TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, THE BLISTERED HANDS, AND UN-SHORN CHINS.

DAMN THE FACTORY BELL.

MY DEAR CHILDREN. I have now to address you upon a subject of not less importance to you than to me. It is of importance to me with respect to character, and it is of importance to you with re-

SHAW—the proprietor of the Nottingham Journal, the town which I represent published a gross libel on my character, charging me with dishonesty in the administration of was not proved, I was entitled by law to a

upon any point that could damage his client.

My children, I have often told you that

racter; but in this, thank God, he failed. The celebrated Curran once said of a sour, hit upon a more expert mechanic?

My children, I do not know that you ever much resembles a shaved monkey cracking a everything human. However, all his political Regulus had no more. mark their verdict; here it is:-

"FOR THE DEFENDANT; WHILE "THE JURY WISH TO EXPRESS THEIR "UNANIMOUS OPINION THAT THE PER-"SONAL HONESTY OF MR. O'CONNOR "IS UNIMPEACHED."

Now, my children, which do you thinkthat verdict, making me liable for all the costs, or a verdict for a hundred thousand pounds damages—would be most acceptable to me part of his estate in land. and to you? I assure you that the verdict gave rie greater pleasure than I could derive as a Republic and as an Empire? Here you this meeting have full confidence in that gentleman, from any amount of money. And now let find, that before tyrants measured their power and his glorious Land Plan, do hereby agree to pay me call your attention to the truth of the by the possession of land, the people were free one shilling each member, to meet the legal expenses maxim, that "there is one law for the rich and another for the poor." The pious Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the Managers of Railways, and the Managers of Savings Banks, have cheated you out of millions of money; they have been upon their own land, every cottage would be a adjourned till Thursday next, Feb. 28th. real jugglers, wheedlers, and impostors; but sentry box, and every independent peasant the robe of Justice shelters them, and they are would fly to the cry of "MY COTTAGE IS and is the reviled of all revilers.

the Bank being in connexion with the Land him afraid; and then like the proud Peruvian, Company; while you are aware that the part- I will exclaim "THIS IS MY WORK." nership was formed, not upon my recommendation, but against my wish. It was done lating you and myself, that my honour is free upon the recommendation of JAMES LEACH from stain; and by informing you, that as an and the Manchester men, and after mature independent member in the House of Comdeliberation it met with my hearty assent, be- mons can perform but little service, and as cause I was well aware that had it not been the spring has come on, I will again rally the for the opposition of the Government, the country to the good old cry. The first place horror of the capitalists, and the technicalities that I will visit is Nottingham; and there you of the law, that the Bank would have been a shall see whether Bradshaw has the same powerful auxiliary to the Land Company. | confidence in his Townsmen that he has in a But even in that department, or in any other | Special Jury. department connected with the Land Company, I defy the world to urge one particle of evidence charging me with any other crime than that of folly, for having expended my

REGINA V. WHITMARSH.—In this case a mandamus had REGNA V. WHIMARSH.—In this case a mandamus had assued to the registrar of joint stock companies, commanding him to renew his certificate of the registration of 'The National Land Company,' and to grant his certificate of complete registration. When the case was called on, Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., said the Attorney-General would attend to argue this case, which was of great importance, but, as it was now two o'clock, and this was the last day of the sitting, probably the Court would not take it to-day, as it could not be concluded.

Mr. Pracock said he appeared in support of the month.

Mr. Peacock said he appeared in support of the manda

termined to-day, if it were possible; but he certainly could not say that it would come within the day. It would be necessary for the Court to examine the deed of settlement, in order to see whether the Company was entitled to be received.

registered.
The Court decided that the case should stand over till

"Oh, but" says the LORD CHIEF BARON, "the property is all Mr. O'Connon's: no shareholder can sue him for a farthing he has Paid; and it is in his power to leave the pro-Perty to whom he pleases." But let me inthat I handed my will, made on the 9th of April, 1848,—the night before the Kennington Common Meeting—to my solicitor; and in

verdict; but you are aware of the old to be, to make a most strict and searching inquiry into the application of the funds. Two government auditors were appointed, and litical opponents. Certainly, in a moral sense, after several weeks of the closest investigation the verdict is such an one as Mr. O'Connor's policy be made to swallow.

