistrates, and have been referred ing the rumour that has been so freely promulgated passengers and luggage were taken out of the prostrate riages and conveyed over the boiler of the prostrate engine to another train which was brought up from Rugby, in which at last they proceeded, after a delay of about eight hours. The mails, instead of they may be presented to ber Majorty, and from the long of the provident the bonour of representing you in the they may be presented to ber Majorty, and from the bonour of representing you in 1832. curred on the 23rd ult. on a branch, line connected small birds. On Friday morning between eight and surgeon sent for, but before one arrived he had exnine o'clock Mr. Spike was in the act of reloading his pired. The fire was confined to the floor on which with the Monmouthshire and Newport, Railway. gun whilst at full cock when it went off, and the ramrod entered the wrist of the left arm, passing up wards and obtruding above the elbow-joint. Mr. Belween three and the deceased had teen smoking in bed, and by that they may be presented to her Majesty-one from the before had the honour of representing you in 1832, did not arrive till 11.50 in the forenoon. sheriffs and other official gentlemen connected both | I advocated a fixed duty of Ss., I now perceive the Roland succeeded by the application of great force means caused the terrible disaster. in extracting the ram-rod, and as Mr. Rouse had not yet made his appearance, went up to his bed-room last the premises of Mr. F. Reeve Jones, a solicitor, of the company was engaged in shutting a small with the county and the municipality, and another expediency of conforming to the march of time. in extracting the ram-rod, and as Mr. Rouse had ind yet made his appearance, went up to his bed-room to call him, that he might have his opinion as to what further should be done. Mr. Roland having the call mes and received no answer be-eame alarmed, and burst open the door, when he discovered Mr. Rouse lying in bed to all appearance. Where the entrance was effected, the of a noise in the lower part of the house, but at-this tarted rapidly down, and gaining speed, was a two ownee bottle which as a two ownee bottle which had weak the present the downee had the present pr to which the signatures of above 300 of the ladies of Be assured the present price of corn is not attributdead. On a small table, within the reach of the de-ceased, was a two ounce bottle, which had recently contained about that quantity of prussic acid (Beheele's strength.) and the whole of the powerful (Beheele's strength.) and the whole of the powerful poison had evidently beth drank by the deceased, who had died ere he could relay his head upon the Unter the deceased's hode was all and be the sisters in the Con-try. than he whole of the sisters in the Con-who had died ere he could relay his head upon the Unter the deceased's hode was all and be the sisters in the Con-try. than he whole of the sisters in the Con-try. than he whole of the sisters in the Con-try. than he whole sisters in the Con-try. than h contained about that quantity of prussic acid (Scheele's strength,) and the whole of the powerful who had died ere he could relay his head upon the pilow: The deceased's body was cold, and life had a parently cessed to exist some hours. No papers were found elucidating the cause of the melancholy act, and deceased had gone to bed at twelve o'clock in the convent and others from metropolitan, dering along at a furious speed. With great pre-having arrived, it was finally resolved to inter the but seems desirous rather to shun the subject. — consistent with the dignity and safety of the coun-consistent with the dignity and safety of the coun-day formally resolved to inter the but seems desirous rather to shun the subject. — consistent with the dignity and safety of the coun-day formally resolved to inter the but seems desirous rather to shun the subject. — consistent with the dignity and safety of the coun-day formally resolved to inter the but seems desirous rather to shun the subject. — consistent with the dignity and safety of the coun-day formally resolved to inter the but seems desirous rather to shun the subject. — consistent with the dignity and safety of the coun-day formally resolved to inter the but seems desirous rather to shun the subject. — consistent with the dignity and safety of the coun-consistent with the dignity and safety of the coun-try, than he who is some hours. No papers were found elucidating the cause of the melancholy were found all measures that may depend upon my warm act, and deceased had gone to bed at twelve o'clock were found to the convent and others from metropolitan, dering along at a furious speed. With great pre-to the furtherance of such objects. A state of the inter the consistent with the dignity and safety of the coun-try, than he who is some of the inter the consistent with the dignity and safety of the coun-try, than he who is some of the inter to shun the subject. —

remaining so. The town fire engines were immediveyed to the General Hospital, where they still

remain. of December last. The prisoner was immediately taken to Ireland.

ABERDARE, JAN. 24. - A correspondent writing yesterday says :-- "We regret to say that the strike of the colliers in the Aberdare valley, Cardiff, still continues. This strike has now lasted eight weeks, and it is deeply to be regretted that so serious a difficulty between master and men should remain unsettled."-A shot was fired through the windows of a man named Richards, last week: it passed within a few inches of the man's head, and lodged in and were principals in the second degree." the wall. Richards, it appears, had remained at work, and refused to join the malcontents. Three men are in custody on suspicion of having been con-

rawn at the bank by means of forged cheques, besides embezzling upwards of £50, the monies of his masters. He has been committed for the assizes. COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE. - A very serious collision, involving the loss of several lives, occurred Maria, of South Shields, was beating off the coast on terous, the vessels were immediately separated, and the brig foundered at twelve o'clock the next day.

address of Mr. Laurie it seems parties are beginning to anticipate an early election movement in this division, either from some change in the representation or a dissolution of parliament. The hon. gentleman leclares himself an "Independent Conservative," but we conclude he is not the recognised candidate of the conservative party, as we have always under-stood that on the next election either Mr. Bowyer Smijth or Mr. W. Cotton, will come forward with

Mr. Bramston in that interest.-Essex Herald. THE BRITANNIA-BRIDGE .- A novel and very interesting process in connexion with this structure has voluntary assignment made of the whole of the just been brought to a successful termination-that thereby succeeded in scaling the lofty wall by property belonging to the two prisoners—the one in the event of the other not being sufficient to cover the defalcations; and the bench therefore felt that lowering its extremity fourteen inches on to its per-course of the day three of them were apprehended and brought back to gaol, but the fourth has manent bed-place, and whereby its weight of 650 hitherto eluded detection. One of the captured prisoners, of the name of Dunn, was tried on a charge of murdering a child and acquitted on the

inches, and of course adding materially to its rigiground of insanity. tube on the other side, and by which the centres of each of the grand spans will be raised altogether four inches. The preparations for this are nearly

actually dead at that moment, and his antagonist EXTENSIVE ARMY REDUCTIONS .- Three of the remaining so. The town fire engines were immedi-ately sent for, and by the praiseworthy and untiring exertions of the crowd assembled, the fire was ul-timately extinguished, after having destroyed only the upper story. The children were afterwards con-timately extinguished after having destroyed only the upper story. The children were afterwards conthe men were fighting he called upon his son to establishment at Athlone is to be given up, and con-"put it into him" (the deceased man). A married siderable reductions are to be effected in the army APPRENENSION FOR MURDER. — On Saturday week the chief constable of Bradford (Mr. Leveratt,) in company with constable John Shuttleworth, appre-hended an Irishman, named Thomas Conroy, living in a cellar in White Abbey, for shooting Terence Toran, of Kyletalesha, Queen's County, on the 2nd of December last. The prisoner was immediately woman named Agg, who said she went "to see the, medical and other departments. In the estimation

Gabb, surgeon, of Charlton Kings, who made a post mortem examination of the deceased, showed upon the inquest that death had been occasioned by upon the inquest that death had been occasioned by a blow or blows on the head, which had ruptured a bloodvessel in the brain. Death was not occasioned by a fall, but a blow. The coroner's verdict was, "That Cook came by his' death from the effect of blows received whilst fighting with Franklin, and that William Franklin (his father) and George Fletcher were aiding and abetting Joseph Franklin, and were principals in the second degree." additional petitions for the sale of encumbered estates have been filled during the week from the estates have been filled during the week from the these relate to properties in Connaught. The most curious feature in this new list is the appearance of Archbishop M'Hale as a petitioner in one case, in which Mr. J. Browne is the inheritor. Sir Joseph Burke, Bart., and the Hon. T. French are amongst the inheritors in this list. the inheritors in this list.

POACHING AND IMPRISONMENT.-At the Castle, THE CASE OF MR. JOHN REYNOLDS.-The long Colchester, on Saturlay last, a railway labourer, deferred judgment in the case of "Wauchob v. Reymen are in custody on suspicion of having been con-cerned in the outrage.—Swansea Herald. EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF FORGERY. - An extensive and serious forgery has been committed on the bank and serious forgery has been committed on the bank EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF FORGERI. And Constituted on the bank and serious forgery has been committed on the bank of Messrs. W. H. Lambton and Co., Newcastle. The delinquent is only twenty years of age, respect-ably connected, and was a clerk in the firm of ably connected, and was a clerk in the firm of mor leave of the said Zachariah Petitt.—James Grant, a labourer, of West Bergholt, stated that he saw the defendant in prosecutor's meadow about the o'clock of the 11th ult., with a gun, and saw him shoot a partridge and put it in his pocket. He was not more than six rods off at the time, but said astonishing, and that during that period he has nothing to defendant. --Mr. Goody appeared for de-fendant, and rigidly cross-examined the witness. The decision came like a thunder-clap on all parties, and attempted to show that the bird killed was a friends and foes alike of the ex-Mayor, who is likely to be a heavy pecuniary sufferer from the Court's attriction adhered to big former statement. Mr fieldfare, and not a partridge; but the witness strictly adhered to his former statement. --- Mr. Smythies observed, that as a labouring man the Municpal Reform Act-one, by the way, which early on Saturday week, nearly abreast of Ald-borough. About five o'clock the brig Ann and person's land at all. No doubt he was out of work would render it intelligible to less comprehensive would render it intelligible to less comprehensive at the time, and, like many others, went out minds than those of the four Judges of the Queen's Maria, of South Shields, was beating on the coast on her way to London, when she came in contact with the barque Ben Nevis, Mr. Liddel, bound for some northern port. The weather being extremely bois-to support therefore he hand the hench would he to support ; therefore, he hoped the bench would be as favourable to him as they possibly could, as he had no possibly to him as they possibly could, as he had no possibly to he be and the public were led to believe that his had no possible to he be a support to be a su the brig foundered at twelve o'clock the next day. With the exception of one seamen, every soul on board perished. The barque, sustained but triffing damage, and proceeded on her voyage. REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH ESSEX.—From the work, and having a wife and family, the bench were imforming him that all was right, as two of the inclined to impose a much less penalty than it was Court had already decided in his favour; nor was in their power to inflict, as he had rendered himself the delusion made apparent until the very close of liable to a penalty of 40s. and costs. He was there- the Chief Justice's observation, when that high fore fined 20s., and expenses 10s. 6d., to be paid in three weeks; or be imprisoned and kept to hard tice Moore, regretting his inability to attend owing to indisposition, adding, however, that he had already ESCAPE OF PRISONERS. - Four convicts, under stated his opinions on the case, which were altosentence in the gaol at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on

gether in accordance with those entertained by him Tuesday, availed themselves of a ladder and ropes which had been introduced by some workmen into Times. the prison-yard to effect certain repairs, and REPI (the Chief Justice) and his brother Crampton.-

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—A day's delay appears to have been favourable to Mr. John O'Connell. The rent on Monday went up to £23 15s. 10d.

THE GREAT FREE-TRADE MEETING--The meeting of Free-traders was held at the Rotunda on Monday. The seats were cramed to suffocation .- A large body of Protectionists, headed by Mr. Butt and the Rev. Mr. Gregg, were in attendance, but their opinions appear to have been outnumbered in the proportion of two to one. The Lord Mayor took the chair at half-past one, and the proceedings terminated at a quarter to eight o'clock.

allowed the decreased to drink a glass of beer. Mr. Dix with her children, together with several other tain Cavendish, on a charge of having set fire to DEATH OF LORD JEFFREY.-Lord Jeffrey, one of the ANOTHER LANDLORD REPUDIATING PROTECTION .---adges of the Court of Session, but better known by Mr. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins. M.P., has issued an persons, were at the time in the top rooms, and the two ricks of hay and a lewen, the property of Mr. completed, the workmen, as usual, being engaged fames prevented them from descending. They, however, managed to get upon the roof, and they were immediately afterwards rescued. The various en-trine Rochdale Savings Bank.—The unenrolled is share in the establishment of the Edinburgh night and day. The rails for the trains through the tube are laid longitudinal timbers, like those on address to his constituents, in which he says :his share in the establishment of the Edinburgh address to his constituents, in which he says -Review, and his long connexion with that celebrated publication, died on Saturday evening last. The CONDEMNED MURDERESS HAMILTON.—The official announcement that Sir George Grey had the Great Western Railway.

THE NORTHERN STAR

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND QUESTION.

(Condensed from the Morning Chronicle.)

CONDITION OF THE LABOURER IN CORNWALL.