This case was tried before the Lord Chief of the accounts they reported that the Company of the accounts they reported that the control to the control that they were remarked upon and condemned; plan would be the bitterest pill your mereiless even by the most fierce of Mr. O'Connor's policy into the application of the funds. Two inquiry into the application of the control to BARON, and occupied three whole days; the of the accounts, they reported that the Combas reason to be proud of, and one which must that class for whom you have so long, so
cover all his accusers with shame and dis arduously, and so nobly toiled. principal points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points urged by defendant's counsel pany owed me £3,400. The Finance Compined points u TERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN owed me an additional £1,200; not a fraction a MAN, stand forth and take upon ourselves that the financial measure which I have charged for my travelling, and other heavy extended should be called "The Honesty that "I DAMNED THE FACTORY penses; not a bill ever given by me on behalf curred on account of his character, and which Fund," as a proof of the confidence enterthat "I DAMNED THE FACTORY penses; not a bill ever given by me on benan curred on account of his character, and which tained by the millions in your integrity, BELL." Well, in defiance of the law, I by me though I have been offered valuable sacrificed his time, his means, and all those again address you in the same terms, and I by me, though I have been offered valuable sacrificed his time, his means, and all those again say, "D_N THE FACTORY ones by tradesmen, to whom I have paid thou social comforts which his position in society, The defendant had five counsel, the Lord strict legal inquiry, upon evidence extracted him. Chief Baron-Sir Fredrenck Pollock- from the most hostile witnesses-a verdict It cannot fail to be a source of unmingled

Star, and then you will be able to judge of the impartiality of so high a functionary. His Lordship would not allow the two Go-the advocate of their principles to be sacrificed, honourable. vernment auditors, Mr. GREY and Mr. Fin- as you have allowed me to be sacrificed? But Never was there witnessed in a Court of putting fair and pertinent questions to the selves, of bringing the land of the country into since their return to those homes which Mr. witnesses, and endeavoured, as far as in him the RETAIL MARKET; as, ere long, all O'Connor has provided for them, has been lay, to establish the charge of dishonesty against me.

My children, I have often told you that the charge in the charge of dishonesty against me.

Note that the charge of dishonesty other channels will be effectually closed against absolutely fiendish. The Anti-renters upon the charge of dishonesty other channels will be effectually closed against absolutely fiendish. The Anti-renters upon the charge of dishonesty other channels will be effectually closed against absolutely fiendish. The Anti-renters upon the charge of dishonesty other channels will be effectually closed against absolutely fiendish. The Anti-renters upon the charge of dishonesty other channels will be effectually closed against absolutely fiendish. The Anti-renters upon the charge of dishonesty of the charge of the charge of dishonesty of the charge those whom I had most served have been my believe to be based upon justice, and calculated to confer benefit upon mankind, that I have forgotten, that they were exciting against bitterest enemies, and therefore you will not lated to confer benefit upon manking, that I have forgotten, that they were exclude against latest be surprised at the hostility of his Lordship, am as stubborn as a mule, and will never be themselves a feeling which, to their latest in favour of your libeller—viz., the proprietor of the country of coming events. I tell the rulers of good and honest-minded patriots will fly to Little ROEBUCK—the Sheffield blade,—was this country, that if they hoped to base legis- the defence of their foremost protector. employed, not as legal counsel, but as the bit- lation, and their power, upon the support of We give at foot the resolution of a party of throughout the kingdom, will follow their example. applies to your converted friend, who signed the original document entitled the following passage from the Rev. John Adams' all for them. "PEOPLE'S CHARTER," and who received a handsome salary for advocating rebellion in Canada; and I ask von whether I ask them whether after reading those a committee for the control of the bellion in Canada; and I ask you whether I ask them whether, after reading those a committee for the management of the the iron manufacturers of Sheffield could have extracts they will presume to revile my Land "O'Connor Indemnity Fund," and have to Plan. The author says :-

saw this little fellow, but the best description which must have been dug with the spade. After the exthat I can give you of him is, that he very pulsion of the kings, seven acres were granted to each to persons known to the Committee either as much resembles a shaved monkey cracking a citizen. This continued for a long time, to be the usual responsible Land Members or Chartists. Colnuch resembles a shaved monkey cracking a portion assigned them in the division of conquered lands.

nut. Like Richard, he is out of sorts with L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, Curius Dentatus, Fabricius, and

While individuals were restricted by law to a small porvituperation failed to influence the Jury, for tion of land, and citizens themselves cultivated their own their verdict. here it is . farms, there was abundance of provisions, without the importation of grain: and the republic could always command the services of hardy and brave warriors, when occasion required. But in succeeding ages, especially under the Emperors, when landed property was engrossed by a few, and their immense estates were, in a great measure, cultivated by slaves, Rome was obliged to depend upon the provinces, both for supplies of provisions, and of men to recruit her armies. Hence Pliny ascribes the ruin, first of Italy and then of all the provinces to overgroup fortunes. Italy, and then of all the provinces, to overgrown fortunes, and too extensive possessions. The price of land was raised by an edict of Trajan, that no person should be admitted as a candidate for an office, who had not a third

> Now, my children, what think you of Rome and prosperous-no man having more than two of the said action; and also recommend every memacres—no importation of grain required—the army recruited by willing soldiers to fight for their homesteads. And have I not often told the treasurer to transmit the same to Mr. O'Conyou that if the freemen of England were located nor, as the first instalment. The meeting was

rather pitied than reviled: while one who has IN DANGER?" Ay, and with God's spent thousands in your cause, with the view of bettering your condition, gets no justice, will see every man that becomes an unwilling idler, placed in his own sentry box in the The CHIEF BARON made a great point of centre of his own farm, none daring to make

My children, I now conclude by congratu-

Your affectionate Father.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S.—Now, let me just give you, free of advertisement duty, and charging Bradshaw tion which they owe to yourself, and of the members of this branch with respect to his statements. It was ultimately agreed that the meeting the property of the person of t

published in a few days, in a pamphlet, price 2d.

Orders received by Mr. Strange, Paternoster-row, and all booksellers and newsmen in England, Ireland, and booksellers and newsmen in England, Ireland, and necessarily be immense; and it would be Scotland; and at the Journal Office, Nottingham.

F. O'C.

sands; and then on last Saturday, after a and his splendid talents would have insured

acting as his leader. Of course, I shall not condescend to make any comment upon his summing up to the jury. It was taken in short hard by a special jury—of course all pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with their funds, that after two most unparallelled investigations—and both intended to conshort hard by a special jury—of course all pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with their funds, that after two most unparallelled investigations—and both intended to conshort hard by a special jury—of course all pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with their funds, that after two most unparallelled investigations—and both intended to conshort hard by a special jury—of course all pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with their funds, that after two most unparallelled investigations—and both intended to conshort hard by a special jury—of course all pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with their funds, that after two most unparallelled investigations—and both intended to conshort hard by a special jury—of course all pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with their funds, that after two most unparallelled investigations—and both intended to conshort hard by a special jury—of course all pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have intrusted Mr. O'Connor with the pride to those who have a second with the pride to those who have a second with the pride to those who have a second wit summing up to the jury. It was taken in short-hand by an experienced reporter, and shall be published at full length in next week's star, and then you will be able to judge of the short depth of the short depth depth depth depth depth depth depth depth here are some fourth depth de another people in the world who would allow trials he has come forth doubly honoured and fore the Committee of the House of Commons, of two hours duration, to the satisfaction of the

terest political antagonist; and this little crea- PEEL and the Free Traders, and not upon good men at Brighton, and take this public ture wholly and entirely lost sight of the legal state necessity and national requirement, opportunity of thanking them most sincerely question, in the hope of damaging my cha- based upon the free mind of the country; and for their well-timed and patriotic conduct. if that mind is not fully developed in the They will find their remittance of £1 4s. 6d. House of Commons, which ought to represent acknowledged in its proper place, along with vituperative, malicious, crooked-minded fellow, the people then, from contempt and our own small tributes. Let the example of Roebuck. We have agreed to contribute 1s, per who was out of sorts with everything human, despair, will seek not for the CHARTER, but Brighton meet with an instant response from that "he was so crooked in mind, that if he for a REPUBLIC. And let me call the atten- all parts of the country, and let the Govern- to re-pay you the cost out of pocket. There are swallowed a twelvepenny nail, he would turn it tion of those rulers to the different condition of ment and their agents be taught, that the swallowed a twelvepenny nail, he would turn it tion of those rulers to the different condition of ment and their agents be taught, that the pany, and if there are not 10,000 willing to sub-time a corkscrew: and I think it equally the Rome was a Republic working classes will not calmly witness an scribe 1s. a-piece it is a great shame to them, and a

request that all parties will do their best to aid At first no artizan had more than he could cultivate with it. Collecting books, properly signed and duly stamped, will be sent to all parts of the country. orders, made payable to the Secretary, Thomas Clark, at the Post-office, Bloomsbury. PHILIP M'GRATH, WILLIAM DIXON, SAMUEL BOONHAM, T. CLARK, Sec. Land Office, 144, High Holborn, Feb. 21.