The industry of Cornwall is, from its position and The mansary of a varied character. It cannot be said resources, or a manufactures, in the ordinary acceptato possess any many but from its peculiar maritime factures, and the metalliferous peninsula which conrichest parts of England, it sustains, along stimucs agricultural, a large fishing and mining inwith its action and its in a rate using all mining in-distry. Generally speaking, the various pursuits of agriculture, mining, and fishing are carried on separately from each other; but they are sometimes combined in different ways and degrees—the agriculthrist being occasionally the fisher, and the miner being, to some extent, an agriculturist. But it is eldom, if ever, that you find the two pursuits of for his family's consumption? The wheat, suppoagriculture and mining combined - the man who is | sing him to purchase the same quantity as he receives, accustomed to drive the plough upon the surface having apparently no inclination to descend below it in quest of a live ihood. Besides, even were he to inclined, his previous habits would by no means fit him for the work. The agricultural labourer is not 16s. The difference of 6s. spread over the four a very adaptable animal. He may do his own work. but it is with difficulty that you can apply him to anything else. When he engages in fishing, it is only to do the more ordinary parts of the work. He works with, but is not of, the tribe of fishermen. Should he descend into the mine, the chances are is generally in the pilchard season, when there is a creat demand for hands both affoat and ashore. In therefore, that when this deduction is made from nine cases out of ten in which you find him thus employed he is a surface, and not an under-ground, man. Indeed, the latter entertains for him the greatest contempt, refusing him a place in the frater

nity of miners. Cornwall is dotted over with small rural towns. every one of which contains, more or less, an assemblage of tenements which are unfit to betoken the completion of the first stage in civilisation. Some of them are crowded to a degree perilous to morals and disastrous to health. This arises not only from the want of new, but also from the destruction of old. cottages. If the clearing system has not been carried on in Cornwall, the work has been as effectually, if not as speedily, done by the natural decay of cottages to save which from destruction no effort has been made. Take, as an example of what is to be found in other portions of Cornwall exclusively agricultural, or nearly so, what has been done in this respect in the parishes of St. Martins and Talland. In tion. A great deal of labour is annually required for the tillage of so large an area, and yet but few of the labourers who work in these parishes live in either of them. They have been gradually driven into the towns of East and West Looe, where they inhabit the most wretched tenements, looking, in most cases, filthy in the extreme, notwithstanding the very gene ral cleansing which cottages, here as elsewhere, received under apprehensions of the cholera. Some of them have taken refuge in the small fishing town of driven out of their cottages in the neighbourhood, or induced to leave from the high rents demanded, and have made their way to Polperro, where there appeared to be some room to spare, and where rents are low. A part of Pelperro is in the parish of Tal-land, but lying as it does at one of the extreme points of the parish, the labourers experience the greatest inconvenience in being obliged daily to walk great distances to their work. The bulk of the labourers, employed in the parishes in question, reside in the two Looes and in Polperro; so that some of them have to walk as much as five miles to their work, this involves, in addition to a day's work, a walk of ten miles a day-of itself, in the estimation of many,

him would be about 9s. Yet it is for this that he Bill applies to silk factories, with certain modifipays 16s. The manner in which the arrangement cations as to infant labour-a child being there operates is this: In Cornwall, but few of the accounted "a young person" at eleven years of labourers are paid by the week. Some are paid by age, instead of thirteen-a concession made by the the fortnight, others by the month. Taking 93, as Legislature, on account of the healthier and the average rate of wages, a man would be entitled cleaner species of employment carried on in the to 36s, for four weeks work. Supposing him to have silk-mills. The winding is effected, of course, by a family, he would, during that time, consume about steam power, the bobbins and wheels being arranged three pecks of wheat, and half a bushel of barley to upon long frames, attended by women and girls. mix with the wheat. On being paid, at the end of Each women has the charge of four and a half of tion of the metalliferous peninsula which considered the work, the value of these would be deducted these frames, and she has an assistant girl under from his wages. At the rate which he is obliged to her. The work consists principally in shifting the pay. the wheat would come to 12s., and the barley to 4s., in all 16s. He would, therefore, have but 20s. to receive as money wages at the end of the month. The hardship to him is this: Supposing that he was paid his full amount of money wages, and bought his wheat and barley at their real market value, how much of his wages would he have in hand, after he had purchased the necessary quantity would come to 6s. 9d. Making a deduction of but scissors, which clears away all sorts of extraneous ls. 6d. from the price of a bushel of barley, he would dirt and filaments. The labour of the girls is purely get his half bushel for 3s. 3d.; in other words, he of a superior tending species, their charge being to could get for 10s, that for which he has now to pay renew the broken threads, and to keep up a due weeks makes a difference of 1s. 6d. between his real to 6s. 3d. per week. It will be seen that the work and his nominal rate of wages for the week. This exacted from both these classes of females is exis but a small sum in the estimation of many, but ceedingly light and simple. Still, as in the cotton it is nearly seventeen per cent. of the wages of the processes, they require to be continually upon their Cornish labourer, taking them at their nominal legs. The thread is next carried to the doublers. amount. To show that it is no trifle to him, he could The term explains the nature of the operation, that he would never emerge from it. It is a rare pay his rent and send three of his children to school which is in a certain degree analogous to the sight to see a miner a fisherman. When he is so, it by means of the difference which he would gain. but drawing process in cotton manufacture. The for the arrangement in question. It is obvious, the nominal rate of wages in Cornwall, the real rate and more skill than those demanded by the inferior of wages will not be found to range much higher than operations, their wages average 7s. 6d. The thread in Devonshire, where the analogous arrangement is not so hard upon the labourer, and a deduction must be made on account of cider.

Yet, notwithstanding the near approximation of his real rate of wages to the average rate in the adjoining counties the condition of the labourer in Corn wall is, on the whole, better than that of his class in these counties. This is to be accounted for by the cheapness at which he can supply himself with fish. The most common and the most popular fish in Cornwall is the pilchard. The failure of the potato itself is not more disastrous to the poor of the county than is a failure in the take of pilchards. The average price of them is from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a hundred. This year they have, so far, been very abundant, and have sold as low as 10d. a hundred. After being salted, they are retailed at the rate of seven for 2d. area. both these parishes are large, and (with but salt and lay by from 1,000 to 1,500 pilchards, for the little exception) they are both entirely under cultiva-use of a family of five or six. Others, who cannot afford to do this, buy them in greater or less quantities, as they can afford to do so, sometimes paying more for them, and sometimes less.

The traveller in Cornwall, whether in the highways or byways, is scarcely ever out of reach of the smell of pilchards undergoing the process of cooking. The whole atmosphere of the county seems odori ferous with pilchards. As I now write, in the prin cinal hotel in Redruth, the shole house is pervaded them have taken retuge in the small influence upon Polperro, exerting a rather baneful influence upon the morals of the community. They have either been nutritious item in the Cornish labourer's diet, which with the odour of this favourite fish. They may not is almost entirely wanting in that of the poor of the neighbouring counties. The potato, when abundant, is the favourite vegetable taken with the pilchard In the absence of the potato it is eaten with bread. When used with the former, the pilchard and the potato are boiled toge her. Sometimes the potatoes are mashed and baked before the fire, with the pil chards on the top of them, which diffuse their oil through them, and give them a strong flavour. It is seldem that the pilchard constitutes an ingredient of the labourer's diet in Cornwall. The mackerel rally speaking, the "pasties" consist of potatoes and bits of meat, more frequently salt pork, covered with a rather tough crust made of flour, and sometimes of flour and barley-meal mixed together. In the absence of the potato, the turnip constitutes one of the internal ingredients of the pasty. Sometimes it is little by a few raisins or currants. It is few that can afford to have them frequently with meat. They are generally made for the labourer himself, his family

real market value of the quality of grain given to associations of the various towns. The Ten Hours entitled to the use of the kitchen for the solo by one who has lived in them and among their condition, and will soon be found seeking the day. In this a fire is kept all day long, at which them for many months-a man of superior intel. friendship of the other classes. They want more wheels and bobbins when they respectively get empty and full, and in re-uniting the fibres which may chance to break. The dunter, as the principal operative is termed, gets about 7s. 6d. per week and the little girl, her assistant, from 5s. 6d. to 6s In the process of cleaning there is a similar system of frames and female attendants, the latter being, however, almost entirely girls. The silk is wound from one bobbin to another, passing through an implement very like an all but closed pair of supply of bobbins. The wages earned are from 6s. superintendents of the frames are still young woman; and their work requiring more attention

differs materially from the cotton mule, having no backward or forward motion. Each machine is a compact series of spindles, bobbins, and wheels, ranged one above the other, so as to necessitate the per day. There are several mud-larks, or youths spinner or throwster availing himself of a triangularbuilt ladder, placed upon small wheels, in order to enable him to superintend the working of the higher ranges of spindles. The motion of these is exces-sively quick, making, in many instances, not less than 3,000 revolutions in a minute. The spinner, in attending to the lower tiers, has a good deal of unpleasant stooping work to perform, and the atmosphere of the room has, generally speaking, a sickly oily odour. Each spinner is attended by a Such as can afford to lay in a stock for the year, will boy, who pieces, as in the cotton mills. The men earn about 12s. a week-some little more, some a little less-and the boys about 6s. 6d. All these estimates of wages, I ought to mention, are to be understood as applying to ten hours' daily work The thread, having been spun, is now taken to the

dyers, where it is tinted with any hue desired. On its being brought back, a series of reeling and windand mostly live with prostitutes. Besides the picking operations, very similar to those already depockets, they are also lodging in the house specuscribed, is gone through. These are, as formerly lators in stolen goods. These may be dock. conducted by young women and girls, but their labourers or Billinsgate-porters, having a few wages range higher than those of their predecessors shillings in their pockets. With this they purchase not having arrived at the hour named for opening -averaging from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per week. A num the booty of the juvenile thieves. 'I have known' ber of purely technical processes-depending upon says my informant 'these speculators wait in the the sort of pattern which is to be woven-are gond kitehen, walking about with their hands in their a thing as a cap, a piece of bacon, or a piece of mutton. They would purchase it, and then either retail it amongst the lodgers in the kitchen or take it to some 'fence,' where they would received a profit upon it.' The general feelthrough before the silk is finally ready for the loom, No description of these would be at all intelligible; but I may add that one of them, called "bear warping," is the highest species of labour performed by women in silk mills, and brings them not less than 12s. per week. Another operation, called "coupling and knitting," also connected with the arrangement of the silk for the pattern-weaving looms, is ing of the kitchen-excepting with four or five conducted by women and little girls. The work indviduals-is to encourage theft. The encouragehere is light, and little skilled, consisting principally ment to the 'gonoff' (a Hebrew word signifying of passing threads through the constellation of holes the "pasty," so commonly met with as entering into in the passing cards, masses of which are to be young thief, probably learnt from the Jew ' fences seen hanging from the top of Jacquard looms. The in the neighbourhood,) consists in laughing at and frequently does, which can also be procured very young women earn only 5s., and the little girls not applauding his dexterity in thieving : and whenever not having been present at the hour appointed, and Parliamentary Reform Association ?" All he could bove 3s. A superi anything is brought in, the gonoff' is greeted for explained that he had mistaken the place of meeting. say was that if Mr. Thompson could not answer this his good luck, and a general rush is made towards lie was glad to see that he was supported by Sir J. question satisfactorily to his constituents he was 10s. per week. We now pass to the weaving department. Very him to see the produce of his thievery. little silk-and that only of the coarsest kind-is The beggars who frequent these houses go about woven by power. A small quantity of bandannas different markets and streets, asking charity of the groans, and a voice—"No, he is one of the Whig Thompson's being connected with a job. (The hon, people that pass by. They generally go eut in his old friend; Mr. Williams, the late member for amidst long and protracted cheering). are thus turned out in Macclesfield ; but in the production of the higher class of silk fabrics, and in all fancy goods, the delicacy and intelligence of human couples ; the business of one of the two being to Coventry, and nothing would give him greater labour is requisite, and the Jacquard is never look out and give warning when the policeman is pleasure than to see him returned at the next the enthusiastic cheering with which he was greated merely a mass of dough, lichtened and sweetened a fancy goods, the delicacy and intelligence of human beholden for its motion to the steam engine. A Jacquard weaver in full work, at a superior piece of that is to say, to stand with very little clothing on contenting themselves with lighter and more fougal taking the year round, including his seasons of shivering and shaking, sometimes with bandages, enforced idleness, his wages, at least so far as Mac- round his legs, and sometimes with his arm in a the public expenditure. He should confine himself bill brought into the House of Commons to obtain enforced idleness, his wages, at least so far as Mac-clesfield goes, may be stated as averaging 10s. to sing. Others begs 'scran' (broken victuals) of the figures, to show the impossibility of returning to hood a renewal of their lease; but when I saw the and a half of animal food for the eight of them. I 11s. In this estimation masters and men very From the mills I proceeded to inspect the habitasee, I am told, the men who lodge in the place, and tions and workplaces of some of the domestic weavers. A street of medium appearance having been pointed out to me as being solely occupied by city. My informant knew an instance of a lad wh silk hand-loom weavers, I visited five of the houses, seemed to be a very fine little fellow, and promised taking them at random. In the apartments there stood, I think, five treddle to have been possessed of excellent mental capabilities if properly directed, who came to the looms and a Jacquard, and a young man and two girls were at work. The male weaver informed me lodging-house, when out of a situation, as an errand that he was making silk for handkerchiefs. He was boy. He stayed there a month or six weeks, during a journeyman, and he paid 5s. a week rent for the which time he was tampered with by the others, and Jacquard at which he was seated. He paid the rent ultimately became a confirmed 'gonoff.' The con-"But they have not failed so badly this year. If Jacquard at which he was scated. He paid the rent you had held your land, and planted some, you to the undertaker. The undertaker was the man might now have had a good winter's supply for who rented the whole house, to whom the looms ing and the best manner of stealing. By way of belonged, and who also found work for the journeypractice, a boy will often pick the pocket of one of men and apprentices. In short, the undertaker the lodgers walking about the room, and if detected poor man comes to pay a shilling a yard (twelve seemed to act as a middleman between the weavers feet square) for ground, and gets nothing from it and the masters. The latter gave him out the predeclare he did not mean it. for two or three years, he's very likely to lose heart, and throw it up. I did, and so have many more." "You have fish occasionally?" The sanitary state of these houses is very bad. Not only do the lodgers generally swarm with in turn distributed the material to the workers, bargaining for the completion of the job by the stipulated period, but not interfering with the hours of labour, which, except in the case of apprentices, are nips. There's my dinner to-day, sir," he continued, at the option of the weaver. The undertaker some-breaking a pasty in two, which he took from his times worked, and sometimes contented himself buckets, but these are not meant for the use of the pocket. The tough, black crust enclosed a quantity with acting as a sort of agent. Very often he had a family who worked for him. If he had not he took apprentices, and let out his looms to journeymen. never think of washing themselves. The cleanliest The weaver to whom I was speaking said that he could make, when in full work, 23s. a week, but isn't such a day's work as a man could do on that was only for the best pieces of weaving which tails of their shirts. he had to do. Besides, he was generally out of A large sum to be made by two beggars in one. work altogether for about three months in the year. week is one pound, or ten shillings a piece-one Striking an average, he thought he could earn about for looking out, and the one for 'standing shallow.' Macclesfield is situated amongst the Cheshire 10s. a week the year round. For this he generally hills. The population of the township was, by the worked twelve hours a day. Although the rent of a The average earnings of such persons are certainly Jacquard was 5s., the other looms could be rented below eight shillings per week. If the report of the for 3s. 6d. The second weaver whom I visited was constabulary force commissioners, states that twenly unintelligent, and gave little or no information. The manufacturer of silk may be said to be the shillings per week is the average sum earned, I am The third was an old man, and disposed to be told, the statement must have been furnished by frankly communicative. He believed that the Macparties who had either some object in overrating the amount, or else who had no means of obtaining correct information on the subject. From all my informant has seen as to the earnings of those who making silk for handkerchiefs. He considered that make a trade of picking pockets and begging, he is the weaving of eight dozen a week was very fair work, and he was paid 2s. 12d. per dozen. He was convinced that the amount is far below what is genethus earning rather less than 17s. per week. For the idle roving life that is connected with the busithis he toiled sometimes twelve, sometimes thirteen ness could compensate the thieves or beggars for the hours a day. He had work, he thought, for two privations they frequently undergo. thirds of the year. Machinery, in his estimation According to the report of the constabulary force had greatly injured the trade. Why else was it that commissioners, there were in the metropolis, in 1839. thirty years ago he could earn as much in one week as he could do now in three, working very hard, 221 of such houses as the one at present described, too? He thought, upon the average, that people and each of these houses harboured daily, upon an worked twice as hard now as they did when he was average, no less than eleven of such characters as a boy. 'The work was more "drierd" (more conthe foregoing, making in all a total of 2,431 vagrants tinuously difficult) than it was in the old and pickpockets sheltered by the proprietors of the low lodging houses of London. The above twotime. People were more easily satisfied with silks then than now. At present they were hard to penny lodging-house has, on an average, from fifty please, and everything went so much out of fashion, to sixty persons sleeping in it nightly, yielding an and fashions changed so fast, that it was income of nearly £3 per week. The three-penny difficult either for master or man to suit the market. The lowest of silk weaving was the manulodging-houses in the same neighbourhood average trom fifteen to twenty persons per night, and profacture of greys, for bandanna handkerchiefs. The weavers were paid 5s. 1d. per cut for this sort of duce a weekly total of from 20s. to 25s. profit, the silk twenty years ago. Now they couldn't earn more than 2s. 6d., with harder work, because the rent of the houses at the same time being only from 5s. to 6s. per week. "shute" (the thread carried across the warp by the There is one question worthy of considerationshuttle) was finer and required greater care. The Does the uncertainty of dock labour generate thieves lowest amount of wages made by a weaver he put and vagabonds, or do the thieves and vagabonds down as about 7s. 8d. to 8s. Working figured goods with the Jacquard, they could make a considerable crowd round the docks so as to be able to gain'a whose information I am recording was an under-

they are allowed to cook their food. The kitchen ligence and education, be it understood are kept than you do assistance to resoue them from the serfopens at five o'clock in the morning, and closes at fresh lodger is taken in, and all those who slept in the house the night before but who have not sufficient money to pay for their bed at that time are turned out. Strangers who arrive in the course of the day must procure a tin ticket, by paying 2d, at the wicket in the office, previously to being allowed to enter the kitchen. The kitchen is about forty feet long by fifteen feet wide. The sleeping-room is about forty-eight feet deep by about forty feet wide. The ' bunks' are each about seven feet long and one foot ten inches wide, and the grating on which the straw mattress is placed is about twelve inches from the ground. The wooden partitions between the bunks' are about four feet high. The coverings are a leather or a rug, but leathers are generally preferred. Of these 'bunks' there are five rows of about twenty-four deep, two rows being placed head to head with a gangway hetween each of such two rows and the other row against the wall. The average number of persons sleeping in this house of a night is sixty. Of these there are generally about thirty pickpockets, ten street beggars, a few infirm old people who subsist occasionally upon parish relief, and occasionally upon charity : ten or fi teen dock labourers; about the same number of low and precarious callings such as the neighbourhood affords, and a few persons who have been in good circumstances, but who have been reduced from a variety of causes. At one time there were as many as nine persons lodging in this house who subsisted by picking up dogs' dung out of the streets, getting about 5s. for every basket full. The earnings of one | and one that it is painful even to imagine. of these men were known to average 9s. a week.

There are generally lodging in the house a few bone grubbers, who pick up bones, rags, iron, &c., out of the streets. Their average earnings are about 1s. who go down to the water-side when the tide is out. to see whether any article of value has been left upon the bank of the river. The person supplying this information to me, who was for some time resident in the house, has seen brought home, by these persons a drum of figs at one time, and a Dutch cheese at another. These were sold in small lots or slices to the other lodgers.

The pickpockets generally lodging in the house consist of handkerchief-stealers, shoplifters-in. cluding those who rob the till as well as steal articles from the doors of shops. Legs and breast of mutton are frequently brought in by this class of persons. There are seldom any housebreakers lodging in such places, because they require a room of their own,

them twopence and the duplicate for so doing. In-deed, so general is the latter practice among the patriotic conduct which my honourable friend has lodginghouse-keepers of the East end of London, has enunciated, not here only, but throughout a that these are the 'regular terms' of the class. But there are dormitories lower and lower still in ward to demand the just rights of the people the scale of comfort, cleanliness, and civilisation. amongst the nobles of the land, and wholly irres-Such sleeping places are frequented by those who pective of what might be the consequences to himwant even the penny to provide them with the self. But this was what was to be expected of him. luxury of mere walls and roof to shelter them from Look at his antecedents - at his indefatigable the wind or the rain. Hence, if it be possible to exertions in striking off the shackles of the slave. conceive a class of beings still more wretched, more vicivus, or more criminal than those visiting the lowest lodging houses of London, they are to be and to give his time and his talents, from one end found nestling under the arches of the Blackwall of the country to another, to abolish the slavery Railway. There may be discovered whole families, houseless and penniless, huddled close togetherchildren cradled as it were in vice and crime, check by jowl with the vilest prostitutes and the meanest thieves. Or else they may be seen ranged along the wall of a neighbouring sugar baker's, warming themselves upon the pavement heated by the melting-pan beneath. To behold the drowsy, ragged, selves and your fellow-men. To the middle destitute crowd gathered there at three o'clock in classes I would venture to say, "What do you owe the morning, is a sight to shock the most callous,

Nearly all the proprietors tacitly allow the produce

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

(To be Continued.)

MR. G. THOMPSON AND THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

nhabitants of the Tower Hamlets was held on that you are determined to have them. (Cheers, Monday evening, at Sion Chapel, near Whitechapel It has been intimated-it is the on dit of the Church, to aid in the movement for promoting a day-that we are to have some extensive reform : reform in the representation and public expenditure in short, that the wind is to be taken out of our of the country, and at the same time to afford to sails, so that we shall have no further occasion to Mr. George Thompson, one of the members for the agitate. I hope it is so. But we will cease to borough, the opportunity of making his annual agitate only when the just rights of the people are statement to his constituents with reference to the granted. (Cheers.) I would especially caution you proceedings of the House of Commons during the not to be led a ray by any sham reform, such as we last session, and the future prospects of the cause have had before. (Hear, hear.) Should they grant of reform in this country. The building in which you an extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, tri-the meeting was held is said to contain the greatest ennial parliaments and the abolition of the property amount of available space for a public meeting in qulification, bear in mind that is not the test. The the borough, affording accommodation for about | test is such an apportionment of the members to the 5,000 persons, and was filled in every part. The chair was taken, pro tem. by Mr. Fax, Mr.

HALL, who had been announced as the chairman, the meeting (seven o'clock).

Mr. Hows rose to move the first resolution as follows :--- " That in the deliberate judgment of this I would draw attention, that in all your endeavours tenders to its president, Sir Joshua Walmsley-(cheers)-the assurance that they will do all in their power to sustain the body over which he so ably presides, in their efforts to secure the patriotic ob-why he took charge in the House of Commons of a ccts to which they are devoted." Mr. HALL, having taken the chair, apologised for monopoly, signed "A Member of the National jects to which they are devoted."

by persons utterly deficient of all moral sense; and dom under which they have been so long labouring. about eleven o clock, at night, after which hour no who either wink at or encourage the robberies (Hear, hear.) Let us show kindness to them, goodwhich are continually concocted under their roofs. Nearly all the proprietors tacitly allow the produce. will and brotherly feeling, and not insult them by calling them a senseless mass. (Loud cheers.) We of their lodgers' pilferings to be introduced and submit to you the principles of a Parliamentary shared in the kitchen, and many of them are known Reform Association, and to do honour, or rather to to be receivers of stolen goods, pledging for the hear and examine what Mr. Thompson has to say to pickpockets they harbour in their houses whatever his constituents. I am proud to bear my testimony, plunder they may bring home, and demanding of not only in the Tower Hamlets, but throughout all observed-to the constitutional principles which ho great portion of the kingdom, when standing forexertions which never ceased until his object was attained. Such were his antecedents; and now he comes forward to travel, without fee or reward, which still exists among the white men-for the millions in this country are still little better than serfs in the hands of the oligarchy. (Loud cheers.) The few moments I shall occupy on this platform shall be expended in endcavouring to induce union amongst you that you may concentrate your energies on one single point, and, throwing aside your minor differences, endeavour to do justice to yourto the industrial classes ?" You owe everything to them. You owe to them your ships, your com-

merce, your railways, your buildings, your luxuries, your comforts, and even your necessaries of life. (Cheers.) You owe to the working men of the country everything you possess. (Cheers.) And shall these working men be longer delayed their just rights? Shall those who have so long knocked at the door of the constitution still be denied admission? (Cheers.) Away with such a thought. (Cheers.) But you will be denied until you are en-An aggregate meeting of the electors and other abled to convince your rulers and your governor-

population, as shall make it no longer possible that the votes of the representatives of such places as Thetford or Harwich, with a corrupt constituency of two or three hundred, shall be equal in the results to those of the borough of the Tower Hamlets, with its 15,000 electors. This is the question to which

sufficient exertion for one day. This is certainly one of the greatest hardships to which the poor are subjected from the want of cottages.

Some of the smaller tenements in Liskeard ar crowded to an extent distressing to witness-many of the miners working in the Caradon mines, fully four miles distant, living in the town. This subjects them, in addition to their work, to a walk of eight miles per day; but they are obliged to submit to this, as they cannot find quarters nearer the mines. The houses and villages between the town and the mines are absolutely glutted with people. One case, fare. which may be given in illustration of the state of things in Liskeard, was that of a man and his wife, who had a miner lodging with them, all three occupying the same bedroom at night. On suggesting to help it. They had but two rooms, and neither of them could occupy the lower room. Their rent was high, and they were therefore obliged to keep a him. lodger, whom they accommodated in the only room at their command, which could be used as a bedroom. Another case was that of a widow, who was in search of a lodger. Her house had but two rooms, the upper of which was her bedroom. I asked her if she intended that her lodger, if she got one, should sleep below. She replied in the negative. I then suggested that the lodger she was in search of was one who would invest himself with a lawful title to the occupancy of her own chamber. She again replied in the negative, and on my looking somewhat puzzled, informed me that it was her own intention to sleep below. The room was so cold and cheerless that she could not offer it to a lodger, yet such was the bedroom which she intended for herself. She said that the arrangement would suit her very well, as the miner would go early to bed, and she would have the lower part of the house to herself. I asked her when she expected him to get up, to which she replied that he was likely to do so at an early hour of the morning, as he had to walk four miles to his work. He would, in short, be up before her hour of rising, which made me suggest to her that, although she might have the lower part of the house to herself at night, she would not be equally favoured in the morning. "Oh, sir," said she, "you mustn't think us so bad as we seem ; we're drove often to do what we don't like to do, or we wouldn't have a roof

at all to cover us." In examining into the state of the labourers cottages, I di-covered that as much fault was found by the tenants with the Duchy of Cornwall as with the private proprietors. At many points I was informed that the agents and managers of the Duchy exhibit the utmost indifference to the comforts of the ten- | by no means rapidly. ants, suff-ring cottages to go to ruin, and listening to