> Brighton.-At a weekly meeting of the members of the National Land Company, on Tuesday, the 19th of Februay, (Mr. Fiest in the chair,) the result the following resolution adopted unanimously:-"That this meeting is of opinion that the honesty and integrity of Mr. O'Connor is unimpeachable—

A'CONNAR INDEMNITY FUND

O OOMINGT INDIBINITY			TOMD.				
				£	s.	d.	
Brighton, 1st instalment			••;	1	4	6	
C. Doyle	•••	•••	•••	-	10	0	
W. Dixon	•••	•••	•••	-		0	
P. M'Grath	•••	•••	•••	-	10	0	
T. Clark	•••	•••	•••		10	0	
S. Boonham	•••	•••	•••	-	2		
G. J	***	•••	***	0	1	0	
W. S	***	***	•••	0	1	0	
G. W	•••	***	•••	0	1	0	

THOMAS CLARK, Secretary.

O'CONNOR v. BRADSHAW.

7, Wellington-street North, Strand, February 19, 1850.

But the expense entailed upon you by that against such base practices.

necessarily be immense; and it would be Now, what think you of that? The only FULL and ACCURATE report of the trial, is contained in the Nottingham Journal of the trial, is contained in the Nottingham Journal of the trial, is contained in the Nottingham Journal of the trial is contained in the Nottingham Journal of t 22nd February; and a CORRECTED EDI- and interests of the working classes generally; noble founder of the Land Plan, and also the working classes, and would most prominent in counciating and enforcing this TION—that is, the corrections of the full and accurate report—will be published in a pamphlet. Now, what think you of such a pigheaded fellow, undertaking to instruct the public? He tells you—in an advertisement published on the 20th—that a full and published on the 20th—that a full and interests of the working classes generally; noble lounder of the Land Plan, and also the undertaking to a blow struck at a popular located members. Is it not astonishing that he still located members. Is it not astonishing that he still located members. Is it not astonishing that he still located members. Is it not astonishing that he still located members. Is it not astonishing that he still located members. Is it not astonishing that he still located members. Is it not astonishing that he still located members. Is it not astonishing that he still labours so hard for such ungrateful wretches, who have proved themselves dishonest to their noble benefactor, and to the unlocated members, by whose headed fellow, undertaking to instruct the published on the 20th—that a full and interests of the working classes, and would for the Land Plan, and also the undertaking that he still labours so hard for such ungrateful wretches, who have proved themselves dishonest to their noble located members, by whose headed fellow, undertaking to instruct the same opportunities as Mr. Clark, I would, and have proved themselves dishonest to their noble located members, by whose headed fellow, undertaking to instruct the same opportunities as Mr. Clark, I would, and have proved themselves dishonest to their noble of excited great applause.—The next sentiment was leader, could not fail to be felt by the cause of the working classes, and would transmit his name to posterity. Mr. W.'s speech located members, by will be excited great applause.—The next sentiment was located members, by will be excited great applause.—The next sentiment was located members, by will be excited great applause.—The next sentiment was located members, by will be excited great a published on the 20th—that a full and accurate report IS published in his paper on the 22nd. Poor Bradshaw, I am glad you have got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money will be got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money will be got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money will be got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money will be got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money will be got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money will be got some money. As you cannot live by your got some money will be got some money as well attempt to stop the sun; with the got some money are now endeavouring to obstruct the Land move the containty and some money are now endeavouring to obstruct the Land move the will be got some money and an accurate with some and accurate may cannot live with songs and recitations by Messrs. Barnes, Will may earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and may earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and with songs and recitations by Messrs. Barnes, Will may earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and with songs and recitations by Messrs. Barnes, Will may earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and with songs and recitations by Messrs. Barnes, Will may earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and with songs and recitations by Messrs. Barnes, Will may earn his bread by the sweat of wits, I wish you would publish a Nottingham immediate and effectual measures will be for methinks adopted to ensure, on your behalf, the liquidation of those liabilities—a proceeding which can alone convince you that your long and unwearied toils in the cause of freedom are duly

ment, it has been the reviled of all revilers, and the impostor. And mark the result.

A Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the practicability of the scheme. That Committee sat for several weeks. Gooden to the scheme. That Committee sat for several weeks. Gooden to the scheme of t Advocate, acting as chairman. That Com- inequality and injustice; such as has seldom matter be taken up as warmly as it ought to be; January 26th, 1850. mittee, or rather that chairman, would not been equalled in any court of law, in this count he whole amount needed may be raised in a your funds. Now, bear in mind, that disho-nesty was the charge, and that, if dishonesty question of practicability, but it was actually tisanship of the Judge, and the partial feeling and the working classes generally who sympaa financial committee, whose duty appeared of the entire court were so apparent to all, that thise with you, that the accomplishment of this

Your very faithful Friend, GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR ESQ., M.P.