ton-mill in the town. Silk has been the staple of ducts of the energies and the industry of the working | the public expenditure, and all measures in favor population. (Cheers.) Were it not for this what of parliamentary reform, (Cries of "Shame.") would have been the condition of the manufacturing As far as any result in the House of Commons is interests of this country ? The artisans would have | concerned, all the motions on these subjects. howbeen thrown out of employment, and the mills ever ably brought forward and discussed, have been would have been standing still. For it was idle to in vain. One fact, I think, must have been long suppose that the continent of Europe could pay for apparent to those whom I address—that legislation, labourer's command of the comforts of life. In deal- | Spitalsfield, and now the country places about are ing with the wages of Cornwall, the element of cider | taking it from us; and with every successive stage has not to be considered, as in Somerset and Devon. of the expansion of the manufacture the wages seem rally believed to be the case. Indeed, nothing but our manufactures except by the produce of their in all but its last stages, and as a matter of form. The whole of the wages is paid in money, subject, to come down." About one-half of the labouring tuough, perhaps, in different degrees, to some deduc- population of Macclesfield work at home, and the own soil. These were facts which everybody but has to be done out of doors. (Hear, hear.) I mean tions common to other counties. I have already other half in the mills. The home-labourers are the senseless agriculturists, whose skulls are so that legislation which tends in any degree to adalluded to the comparatively high rent paid by the exclusively weavers, and include a large proportion Cornish labourers, as being, pro tanto, a virtual re- of men; the mill-labourers are principally engaged thick it is almost impossible to drive sense into them; cannot fail to understand. (Hear, hear.) Dr. OXLEY briefly seconded, and Mr. T. Dick vote money, and they will do it—to sanction any duction of his wages. But this is not general, the highest rents being charged only in those districts where, from the vicinity of mines there is a greater demand for, than a supply of, houses. This again, which are intertwisted by the loom. By far the supported, the resolution. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Sir J. WALMSLEY, M.P., who, on coming to the front of the platform, was loudly cheered, next as already explained, only occurs where mines have | largest proportion of the mill population is female, recently been established, so that it is far from being the weavers who work looms in the mills being in-general. Still, however, in the neighbourhood of all considerable in number, compared with those who spoke. He said—I now appear before you as the President of the Parliamentary and Financial mines, whether long or recently established, rents | work at home. I may add, that the amount of silk are somewhat higher than in the purely agricultural thread spun in Macclesfield is much greater than Reform Association, and I should be alike unjust Fortions of the county. As mining operations are so the amount woven there, the warp and the shute, generally diffused over Cornwall, it therefore happens being prepared for the loom, are sent out all over to the association and to my own character if I heard at any meeting at which I may be present sentiments uttered which I thought unjust or incorthat there are but few localities in the county that do the silk-weaving districts of Lancashire and rect, and did not, when I had the opportunity, state not feel the effect of their vicinity, in adding some- Cheshire, for the process to be completed. The my own opinion in regard to them. I stand not thing to the rents. In the agricultural parishes most | wages earned in and out of the mills in Macclesfield here at the present moment to advocate manhood distant from them, the rents of cottages are on a do not materially vary. The throwsters and suffrage, but to support to the best of my ability those principles which have been put forth by able level with those in the adjoining counties. You spinners in the mills have the most regular work. there, as in Devon, Somerset, or Wilts, meet with | The weavers can earn higher wages when in emand good men, and by the virtuous of all ages, in cottages with two or three rooms, rented at from 40s. ployment, but their looms stand idle upon the to 59s. a year. In these cases the cottagers enjoy average fully three months in the year. A weaver favour of the rights of the people, and to restore those rights which the constitution confers upon all their wages independently of any reduction on this may, one season with another, make from 10s. to men, but which have been violated by the present account. In all other cases, whether the rent be 12s. a week; a female throwster or doubler in and preceding governments to the greatest possible £3, £3 10s., £4, or £4 10s., the abatement which the mill from 8s. to 9s. The rate of wages, hours deal of meney, 24s, or 26s, a week; but the Jac- day's work when unable to thieve? According to extent. (Cheers.) An observation has been made if little that is good beyond the repeal of the navimust be made from the nominal rate of wages is of work, species of employment, and other particuquards were standing still half the year. The man returns of the metropolitan police force, the value of which I must, standing here as the president of the gation laws has been done within the walls of parabout the same. Indeed, in many cases where the lars will, however, be best understood from the folthe property stolen in this district in the year 1848 association, say that I do not concur in. My friend, rents are highest, there is the least deduction to be lowing details of the different branches of the silk liament, much that will eventually determine the made, as they are always highest nearest the mines— the cottagers having thus a chance of making the dif-ference wholly or partly up, and sometimes of adding sonally collected testimony of the workpeeple. was £2,007, of which only £365 were recovered. the chairman, has a perfect right, as a resident character of our future legislation has been done among you, and as an elector of the Tower Hamlets, out of doors, (Much cheering.) Nover, perhaps. ference wholly or partly up, and sometimes of adding to their means. But a little back from the mines, sonally collected testimony of the workpeeple. to say what he pleases on the subject, but I dis- in the history of the country were the people better amount of each robbery being £3 17s. 04d. The kept the weavers poor during the time they had claim, as the president of the association, any informed on the questions that most affect their in-I premise by stating that I took great pains, in amount recovered averaged 14s. on' each robbery." full work. They were busy sometimes, but they where the influence of high rents near them is felt, attempt on the part of that association to dictate to | terest or which relate to the administration of public traversing the silk districts, to ascertain whether The lidging-houses just described are not the were poor always. Twenty years ago the people without giving the cottagers the same opportunity, the electors of the Tower Hamlets, or to say to you affairs. Nor is this remark applicable merely to the accounts of the distress in Spitalfields seemed to the whole of the difference between the rents which have reached or to have affected the country lowest of the low. There are ' cribs' in the metrolived better than now. They had plenty of subwho shall be your representative, and who shall not. | British isles. The inhabitants of our colonial destantial food, but at present, where one got it a polis where the charges for a night's rest are less, they pay and the ordinary rent of a cottage, may weavers. In general, I found the people knew very I must go still further and say, that I consider such | pendencies are beginning to think and to act for dozen missed it. observations in the absence of Sir W. Clay are not themselves-(hear, hear)-and to follow the examfrequently be regarded as so much to be deducted little and cared very little about the matter. It the accommodations more meagre, and the lodger. The people in the mills were better off. particujustified as issuing from the chair of a meeting like | ple of their fellow subjects in the parent country, by was only the state of their own district in which from their nominal amount of wages. even more degraded than those of the two-penny the present. (A Voice, "Why is he not here, demanding the right of managing their own then?") Aye, that is the question. Has he been affairs--(hear, hear)-- and of regulating the expenses asked? (Cheers, and some confusion.) I am not which have to be defrayed out of their own poclarly the throwsters, than the people out of them But the most serious deduction is that which must they appeared to take any interest. There did not refuges 1 lately visited. In some places a renny be made for the high price which they are now paying for their corn. I have already alluded to the arrange-causes of the distress of the metropolitan silkbecause the mill hands had more regular employ only is demanded for shelter for the night, and ment. It was the sudden changes in the taste for there congregate the most wretched and demorament which has elsewhere, as in Wiltshire. been pre-valent-established for the benefit of the labourer-valent-established for the benefit of the labourerfancy articles that made the sudden fluctuation in here to throw the apple of discord amongst you, kets. These agitations at home and abroad have lised of all characters. The commonest prostitutes but to do justice as far as I can to all. (Hear, not been without their effect upon the minds of her hear.) And I say it is the question, has Sir William Majesty's advisers. (Hear.) The shadows which the demand for goods, and occasioned a great deal of the poor weaver's poverty. Mayhap the master would give an order for a certain pattern. Well, thieves, beggars, and vagabonds are taken into these of letting him have corn for his own consumption at seem very poorly off, to be sure." I frequently put Clay been asked to appear here this evening, and if coming events have cast before, have been observed, not, I say such observations from the chair are un- and we now hear rumours of ministerial intentions. dens of iniquity, and allowed to sleep promischously a fired price, without any reference to fluctuations the question as to what my listeners thought could in the market value of grain. So long as the price of be the reason why a trade which was comparaall at once the taste would pass away, and the in one small room. There is little or no furniture grain, no withstanding its fluctuations, was generally tively good in one part of England should be so bad high, the arrangement was advantageous to him: in another; but heads were invariably shaken, and silks would lie upon the shelves. Soom'mut new called for. (Cheers.) It is the privilego-it is the and measures during the session, which will open in the house, so that no beds are provided for the right of Englishmen to give a fair hearing to all. on Thursday next. (Cheers.) In three days the (Hear, hear.) There is yet another observation I curtain will be drawn up, the oracle will speak, and feel it my duty to refer to I must reprodute such we shall have the opportunity of asking the stagewas always coming up, and that made the changes but now that there is but little prospect of it ever a stolid "Well, I dunna know, indeed, sir," again reaching the price at which it is sold to him, it is obvious that the labourer must be injured by its money. The lodgers-male and female-men, from the busy times to the slack times. The trade women, boys, and girls-all lie huddled together on was very uncertain - so uncertain, that the masters the floor; the average nightly muster being about remarks in speaking of the agricultural classes as manager what now pieces he intends to bring out. "senseless masses." (Hear, hear.) They are not (Laughter and cheers.) While it may be interestime were afraid to speculate so much as they would if the floor; the average nightly muster being about they could sell their goods steadier; and therefore thirty of the most miserable and infamous of human they could sell their goods steadier, and therefore they gave small orders—great ones might be left upon their hands. He thought that, one with another, the weavers in the mill might earn 12s. or 14s. a week; working at home he would not put the average higher than 10s. a week. THE LONDON LODGING HOUSES. The lodefine home at the free of weath and intellect—the property of the gobe but this, the first city of the world the gobe but this, the first city of the world intellect—the property of the world the gobe but this, the first city of the world the sense of weath and infamous of human the sense of the gobe but this, the first city of the world the gobe but this, the first city of the world the gobe but this, the first city of the world the gobe but this, the first city of the world the sense of weath and on the other "blues." and were we can. (Cheers and a voice of that will the voice of the gobe at the world a voice of the gobe at the world the voice of the gobe at the world the voice of the gobe at this, the first city of the world the sense of weath and the other "blues." and on the other "blues." and were we can. (Cheers and a voice of the world a voice of the world the voice of the sense of weath and a voice of the world the voice of the sense of weath and the voice of the world the voice of the voice of the world the voice of the continuance. It falls at present with peculiar root out the Spitalfields weavers altogether; and Sevenity on the Cornish labourer. The arrangement another was of opinion that much of the Spitalfields here has been, for some time past, to let the labourer distress was caused by there being no throwing have his grain for 16s. and 8s.-that is to say, 16s mills in London, and the weavers being thus ren-Per bushel of wheat, and 8s. per bushel of barley. dered dependent for their supplies of thread upon The Cornish bushel is double the size of the Win- Italy and France. Such answers were, however, chester, so that, reduced to the measurement ap. the exceptions to the rule. Nine-tenths of the "reds," and on the other "blues," and were we can. (Cheers, and a voice : "That will the cajoled by those who, when their purpose was thank you for nothing."). The question of question Preciable by a Londoner, the arrangement is to give people knew nothing and cared nothing about the corn at 8s, and 4s. But, to adhere to the Spitalfields, or their brethren there—the apathy Cornish measure, the present price of the best wheat in that respect being very different from the mutual -- the focus of wealth and intellect-the pinnacle of The lodging house which I shall more particularly wheat that the labourer gets here or elsewhere. The pondence kept up between the unions and operative this sum the parties lodging there for the night av. penny, and threepenny as well—I am in-

One man, with a large family, describing his food told me that for the last week they had but a pound the woman that this must be a painful situation to asked him what it was, to which he replied that it generally agree. her, she observed that it was, but that they could not was some fat mutton, with which they flavoured their potatoes.

"Have you a good supply of potatoes ?" Iasked

"We have to buy all we eat," he answered, "W could not live on turnips and barley alone." "Why did you not plant some ?" I inquired

"Because I gave up the little ground I had, said he.

"And why did you give it up?" "Because the potatoes have failed so."

your family." "That's all very well," he replied ; "but when a

"Yes; but we can't often afford it."

"Then what is your chief diet?"

"Bread (frequently barley,) potatoes, and turof watery-looking turnips.

"And can you do a day's work on that?" asked him.

"Such as it is, sir, I can," he observed ; "but it meat.'

THE SILK WEAVERS OF MACCLESFIELD.

last census, 56,035, and it has since increased, but

only one in Macclesfield. There is but a single cottion of 12,000,000 of people was paid for by the pro- of the House, have resisted all attempts to reduce no remonstrance in favour of repairs. cultural labourer in Cornwall is 9s. a week. This, however, be it remembered, is but the money rate, and by no means indicates the real extent of the labourer's command of the comforts of life. In deals

approaching, and of the other to stand 'shallow'- | clection for a constituency like that he was now ad- had subsided, spoke as follows :- With regard to dressing, and again sitting at the right hand of Mr. the matter to which that letter refers, I certainly Hume, and aiding him in his efforts to economise allowed my name to be placed at the back of the servants at respectable houses, and bring it home to the lodging-house, where they sell it. You may the lodging-house, where they sell it. You may 12,000,000 of the people were at this time fed by for the Tower Hamlets. I was not to be considered. agricultural produce imported from foreign coun- for the Tower Hamlets, I was not to be considered obtain an honest living, watch for these beggars tries, they would agree that that was a fact so as any way pledged to the bill, but should reserve to coming in, as if they were the best victuals in the startling, that none but a madman would think of myself the right of opposing it altogether, or so returning to a system by which that large number alter it by abridging the power of the trustees, as of their fellow-countrymen would be brought to might appear to be strictly just as between them and starvation, and thousands more be reduced by the the people of this great district. It was on that high price of provisions which must ensue, from understanding alone that my name was placed competence to poverty. It was fitting that the on the back of the bill in connexion with that of Times, which was always opposing itself to the the other member for the Tower Hamlets. In the popular feeling, should know that fact; and it meantime-that was before the measure came should remember that though the Times could not before the House-I had several interviews with do without the people, the people could do without those who thought themselves aggrieved by the versation among the lodgers relates chiefly to thiev- the Times. (llear, and cheers.) The imports for heavy tolls charged, I made myself master of the eleven months during the past year had been of oxen and cows, 49,804; sheep and lambs, 119,763; time to such an adjustment of the matters pending swine, 2,454; bacon, 375,227 cwts.; butter, 251,074 between the inhabitants and trustees as strict ewts.; wheat, 3,656,910 qrs.-(cheers)-barley, cquity and justice demanded. (Hear, hear.) I sat 1,270,555 qrs.; onts, 1,205,655 qrs.; rye, 203,167 in a judicial capacity; both parties were witnesses of qrs.; beans and peas, 645,458 qrs.; Indian corn, my conduct, and fearlessly I appeal to every specta-2,129,360 cwts.; buck wheat, 307 cwts.; oatmeal, tor of that conduct to say if I did not, as a just and vermin, but there is little or no ventilation to the Indian, and other corn meals, 160,184 cwts. ; flour, sleeping rooms, in which sixly persons, of the 3,071,120 cwts.; eggs, 91,733,902-(a laugh)foulest habit, usually sleep every night. There are hams, 11,833 cwts.; cheese, 325, 256 cwts.; pork, no proper washing utensils, neither towles nor and other salted and fresh meats, 464,016 lbs. basins, nor wooden bowls. There are one or two poultry value sterling, £350,000. These were all articles of human food. (Cheers.) Then take wool, and the raw articles of our manufactures. lodgers, but for cleaning the rooms. The lodgers The imports of wool had been 70,284,837 lbs. in the same time, and of hides 628,481. Now let him ask among them will do so in the bucket, and then wipe what would have been the position of the population to discharge my duty faithfully and independently, themselves with their pocket handkerchiefs or the of this country but for these imports ? (Cheers.) But the Protectionists told them that they must pay for them all by exporting the precious metals, Now, in this respect, what was the fact? There was more gold in the Bank at this moment, and more gold spread through the country, than was ever before known. And while our import of raw mate-rial had increased so had our exports of manufac- rightful political power, or the diminution of their tured articles in the same proportion, thus showing that this importation of food, equal to the consump-

Walmsley and Mr. Thompson; he regretted that unworthy to represent them; but in that case it Sir William Clay was not present. (Hisses and would be the first time he ever heard of Mr,

whole question, and in the committee devoted my tor of that conduct to say if I did not, as a just and honourable man, hold the balance fairly between the one party and the other. (Loud cheers.) I rejoice that this meeting affords me the opportunity of presenting myself before so many of those whom I have the honour to represent in the House of Commons. (Cheers. Having given no vote in that House con-trary either to the professions which I made when I sought to enter it, or to the dictates of my conscience, having to the best of my ability endeavoured and having no desire to continue in that House when I cease to enjoy the confidence of those who sent me there, I am not afraid of coming before you. (Renewed cheers.) I cannot say that it has been my happiness and privilege to assist in carrying through Parliament any great measure of legislative justice heavy and intolerable burdens. In the late session of Parliament the government, and a large majority abuse, and they will do it-to support any job which will increase the patronage of the minister, and they will do it; but that house must not be looked to for any measure of real reform until the people have settled the question out of doors-(hear, hear)-nor they, until they show a determination not to rest satisfied until their demands are granted. (Cheers.) Why is this? Because in the vast. majority of cases, the members of the House of Commons, availing themselves of the present imperfect, corrupt, and unconstitutional system of elections, have virtually returned themselves by money, by family influence, or by other equally exceptionable means-and, having done so, sit in the legislature, not to promote the wishes or the welfare of the people, but to support those abuses by which they and their immediate connexions profit, and through which large numbers of them derive their sole support. Hence the absolute necessity of a thorough renovation of the representative system. (Hear.) But it is some consolution to know that

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ceedings of the so-called representatives of the in the election of Mr. Thompson, was anxious to nation. (Hear, hear.) The first thing, in my judg- | express his satisfaction, and he believed the satisment, which we have to do, is to make it known faction of all present, at the noble and independent that we are determined there shall be no retro- manner in which that gentleman has conducted gradation. (Loud cheering.) A great battle has himself as their representative, and to ask them to takin from the council of the National Reform been fought for the regulation of our commercial agree to a resolution expressive of their continued intercourse with other countries. (Hear, hear.) confidence in him, and their determination to back That battle has been successful ; we must not suffer him in his endeavoures to benefit the people, with ourselves to be deprived of the advantages which we their support. The resolution was ;-" That ourselves to be deprived of the auvaluages which we their support. The resolution was ;----- That accomplishment. The deputation consisted of W. have gained. (Cheers.) We must not permit a reviewing the parliamentary votes and general grasping and insolvent landocracy, aided by hood- public conduct of Mr. George Thompson, this winkes, rackrented tenants, backed by their ill-paid and benighted labourers, to re-impose a tax upon the people's food. (General cheering.) Let me himself to the confidence of the electors and non- the people's food. (General cheering.) Let me himself to the confidence of the electors and non- the maximum termission to mission to an advantage with the description of the confidence of the electors and non- the Mayon, having taken the chair amid considered that the description of the terminet would be the confidence of the electors and non- the Mayon, having taken the chair amid considered that the description of the terminet would that the confidence of the electors and non- the Mayon, having taken the chair amid considered that the description of the terminet would that the confidence of the electors and non- the Mayon, having taken the chair amid considered that the terminet would that the terminet would that the terminet would the terminet have your permission to-night, to declare as your | electors of this borough. That this meeting would representative, that all restrictive imposts upon the bread of the people-all taxes upon that food which the millions eat in the sweat of their face-are un-for the unfranchised classes of this country a full natural, impious, and inhuman. (Cheers, and cries) and fair representation of the Houce of Commons

the harvests in the world, and that you will never national object." again allow the quantity, the quality, or the price of your loaf to be tampered with, for the benefit of the landlords of this country. (Enthusiastic cries of "Yes, yes," and cheers.) Do this, and I shall be strong, not only in the justice of the case, but in plause, which continued for some minutes, on the your confidence and support. (Much cheering.) I plause, which continued for some minutes, on the your confidence and support. (Much cheering.) I have no lear of the result. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, I foresee the best consequences following from the early discussion and settlement of the great majority of the meeting; but longed to the middle class, and who looked like dissenting ministers, sustained a protracted hiss. great question "protection, or no protection." Thereupon Mr. George Thompson requested the factious disturbers to be quiet, and give Mr. Rey-(cheers)—beaten in arguments—(cheers)—beaten nolds a fair hearing. Order being restored, Mr. hy facts—(cheers)—beaten by an appeal to ex- Reynolds proceeded to express his opinions on sevepericace and ascertained results-(cheers)-and beaten finally by the votes of both branches of the legislature. (Long and continued cries of "Hear.") I saw in the Daily News of this day that his Grace namely, King, Lords, and Commons, but he (Mr. Reythe Duke of Richmond, the President of the Society | nolds) could see nothing at all admirable in it; and as culture. Let us pause for a moment to inquire upon it as a matter of congratulation, supposing whether this noble duke is the most consistent man that such was really the case. What he wanted to in the world, in thus seeking to diminish the size and see was the extension of the privileges of the people increase the cost of the loaf of his fellow-country-men. (Shame.) The Duke is a descendant of the everything it could lay its hands upon; and it was famous Duchess of Portsmouth, one of the courte- no matter of surprise at all if the masses were zans of that exemplary monarch Charles the Second. steeped in pauperism, wretchedness, and misery. (A laugh.) Undoubted historical records inform us (Hear.) Royalty had cost this country one hundred twelve pence per chaldron on all coals shipped out of the river Tyne. (Expressions of disgust.) This 'uty was regularly received and appropriated by the ichmonds and Lennoxes. At length it became de-the Charter became the law of the land. (Cheers.) sirable that these coal duties should be transferred Mr. Thompson had eloquently described the origin to the crown, for the public service, and steps were of the Duke of Richmond's titles and revenues; he to the crown, for the public service, and steps were taken to ascertain their value and make compensa-tion to the then Dake of Richmond. ("Oh, oh," and cries of "Shame.") Accordingly, we find in the parliamentary finance papers of 1801-2, 1810, " Control of the Dake of Richmond States and revenues , ne might also have said that the Dakes of St. Albans the same source—namely, the prostitution of their ancestresses. (Hear, hear.) A great deal had been and 1825, accounts of the purchase by the Exchequer in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Fund of astonishing that the Americans could supply us with three sums, each of the amount of £211,111, 2s. 3d making a total of £633,333, 6s. 9d., for which or rather, at a lower rate than our farmers could £490,833, 11s. 6d. of the public money was paid. This half million sterling was handed to the Duke bered that industry in this country was weighed of Richmond, and as much added to the national debt of the country; the interest to be paid, or the principal to be redeemed, by the hardworking people of England. (Renewed cries of "Shame.") These aced duties and this half million have enabled the Dukes of Richmond to become vast landed proprietors; and the use the present duke makes of his sent system; and the least modicum of reform was power, and the grateful return which he makes to a grand step gained towards future triumphs. the people of this country, to whom he owes every (Cheers.) But when asked for an extension of the farthing which he or his ancestors ever possessed, suffrage, the minister would base his refusal upon is to put himself at the head of a movement for the alleged ignorance of the people. And yet it was taxing the people's bread and for turning out her not the ignorance of the masses that was feared by may begin, if they are not already doing it, to look minister would deny it on the plea of its being un-into the origin and nature of their titles to the enor-English. But the upper classes did not think it mous wealth which they have been permitted to un-English to use the ballot-box at their clubs, nor possess. Such an inve-tigation would neither add in regimental court-martials. They did not conto the splendour of their reputation, the respecta-bility of their pedigrees, nor the security of their lacqueys in preference to English domestics of the fortunes. Let them learn a lesson from the sailor's same order ; nor did they scruple to give the preepitaph : " Lie still, if you're wise, You'll be —— if you rise." (Much laughter.) A legislator who professes to be in favour-not of class interests, but of the rights | unfortunate sailors and soldiers until the flesh was and welfare of all classes, will not only maintain our present commercial policy, but do much more. He will earnestly unite with those who are demanding a rigid inquiry into the national expenditure with a view to large reductions, especially in our overgrown tion would likewise meet with ministerial opposition, and immoral establishments for the maintenance of | on the ground that intelligence generally went with the army and the navy. (Loud and general cries of) the wealth-possessing class. Now it was by no "Hear, hear.") He will be prepared to support a means difficult to show the atrocious folly of that revision of our whole system of taxation with a view to the equalisation of the burdens pressing on the people. He will demand that all taxes of every kind be brought to account, that the people may know what are the gross receipts and what are the expenses of collection, and what pensions and sala- prived him of all his property to-morrow, he would ries are now paid out of the public purse. He will lose the right of voting for a member and sitting as demand an inquiry into the salaries and emoluments one, and yet his intellect would remain precisely of all public officers, and a sirict comparison of the same. (Hear.) On the other hand, take the prices in the past and present years, that such re-ductions may be made as are just and equitable, and the gutter—the veriest, wretch that ever was that the public money be not squandered in un-merited pay and sinecure emoluments. He will be earnest in his endeavours to obtain cheap food for with gold, what would be the consequence? He the minds of his fellow-subjects as he has been to might rise from his filth and his rags all in a moobtain cheap food for their bodies, and will do his best to remove those taxes on knowledge which are a Member of Parliament himself. (Hear, hear.) obstructive of popular education, a grievous impediment in the way of the best benefactors of their coun- perty Qualification. Was it not infamous in the extry, and a scandal to the civilisation and intelligence of treme? Should it not be abolished? To touch the age. He will co-operate with those who are the now upon another matter, some one had alfriends of the sister country, and above all will be anxious to relieve the people of Ireland from the ini-being not altogether liquidated. Now, would quitous burden of sustaining a church whose doctrines are those of a few only, and are repudiated the principle of "Paid Representatives" to their by the millions of the indigenous people of the soil. (Cheers.) He will thus show his sympathy with Irish distress and his love of religious liberty. By such a course he will also prove himself the best promoter of that connexion between the parent country and its dependencies which is productive of good to both and is most likely to perpetuate har- (Cheers.) When the working classes had come formony, prosperity, and loyalty. In thus venturing to refer to the course which, I think, a friend of the people ought to take in parliament, I have sketched | tual reform could be carried out without the prinmy own duty, and indicated the path which I intend | ciple of "Paid Representatives." Mr. Reynolds steadily to pursue. (Cheers.) Should such a then proceeded to defend Chartism and Chartists course be the one which you would have your re- against the flagrant misrepresentation of the press, presentative take, I shall calculate upon your sup-port and approval. (Loud cheers.) If it should upon them: he declared that the Chartists were not, I would then recommend you to provide your- not spoliators nor depredators, but honest, intelliselves with some one in my place-("No, no")-since it is my resolution to advocate all the mea-sures I have now specified. There is yet another great measure, and one which I regard as paragreat measure, and one which I regard as paramount and essential. I mean Parliamentary Reform. (Cheers.) I have considered it my duty the continent, in order to show that the people had during the last four months to place myself at the always and everywhere been magnanimous, genedisposal of the council of the National Reform Asso-ciation for the purpose of assisting that body either had as invariably and as universally proved thempublicly in assemblies called for the consideration of selves monsters of treachery, cruelty, and bloodtheir scheme, or privately in any way in which my talents may be made available. It is my intention while I have strength to continue to give them my services even more unreservedly than I have hi- This set of miscreants had been the cause of Huntherto been able to do. You will have the opportu-nity to-night of saying whether you sympathise with this more than a light of the most glorious patriots of the this movement, and whether you sanction the part age - (thunders of applause) - were exiles on taken by your representative. If your verdict account of the villany of the party of order. Let should be favourable, you will not be disposed to the English, then, beware lest they had their party blame me if I should sometimes think that I may be of order here also! The aristocracy would become doing more good by going forth to awaken and en-list the public in the cause than by spending my time in fruitless attendance in the house which we seek to refer to the working and middle classes unite for seek to reform. On all great questions affecting the present, as far as they could, and as well as your interests. I pledge myself to be at my post, to they might, in order to obtain reform : but let not state of the representation may be soon expressed-I look upon it as a mockery, and upon the house which it has created as unconstitutional. The object of the society we are assembled to promote, is to give the people a real representation in that house, by largely extending the franchise, and by end. (Mr. Reynolds sat down amidst prolonged getting rid of boroughs under influence and intimidation-(hear, hear)-by the enlargement, and as far as practicable, the equalisation of electoral districts. Such a reform will enable the people to return the men of their choice upon free and independent principles. (Hear, hear.) It is J. Walmsley, though he should, did he consult his often a source of the greatest satisfaction to own wishes, never enter the House of Commons as far as I can judge, has been conferred upon me and their connexions, and that while that was the with the consent of the people-with the consent case there was but little hope of reforming the and approbation of the non-enfranchised class of system of extravagance and corruption which had the community, not only in this borough-but grown up under the system, he should be ready of regard and approbation, concluded with an eloquent peroration, exhorting concentration of effort A FREE TRADE DEMONSTRATION took place on ceedings, upon the part alike of the franchised and un Tuesday evening at Excter, when Mr. Divett and franchised as the sure means of obtaining the other gentlemen addressed a large company, who

of "Yes.") Let me have your permission to de-clare, that you demand the right freely to eat of all their power in the attainment of that important

Mr. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, an elector, seconded at 17, Old Bond-street—(a laugh)—addressed a pro-tection meeting at Brighton, on Saturday last, and counselled union and determination for the purpose of turning out the present government, and installing one that should restore protection to British agri-possible harm in that—on the contrary, he looked used altogether. (Mr. Reynolds) could see no hat in the 29th year of his reign, the "merry millions of pounds sterling since the accession of Bonarch caused letters patent to be issued, granting George the Third, unto the present time. Surely this right trusty and right entirely beloved son this was rather too much to pay one family for Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox a duty of doing them the honour to reign over them? (Hear, said about Protection and Free Trade : but was it grain cheaper than we could produce it at homebring it into our own markets-when it was remem-These coal dutics and this half million have enabled of the working classes, because it was pledged to agitate for a considerable amelioration in the preference to French milliners, tailors, and dancingmasters. Lastly, but not least, the men who talked about the ballot being un-English, did not think it un-English to lacerate the backs of beaten into a jelly. (Hear, hear.) Things, in fact, were only un-English when it suited the country's tyrants and oppressors to proclaim them so. (Loud cheers.) The abolition of the Property Qualificaargument. Take, for instance, Sir Robert Peel-a man who by possessing riches, was not only quallified to vote for Members of Parliament, but likewise to become a Member of Parliament himself. But suppose that a sudden stroke of adversity de-This was the real light in which to view the Probeing not altogether liquidated. Now, would it not be well if the Parliamentary Reformers added the principle of "Paid Representatives" to their and carried—one individual only dissenting. programme? With the Vote by Ballot, and Paid the Association, he was anxious for its success; and therefore he recommended the addition just named. ward so cheerfully to aid that movement, concessions should be made to their wishes; and no effec-Mr. Reynolds then passed in review the events of the continent, in order to show that the people had late Queen ; but he held that it was an insult to thirstiness. There was "a party of order" in Europe which had got the upper hand for the present, and had perpetrated unparalleled atrocities. give an honest vote. My opinion of the present the millions abandon for a moment the separate agitation which they were carrying on for their own rights and their own interests. On the contrary, let them persevere in their struggle for the Peo ple's Charter-a struggle in which he (Mr. Reynolds; should heartily and unweariedly assist until the cheering.)

MEETING AT. YARMOUTH.

On Monday evening last an important meeting of the inhubitants of the borough of Great Yarmouth assembled in the Corn Exchange, to receive a depu-Association, and to hear from those gentlemen a statement of the objects which that Association has in view, and of the means to be adopted for their accomplishment. The deputation consisted of W.

derable applause, observed that one of the principal subjects which would be brought before the meeting during the evening was the question of taxation. This was a subject, he said, which they were posi-tively obliged, to some extent, to understand, for it was a subject that would form acquaintance with the offices in Newall's-buildings have been besieged them, in spite of their will to the contrary. Taxes met them as they entered the world-stuck to them through life-and followed them to the grave. He was happy to find that an Association had at last | market day many of the merchants and manufacsprung up for the purpose of forcing upon the government the adoption of something like economy. Great applause.)

Mr. Alderman HAMMOND moved the first resolution :-- " That the present excessive taxation of the country paralyses commerce, depresses agriculture. and impoverishes the labouring classes." He was that on this occasion the Manchester branch of the sure that they must all be perfectly satisfied that Freehold Land scheme was to be launched, and Freehold Land scheme was to be launched, and the enormous taxation under which this country this also tended to give additional interest to the laboured was one of the principal causes of the meeting. The hon. member for the West Riding of paralysis of commerce in Yarmouth, and that the Yorkshire and of the borough of Manchester, were shipping and fishing interests of the town were also most enthusiastically greeted on entering the hall. extremely depressed from the same cause. With and for some moments after they had taken their respect to the depression of agriculture, he must seats. Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the asso-confess that the prices which the farmer obtained eiation, presided, and opened the business in a for his produce were exceedingly low; but he maintained that the farmer could grow his wheat at 20s. a coomb if the taxation of the country were reduced a coomo if the taxation of the country were reduced and equitably adjusted, and if the landlords reduced their rents in the same proportion. (Hear, hear, and applause, in the midst of which a voice was heard, "And the parsons too.") Yes, and the clergy too, ought to do their part, and then the farmers might live well enough with flour at the price it was. As to the fact that the labouring classes were greatly impoverished by the present rate of taxation, he thought it was self-evident that the poor could not live with comfort and convenience to themselves, while they paid so dearly to keep up the sinecures and pensions of the rich, (Cheers.) Mr. Hammond then concluded by moving the resolution which he had read.

Mr. JACKSON expressed his conviction that the measures proposed by the National Reform Association were eminently calculated to promote the interests of the whole community, for if the expenditure of the nation were reduced ten millions. he should like to know if any man would have the audacity and the impudence to tell him that it would confer no benefit on the labouring classes. (Applause,) Mr. Jackson entered into a brief exposition of the evils of indirect taxation, and concluded by advocating the rights of the people to a fair representation in the Commons House of Parliament.

W. A. WILKINSON, Esq., supported the resolu-tion. He proceeded to state the object of the Re-form Association, "to obtain a cheaper and better government." He showed that amongst the popu-lation of this country there existed at the same time the two extremes of the greatest affluence and the greatest poverty in the world, and concluded that although no act of parliament could be passed that would make all the poor people rich, it was never-theless quite possible for the legislature to put them in a condition to help themselves, by taking off the statute book many of the obnoxious laws that now existed. (Great applause.) With respect to the taxation by which the country was oppressed, he sions given him almost the last penny which she the dwelling-house of Mr. Cox, of South Bank, St. remarked that they all felt the weight of the bur-possessed. On the previous evening (Sunday) he John's Wood. The means by which the robbery den ; but there were some evils attached to the the aristocracy; but their intelligence. (Cheers.) this and other noble dukes beware. Should they continue their machinations much longer the people may begin, if they are not already doing it to look but also prevented our sending to China a larger share of our manufactures. The duty on tobacco, share of our manufactures. The duty of tooladed, he observed, was attended with the same evil conse-guence. In allusion to the window taxes, he stated that an association in London, for improving the that an association in London, for improving the dwellings of the labouring classes, had erected a about two months ago charged at this court with large building for their accommodation, but was prevented from further carrying out this benevo-lent object in consequence of the weight of this tax, which place she and her young family were about prevented from further carrying out this benevo-lent object in consequence of the weight of this tax, which fell as heavily as it could do on any of the palaces of the nobility. ("Shame ! shame !") If, however, they were to complain of this to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the answer would be penalty of £5, in default of payment to be sent to corner of Wooten-street he met the prisoners that he could not afford to rescind the tax, his expenditure running so closely on his income. But | magistrate also gave him to understand that in the how was it, he asked, that the Chancellor of the event of his being brought up before him again for portion of the chain which went round his neck. Exchequer was in such a position as this? Why, because of the shameful extravagance of the government. As an instance of this extravagance, he referred to the standing army of 30,000 men maintained in Ireland, merely to keep the people down but that, he said, would not have been necessary but for the long course of misrule to which that un happy country had been subjected. (Great applause.) Mr. Wilkinson then concluded with an earnest appeal to the middle and working classes to unite in this movement, and to co-operate with the National Reform Association. He then sat down amidst loud and general applause. Sir. F. KNOWES, Bart., rose also to support the resolution. He said that parliamentary reform was needed as a means of obtaining financia reform, for the House of Commons was at present kept up by a system of corruption and patronage. He pointed out at some length the cvils which resulted from the laws of primogeniture and entail, the only remedy for which, he said, would be found in the people's taking their affairs into their own hands; and concluded by a few words to the tenant farmers, observing that they must look for an improvement in their condition in a reduction of rents and taxation, and the granting of leases on long subsequently offered the accommodation he re-Mr. Ownes moved the next resolution. He said if they wanted financial reform, how many members ignominious questions as election expenses. (Hear, hear.) Being himself a member of the council of the Association have any non-construction in the habit of consider-house comparised between a leave the house comparised between a leave the house comparised between a leave the ing that the conductors will keep places for them in house comprised between six and seven hundred. ("Shame ! shame !") This resulted from the operation of the qualification clause, which allowed property to be represented, but kept out the industry by means of which that property had been accumulated. (Great applause.) The treasures obtained by the energy and perseverence of the industrious classes were heaped up in the coffers of the rich, and then, when their labour was done, they had nothing but the prospect of a union before their eyes; they had no friends to get them a pen-sion, as Lord Denbigh tried to do for the servants of the Queen Dowager. ("Shame, shame.") Yes, it was a shame! Was this the time, he asked, to begin feeding any more drone bees at the expense of the public ? He should be sorry to say a word that would be disrespectful to the memory of the the people of this nation to ask them to provide for the servants when the mistress received no less than £100,000 a year. (Great applause.) In conclusion, he would advise those whom he addressed not to seek parliamentary reform without financial, the way" passengers were entitled to the first con-nor financial without parliamentary, and not to be sideration, but he never attempted to oppose the content with both even without the ballet. not to seek parliamentary reform without financial, content with both even without the ballot. (Great entrance of a person who was going the half-fare entertains the strongest conviction of the urgent necessity for a great reduction in the expenditure of the nation, and also for a revision of the system of taxation with a view to the more equitable adjustment of its burden, it is of opinion that these important objects will not be permanently secured, or a good and economical government obtained. until such a measure of parliamentary reform has obliged to accommodate a casual passenger, probeen effected, as shall give the people a direct control over the taxes which they are called upon to customer ; but there is no doubt as to the law upon pay. (Great cheers.) Mr. C. BARBER seconded the resolution. Mr. T. ATRINSON supported the resolution, and congratulated the meeting on having their chief magistrate presiding on so important an occasion. (Three hearty cheers were here given for the lusion to the part taken by the town of Yarmouth during the civil wars of Charles I.; and asked if the germ of liberty was fostered so well in Yar-worth, which is a shilling fare, I run for it, and month in these days mouth in these days, what ought Yarmouth to do now to preserve the freedom which had at length been gained, and to help forward the cause of the now to preserve the freedom which had at length been gained, and to help forward the cause of the to Vauxhall arrives. (A laugh.) I admit that people for the future? In reference to the inconreturning one member to parliament; the number of houses in the borough rated to the poor was 1,003, and the population 5,100; whilst Salford — a borough created at the time of the Reform Bill which was a place of considerable wealth and a manufacturing town, had 2,602 voters, returning only one member to parliament, whilst the number of houses rated was 14,807, and the population no less than 66,624. ("Shame, shame.") The speaker from the conductor the amount of the expenses inthen strikingly exhibited the evils which resulted curred by the examination of the case. from this state of the representation of the country, adverting to the ballot, as the only means to preto use irrankly with your member at all times, that he may know how far his public conduct is in harmony with the political views of those who have elevated him to a place in the legislature of the country. The hon, member who was throughout received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of regard and approbation, concluded with an approbation with set of the set of Yotes of thanks to the gentlemen who had promoted and attended the meeting closed the pro-

MESSRS. COBDEN AND BRIGHT AT MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, JAN. 29 .- A great meeting was held MANCHESTER, JAN, 29.—A great meeting was held detendant put him aside, and said to inc, 1 am a police-at the Free Trade Hall this evening, upon the ques-tions of Financial and Parliamentary Reform, and Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., and John Bright, Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., and John Bright, Esq., M.P., having been announced to take part in the proceedings, great anxiety was manifested by all classes of the public to be present. It was soon found that the 8,000 tickets at first ordered would by no means meet the requirements of the case, and steps were taken to reduce the number of seats in the body of the hall, so as to make standing room for an extra number. The whole number of tickets was then increased to 10,000, including 8,000 for the body of the hall, and 2,000 for the galleries and platform. Of these, no less than 6,000 were applied for on Monday (the first day of issue,) and to-day by vast numbers of disappointed applicants, after the 4,000 tickets forming the balance of the issue had all been disposed of. This being the principal turers from the neighbouring towns, who bad come to do business on Change, have been tempted to remain in Manchester, to be present at the meet-

ing; and the consequence has been, that the assem-blage was of a much more influential kind even than these meetings usually are. It was understood speech that was much applauded.

Mr. ARCHIBALD PRENTICE then stood forward and moved a resolution to the effect that an expression of gratitude was due to the members for the borough for their past services, and requesting them to support a reduction of the national expenditure to at least the standard of 1835, and to the motion of Mr. Hume for triennial parliaments, vote by ballot, a redistribution of seats, and household suffrage. Mr. A. HENRY, M.P., seconded the motion, and it her say to the child; "Kiss me for the last time." was agreed to with much cheering. Mr. COBDEN was then called upon, and presented

himself amidst renewed bursts of cheering. The on the unfrequented side of the bridge, and ou hon. member spoke for an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

Mr. BRIGHT, who was also received in the same enthusiastic manner as the hon. member for the West Riding, addressed the meeting for .ninety minutes.

The proceedings closed at half-past ten o'clock.

Police.

MARYLEBONE.-A BRUTE.-A sullen looking man, named Arthur Staveley, was placed at the bar before Mr Broughton on the charge of having brutally assaulted Eleanor Staveley, his mother, a poor old woman, nearly seventy years of age, re-siding at No. 13, William-street, Hampstead-road. —The appearance of the complainant excited the commiseration of all present; her eyes were both blackened and much swollen, and her nose and mouth were also bruised to a considerable extent. The evidence went to show that the prisoner, who for some time had been at Leeds with his wife and four children, left them and came up ten weeks ago to his mother, by whom he was kindly and affectionately received. He, however, knew not how to estimate rightly her good feeling, and was continually getting drunk, when he invariably de-manded money of his poor mother, who, fearing that her life was in danger, had upon many occasions given him almost the last penny which she pinned her behind the kitchen door and there beat was effected were precisely similar to those emand the prisoner, after a determined resistance, was is in the service of Mr. Cox, and availed himself of conveyed to the station house by two police constato be passed to London .- Mr. Broughton very properly designated the offence as being one of a most brutal character, and fined the prisoner in the full the House of Correction for two months. The a similar outrage upon his mother he would probably, in addition to a heavy fine, be called upon to find security for his good behaviour for a period of two years.—The brutal fellow was then locked up. MANSION-HOUSE.—OMNIBUS LAW.—The conductor of a Camberwell omnibus was summoned before Alderman Humphrey for having refused to admit a gentleman as a passenger into his omnibus. The public were interested in the result of the case .-A few days ago, at a quarter before five o'clock, the complainant went to the door of the omnibus, being desirous of being driven as far as Walworth, and requested the conducter to allow him to enter. The evening was wet, but the conductor refused to admit the applicant, and excused himself upon the ground that all the seats were engaged, at the same time that there was abundance of room in the vehicle. The complainant represented the unfairness of the refusal, and determined to have the decision of a magistrate, upon the subject. He admitted that there was no incivility or disrespect in the words or manner of the defendant beyond the mere rejection, but he thought the principle of "first come first served" ought not to be transgressed in such a manner, and although he was quired, he would not accept it, except as a recognised right .-- Alderman Humphrey : We know it is frequently the case that gentlemen who reside in Camberwell, and who are accustomed to leave the preference to strangers, who may, for what they know, only require to go the short journey, and, therefore, only pay the small fare. A gentleman who regularly takes a seat in the defendant's omnibus stated that the defendant was certainly expected by his regular "whole of the way" customers to keep seats for them, especially in wet weather, during which alone the passengers to Walworth or the neighbourhood of the Elephant and Castle were disposed to ride. The expectation was a very reasonable one both as regarded the Camberwell passengers and the proprietors of the carriages; and if some rule of the kind were not acted upon, very great inconvenience would be inflicted upon those who had the most unquestionable claim. -The conductor said, as had been stated, that the gentlemen who were in the habit of favouring him certainly looked to him for the security of their places, and gentlemen who resided at only half the distance shunned the omnihus in fine weather and eagerly seized the seats when the rain was pelting. He had acted upon the feeling that the "whole of Humphrey: The conductor is certainly in the wrong, although his defence is the most reasonable that can be made. He cannot refuse to allow an unexceptionable person into his omnibus, provided that person do not object to pay the amount an-nounced inside the vehicle. This is certainly hard upon the gentlemen who are accustomed to go all the way, and upon the proprietors too, who are bably to the great inconvenience of an established the subject.-Several of the regular Camberwell passengers expressed surprise and regret that the accommodation which they thought they had a right to expect was liable to be seriously diminished by the intrusion of a threepenny or four-penny fare. They wished to know what they were what you complain of is a very disagreeable alternative, but to give to an omnibus conductor such a power as that which has been in this case assumed would be productive of much more serious evil. As the conductor has not been uncivil, and as I am As the conductor has not been uncivil, and as I am convinced the complainant does not wish for the infliction of a penalty, I shall merely require the conductor to pay the expenses of the summons.— The Complainant: I do not by any means wish for the infliction of a penalty. I am quite satisfied at the decision of the alderman, who fully admits the principle for which I contend, and I shall not take PERSONATING A POLICEMAN .- Stephen Welch was PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.—Stephen Welch was nately for our country, a remedy for these deplorable com-charged with having falsely represented himself to plaints is at last found, and we hall the time as not far dismeant, and he said, "Do you see that station house?" and I said "yes," and told him I lived at No. 24, Austin-friars, believing him to be a policefranchised as the sure means of obtaining the other gentlemen addressed a large company, who peace and prosperity which the country required. Mr, Fax, as one who had taken a prominent part further reforms. we got to the door of my father's house, and the ser- | vited.

vant opened it, he shoved me away ; and my father then came out and questioned him .- Mr. Monument said, when my son came to the door of the house, the

defendant put him aside, and said to me, " I wish to yourself. I should like to know whether you really are a policeman?" "Oh, yes," said he, "I am a policeman. Some of us go in disguise, and my number is 56." "Very well," said I, "we shall see that. If you are a policeman, I shall introduce you to one of your brother officers before we part;" and I accordingly determined to learn the exact state of the case. As we went along he met a cabman, to whom he referred me, but the cabman rcfused to have anything to do with him. 1 then saw a policeman, who said he was not the official he pretended to be, and I gave him into custody.— Alderman Gibbs : You acted with much propriety. Well, defendant, what have you to say to this charge ?- Defendant : I had been lushing all day, and I did not know what I did. I dare say it's all true that he says .- The Alderman : My sentence is that you pay for this very serious offence the penalty of £5, or go to prison for one month-The prisoner said he must submit to the latter, and he was ac-

cordingly committed. GUILDHALL. - ROBBERY BY A SOLICITOR'S CLERK,-Alfred William Smart, living at No. 23, New Church-court, Strand, was charged with systematically robbing his employer.-Mr. W. Gresham, solicitor, of No. 3, Castle-street, Holborn, said, that having some suspicion the prisoner was acting dishonestly, some marked money was placed in a press, to which the prisoner had access, and when he was

herself and her child .- A police-constable stated that, on Tuesday evening, he was on duty at Water-loo-bridge, when he observed the prisoner with the child in her arms pass the toll-gate, on the Surrey The constable's suspicions were aroused, and he determined upon watching her. She crossed the read The constable quickly followed, and as she was pre-cipitating herself over the bridge, he succeeded in gaining a firm hold of her. The prisoner was nearly over the bridge, and her child was suspended in the air, and if it had not been for the timely assistance of the witness, the next minute she would have been struggling in the water. The con-stable said he found that she was the wife of a shoemaker, residing at 4, Pearl-row, Blackfriars-road. The husband promised to attend that morning, but The husband promised to attend that morning, but he failed to do so.—Mr. Henry: Did he say any-thing about his wife's conduct?—The constable said the husband informed him that his wife at-tempted to destroy herself a few days since, but was prevented. Last week she threatened to murder her infant. The husband also added that the prisoner was much addicted to drinking, and was scarcely ever sober .- The prisoner, who was him that Mr. Gosling was a very quiet and industrious man, and his wife, on the contrary, was a most noisy woman, and came home nearly every night drunk.-Mr. Henry remanded her. CLERKENWELL.-House Robbery.- Charles

and Mary Thompson, who have several aliases, were charged with having been concerned in a robbery in the dwelling-house of Mr. Cox, of South Bank, St.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 29 .- Inferior mentioned the effect of tea duties, which not only restricted the home consumption of that article, while bleeding profusely from the mouth and face; male prisoner obtained an entrance to the house by pretending to "make love" to a servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 35 4d; prime small, 35 4d to 35 6d; large prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 35 4d; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 35 4d; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 35 4d; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 35 4d; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 35 4d; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 35 4d; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 35 4d; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 104 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 104 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who priduling ditto 25 04 to 25 04 to 25 104; prime servant girl who prime servant girl an opportunity to admit the woman Thompson, per 8lbs, by the carcase. PROVISIONS. LONDON, Monday.-During last week there was a perceptible improvement in the tone and character of our market. they were committed for trial.

markels, &c.

CORN.

CORN. MARK LANE, Monday, Jan. 28.—The quantity of wheat offering from the neighbouring counties this morning was small, and during the past week the supply of foreign has heen moderate, but foreign flour continues to arrive, though to a smaller extent than of late. English wheat was taken slowly at a reduction of 1s. per gr. upon last Monday's prices, and in foreign we had little doing, though freely offered at previous rates. Flour slow sale, and easier to buy. Malting barley 1s. cheaper, and other de-scriptions difficult to quit, unless sweet and dry. In beans and peas little doing. Of oats the arrival was moderate, the trade inactive, though fine corn was not cheaper. Lin-seed cakes went off slowly. Cloverseed nominally the same as last wek, but without much inquiry, as last wek, but without much inquiry,

BRITISH .- Wheat .- Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, new 36s to 40s. ditto white 40s to 46s, Lincoln, Norfolk, and York. to 40s, ditto white 40s to 46s, Lincoln, Norfolk, and York-shire, red 32s to 39s, Northumberland and Scotch, white 32s to 36s, ditto red 32s to 36s, Devonshire and Scotch, white 32s to 36s, ditto red 32s to 36s, Devonshire and Scotch, white 32s to 36s, ditto red 32s to 36s, Devonshire and Scotch, white 32s to 36s, ditto red 32s to 36s, Devonshire and Scotch, white 32s to 24s, Scotch 22s to 24s, Angus -s to -s, 4 Malt ordinary, -s to -s, pale 50s to 54s, peas, grey, new 23s to 24s, maple 26s to 27s, white 22s to 24s, boilers new 26s to 29s, beans, large, new 22s to 23s, ticks 24s to 25s, 1 harrow, 25s to 26s, pigeon, 26s to 28s, oats, Lincoln and Yorkshire feed, 15s to 13s, ditto Poland and potato, 17s to 20s, Berwick and Scotch, 17s to 21s, Scotch feed, 17s to 19s, linsh feed and black, 14s to 17s, ditto potato, 17s to 19s, linsced (sowing) 50s to 52s, rapeseed, Essex, new £27 to £30 per last, carraway seed, Essex, new

Essex, new £27 to £30 per last, carraway seed, Essex, new 20s to 30s per cwt, rape cake, £4 to £4 10s per ton, lin-seed, £9 10s to £10 10s, per 1,000, flour, per sack of 280lbs,

sete, 25 to 80 210 105, per 1,000, noti, per sack of 200105, ship, 28s to 30s, town, 38s to 40s. Foreion.—Wheat.— Dantzig, 42s to 48s, Anhalt and Marks, 36 to 40s, ditte white, 40s to 42s, Pomeranian red, 40s to 42s, Rostock 44s to 46s, Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, 30s to 34s, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Riga, 32s to 34s, Polish Odessa, 32s to 34s, Marianopoli, and Ber-

to which the prisoner had access, and when he was searched subsequently a portion of it was found on his person. At his lodgings some duplicates referring to property belonging to his employer were found. He was remanded.
BOW STREET.—DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUI-BOW STREET.—DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUI-cide on WATERLOO-BRIDGE.—A young married wo-n man, named Jane Gosling, who carried an infant in her arms, was charged with attempting to destroy
A police constable stated 15s to 22s, Riga, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Swedish, 14s to 16s, flour, United States, per 196lbs., 22s to 24s, Ham-burgh 20s to 22s, Dantzig and Stettin 20s to 23s, French per 801bs., 32s to 34s,

MARK LANE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.—Our trade is to-day very quiet, although the supplies of grain fresh in are but moderate ; but the tenor of the letters from all our country markets is, that the farmers are thrashing freely-conequently, we look for yet declining prices.

Arrivals this week : --- Wheat-English, 810 quarters : foreign, 3,740 quarters. Barley-English, 970 quarters; foreign, 5,680 quarters: Oats-English, 4,790 quarters; foreign, 3,730 quarters. Flour-1,290 sacks.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE,) Jan. 26 .- We had a tolerable supply of grain this morning. Wheat sold from 4s to 5s 6d; oats, 1s 8d to 2s 10d; harley; 3s 3d to 3s 6d; beans, 4s 3d to 4s 6d per bushel.

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 61d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4fbs. loaf, CATTLE.

of them were greatly out of condition. Owing to the large supplies of meat on offer in Newgate and Leadenhall markets, the attendance of buyers this morning was limi-ted; hence the beef trade ruled extremely inactive, and, was scarcely ever sober.—The prisoner, who was crying all the time she was in the dock, said her husband was constantly ill-using her, and that he beat her shamefully yesterday without any cause. —The constable observed that the landlord fold him that Mr. Gosling was a very quiet and indus were almost nominal at 4s to 4s 2d per 8lbs. Scarcely any calves were on offer; nevertheless, the sale for them was heavy, at barely stationary prices. In pigs, the sup-ply of which was small, next to nothing was doing, at late rates,

> HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD .- Friday .- Beasts, 711; sheep, 3,310; calves, 140; pigs, 290. Monday. - Beaste, 3,524; sheep, 46,850; calves, 85; pigs, 210.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal.)-Beef, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d.

middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d;

Mr. W. WILLIAMS, late mamber for Coventry, observed in reference to what had been said by Sir. J. Walmsley, though he should, did he consult his aften a source of the greatest satisfaction to again; but when he recollected that two-thirds of parliamentary representation, he stated that in the seat in the House of Commons is an honour which, and their connexions, and that while that was the seat in the House of Commons is an honour which, and their connexions, and that while that was the seat in the House of Commons is an honour which, and their connexions, and that while that was the seat in the House of Commons is an honour which, and their connexions, and that while that was the seat in the House of Commons is an honour which of the House of Commons was made up of aristocrats is borough of Calne there were, in 1847, 165 voters, and their connexions, and that while that was the seatest seatest and the seatest seatest seatest and their connexions. throughout the kingdom. And this not because I to serve the people both in and out of the house if have at any time aspired to be the champion of their rights, or the exponent of their condition or their metropolitan members from the divisions in favour prejudices; still less because I have been a servile of the several reforms proposed last session, and panderer to their wishes; but because I have occur a service advised the people of all classes, as the most effec-variably taken them into account, as having the tual means of obtaining a full and fair representa-tion to account. first claim to consideration in the discussion of every public question. I conclude by calling upon you to deal frankly with your member at all times, that he may know how for the second times and times that the second times are the second times and the second times that the second times are the second time are the second time to the second time are t

SOUTHWARK,-STREET ROBBERY.-J. Evason and Mary Drummond were charged with stealing a silver watch and chain from James French .-- The prosecutor stated that about twelve on Monday night he was going home from a friend's house in the Cornwall-road, Lambeth, and when near the coming out of a public house. The male prisoner made a snatch at his watch, and broke it from a Both prisoners decamped, but were afterwards taken into custody. In defence the male prisoner said that complainant must have made a mistake, inasmuch as he was not in the Cornwall-road on Monday night. He had some recollection of seeing the prosecutor drunk in a public house in the neighbourhood, in company with prostitutes and thieves. The female said she knew nothing of the affair .-Mr. A'Beckett said it was a very suspicious affair, and to give time for the constable to make further

inquiries he should adjourn the hearing of the case. that there were other cases against her, when Mr. A'Beckett remanded her until Monday.

STREET ROBBERY .- Helen Hurley and Hannah Sheen, who have been in custody no less than twenty times for robbing gentlemen, were charged with stealing a valuable gold watch and chain from Mr. William Beddow, a merchant, residing in the Neckinger-road, Bermondsey.-Prosecutor stated that he dined with some friends in the City on Tuesday afternoon, and left them a little after eleven to proceed home. As he was passing the Town-hall the prisoners accosted him, and one of them dexterously snatched his watch from his fob, and put it away but neither of them attempted to escape, which made him think "it was all a lark." He accordingly asked for a return of his watch, when they laughed at him, and denied all knowledge of it but feeling confident that they must have stolen it, quired for. Good crossed and Cheviot are still in good de he called a police constable and gave them into mand; inferior of both descriptions are still neglected. custody. Witness added that he was a "little in liquor," but his watch was safe prior to his meeting with the prisoners.-Sergeant Brandford, 12 M. them immediately searched, but no watch or chain with spirit at full late rates, and all sold; since which was found on them. He had known them for some the week, 135 bales; previously this year, 5,137 bales said he took the prisoners into custody, and had vears as thieves, but their mode of committing robberies was performed upon such a system as to defy detection. They generally looked out for drunken men. The prisoners were remanded. MONDAY, Jan 28.—Market very heavy, at a reduction of Se 6d from this day se'nnight. Tees 19s; Braddyll's 18s 6d; Kelloe 18s 6d; Hetton's 19s; Lambton's 18s 6d; Wylam

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY. Which has never yet failed .- A cure effected or the

money returned. D. R. WALTER DE ROOS, 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, Lendon, from many years experience at the various Hospitals in London and on the delisive, &c., &c., &c.exesses, intection, such a gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, syphilis, in all their varieties and stages – which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gravel, rheumatism, indigestion, sextual debility, skin diseases, pains in the kidneys, back and loins, defi-ciency of natural strength, and finally an agonising death. The lamentable neglect of these diseases by medical men in general is well known, and their attempts to cure by the use of those dangerous medicines — mercury, copaiba, cubebs, &c.—have produced the most distressing results. All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. An sufferes are earliestly invited to apply at once to Dr. DE Roos, who guarantees a speedy and perfect cure, and the eradication of every symptom, whether primary or secondary, without using the above dangerous medicines— thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been established in many thousands of cases, and, as a further guarantee, he undertakes to cure the most inveterate case in A FEW DAYs, without hindrance from husiness. change of diet, dr. or return the money from business, change of diet, &c., or return the money. It will ever be found that lasting benefit can only be ob-tained from the duly qualified practitioner, who, depart-ing from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his duties to this neglected class of diseases. Country patients will be minute in the detail of their cases as that will render a parton with the detail of their

honourable secret and delicacy.—At home for consultation daily, from 10 til 1, and 4 till 8, (Sundays excepted.) Post Office-orders payable at the Holborn Office, to WALTER DE Roos, M.D., 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

and the prospect for most articles were encouraging.—Of Butter : The dealings in the moderate and low-priced 1rish were liberal, and for such 1s to 2s per cwt. above previous rates were obtained. The fine kinds in steady re-quest at full prices. Foreign : The best Friesland sold at 90s to 94s; Kiel at 90s. For bacon a healthy demand prevailed, American and Irish singed sides were saleable on slightly better terms, and so were hams and lard.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 28.—Our market is with out change, and prices are stationary. Nearly the whole of our stock here being of a middling description, is diffi-cult to move. Dorset, fine, 86s to 90s per cwt.; ditto, summer-made, 56s to 80s; fresh, 9s to 13s per doz. fbs.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARE, WATERSIDE, January 28. - We have had very few arrivals since our last report, which has en-abled salesmen to effect a clearance of stored potatoes to a certain extent. The following are this day's quota-tions: — Yorkshire Regents 90s to 130s per ton; Wis-bech ditto, 70s to 100s; Scotch ditto 70s to 90s; Ditto Common Whites 50s to 60s ; French Whites 60s to 80s ; Belgian 60s to 70s.

TALLOW, HIDES AND OILS.

Induiries he should adjourn the hearing of the case. ROBBING FURNISHED LODGINGS.—Ann Freeman, a respectable-looking young woman, was charged with robbing her furnished lodgings.—It appeared that she worked at slop-work, and being unable to obtain the necessaries of life by her work, she pledged the articles to purchase food.—The constable stated that there were other cases against her, when Mr.

Leanged hands, at 100 roubles, with 10 down. LEADENUALL.—Market hides 56 b. to 64 b., 14 to 14 per b.; ditto 64h. to 72h, 13d to 14d; ditto 72h. to 80h., 2d to 23d; ditto 80h. to 52h, 13d to 14d; ditto 72h. to 80h., 2d to 23d; ditto 80h. to 85h., 23d to 3d; ditto 88h to 96h., 3d to 33d; ditto 96h. to 104h., 33d to 4d; ditto 104h. to 112 h. 33d to 4d; calf-skins each 2s to 3s 0d Horse hides 5s 6d.

Linseed per cwt. 32s 6d to -s; rapeseed English refined 42s 0d to -s; brown 41s 0d; Gallipoli per ton. 48*l*.; Spanish 48*l*.; Sperm 83*l*. to -*l*.; bagged 83*l*.; South Sea 31*l*. 0s to 33*l*.; Seal pale 39*l*. 10s to -*l*.

WOOL.

Cirr, Monday, Jan. 28.—The imports of wool into London last week were 2,618 bales, including 1,203 from Russia, 630 from New Zealand, 240 from Sydney, and the rest from France, Peru, Egypt, &c. The narket is firm, Liverpool, Jan. 26.—Scotch.—There is only a moderate demand still for laid Highland wool, but as stocks are light prices are well supported. White Highland is more in-

FOREICS.—We continue to have a good demand for all kinds at full prices, and were the selection larger and better we should have more doing. A public sale of 500 bales East India wool took place on the 22nd ult., which went

COAL.

17s. Fresh arrivals 430 ; left from last day 4. Total 434.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

LONDON, Tuesday evening .- The markets generally have worn a dull appearance to day, and the amount of business done has been much below the late average. SUGAR.—320 hhds. only of West India sold, of which half

consisted of Barbadoes, in public sale, which went off steadily. 3,500 bags of Mauritius, were offered in public continent, is enabled to treat, with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary habits, delusive, &c., &c., excesses, infection, such a gonorrheea, delet, site ware gammelly could for the distance of the solitary habits, in public sale, fully 8,000 were bought in ; but last week's prices ware gammelly could for the bought in ; but last week's rices were generally paid for the portion sold. Refined as been dull, and a further decline of 6d has been estalished on brown lumps, which sold at 49s 6d; good to fine, 50s to 52s.

Coffee .-- We had but one small public sale of 350 bags plantation Ceylon, which sold at rather lower prices. We are without transactions to report in good ordinary native Ceylon to-day; prices remain nominal, 61s to 62s. Cocoa declined 1s in public sale. Trinidad sold 46s 6d.

SALTPETRE.—Low qualities gave way 6d to 1s. In public sale, refraction; 71d to 8d, sold at 26s to 26s 6d; refraction, 111d to 14d, 25s 8d to 25s 6d.

114d to 14d, 25s 3d to 25s 6d.
 Rtcs. -1,200 bags very good white Bengal were offered in public sale, held for a full price, and bought in at 11s 6d.
 Run has been stendy at last week's prices; proof, 1s 53d to 1s 7d, according to quality.
 SPELTEB has advanced to 172 15s to 182.

Corron continues inactive ; 200 bales only sold. INDIGO remains steady ; 13,300 chests are now declared r sale on the 12th of February.

TALLow continues dull at 38s 6d. TEA.—The market has been inactive, but it wears a firmappearance.

SUNDRIES.—Minilla hemp, partly sold, 321.—Minilla cord-age, bought in at 32110s to 431 55.—Jute sold at 101 2s 6d to 111 7s 6d.—Coir yarn sold at 261 10s.—Cowries, partly sold, 30s to 75s.—Sapan-wood sold at 10/ 17s 6d to 12/ 2s 6d. In other articles no material alteration.

thirty-two postage stamps.

OTINIONS OF THE PRESS' Extract from the Medical Gazette and Times : - 'Fortutant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard of; we hope all persons so afflicted will lose no time in availing themselves of Dr. De Roos's skill.'

"This work is indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently will under-stands his subject."—Daily Times. "This is a work of superlative excellence, and one which

we should recommend to the perusal of all, in fact it is guite essential to those , who contemplate marriage. ______ Record. Address Walter De Roos, M.D., 1, Ely-place, Holborn-

hill, London. N.B.-All those desmed incurable are particularly in se e se a litar strater de l'estrate de estrate de 🕺 HOPS

READ DR. DE ROOS'S CELEBRATED WORK-THE MEDICAL ADVISER.-The 64th thou-of Kent samples, and the currency of last week is fully supported.

BIRTH.

On January the 30th, was registered, Joseph Mazzini, second son of Martha and George William Wheeler, of O'Connorville, Herts. DEATHS.

DEATHS: On the 22nd ult., Samuel Hodgson, of Parkgate, near Rotherham. He was a staunch democrat of many years standing, and a most determined opponent of priestcraft. His loss is much lamented by a large circle of friends, Baisrot.—On the 19th ult., William Bright, aged 64, cutler, of Castle Mill street. He nominated the lamented Henry Hunt as a caudidate for Bristol in 1812, and was one of the 238 supporters of that gentleman. The polling lasted fifteen days. The funds of the Blue Club, amounting to £100,000, were expended in two elections contested by Henry Hunt and his friends. The deceased was a consis-

tent democrat and Chartist, and a subscriber to the NORTHERN STAR from his commencement until his death.

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