MOST HONOURED SIR,—We, the members of the
Land Company of Bradford, think that we are inround you, and show to the government their derefringent auditors, Mr. Grey and Mr. Fin
LAISON—who examined the accounts for the

Parliamentary Committee—to be examined

upon any point that could damage his client.

Never was there witnessed in a Court of termination to support your endeavours, in despite plause. At the close of the lecture, a person in the termination to support your endeavours, in despite plause. At the close of the He frequently interrupted my counsel, when that justice to you, and the necessity to them- and the joy evinced by them at the verdict, members of Bradford, think we owe you a debt of gratitude, and, therefore, we send you a present,

hoping that you will not take it as an offence.
Sir, I remain your humble servant,

JAMES CONNELL, Secretary. Bradford, Yorkshire.

TO FEAROUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. Sin, - Having seen in the daily papers the the trial, and take this early opportunity of forwarding the same, in the hope that every Chartist, and every lover of justice amongst working men

Signed on behalf of the subscribers, WILLIAM JONES.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. SIR,—We have seen the decision of the jury in your case, and also the disgusting conduct of shareholder from as many as we can get it from,

In the cause of the Land and the Charter, Market Place, Eales. WILLIAM GREGORY.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. RESPECTED SIR, -I take the liberty of forwarding to persons known to the Committee either as responsible Land Members or Chartists: Collecting books may be employed in workshops or factories, and the proceeds remitted to this that action. I would, in the first instance, call office in postage stamps, or in Post-office together delegates from their respective places, and submit a resolution, "To put up one, or two, or all, if required, of the estates, and sell them, to will continue while we have such an honest example before us. Sir, as I consider the cost of this estates, leaving the libel out of the question, as they well knew if they had kept to the libel, and estate that has the most drones on it, and then they would see who was master, and it would save us a deal of expense; and the money would be better applied to pay for the action, than to be spent in the shape of ejectments. Those selfish members who were fortunate enough to get located, and who now say they will stick and not pay any rent, little think how many they are robbing daily and hourly. If this is not approved of, I would propose that every four-acre member pay, 1s., three-acre, 6d., and two-acre, 3d.; and if it will not meet the debt then, to repeat it until it does. If either of those measures are adopted, I shall feel happy to be among the foremost, or in any other way by which the debt may be paid.

I remain, yours respectfully,
An Admirer of your Principles.

National Land Company.

BILSTON.—At a meeting of Chartists and Land members, held at the house of Mr. John White, Hall-street, (Mr. T. Davis in the chair,) resolutions were passed condemning the proceedings of that portion of the allottees who drew up and signed that crafty petition presented by Mr. Henley. Also, that it is high time the wages of the directors of the National Land Company be reduced according to the present price of food, seeing that the income will not meet the expenditure.

CARLISLE.—A meeting of the members of the National Land Company was held at No. 6, Johnstreet, Caldewgate, on Sunday afternoon, in consequence of William Smith, one of the allottees on My Dear Mr. O'Connor,

The time has now really and truly come when the Working Classes of these islands interests of the Company. Several propositions were made as to the course to be pursued by the

February. Early orders are necessary. Single copies, by have redounded most signally to your own attack on the character of G. J. Harney, and repost, for five postage stamps.

A corrected edition of the report of the trial will also be advantage, and to the elucidation of the truth. quest that the office may be closed, forthwith,

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

I hear a little bird, who sings, By and bye, the Land move will be stronger.

per to your principles. If the character of one, taking a prominent part in the advocacy, of popular use and it is of importance to you with respect to your principles. If the character of popular use and it is of importance to you with respect to your principles. If the character of popular use and it is of importance to you with respect to your principles. If the character of popular use and it is of importance to you with respect to your principles. If the character of popular use and it is of importance to you with respect to your principles. If the character of popular use and it is of importance to you with respect to your principles. If the character of popular use and it is of inportance to you with respect to your principles. If the character of popular use and it is present to the present more and it is present more in the property of the p

Chartist Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE.—The Chartists of Newcastle having invited Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds to visit them, that gentleman was pleased to add one more additional proof of his devotion to the good cause, by delivering a brilliant oration on the People's Charter, in the Lecture-Room, Nelson-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Sunday, evening last. At the appointed hour Mr. Gammage, editor of the Progressions, who who was met with such a reception as made the "welkin ring." The cheering having subsibed, Mr. Reynolds proceeded to descant upon the origin of all governments, together with the manner in which they had achieved their present power and position, which enabled them to hold in slavery and serfdom the great mass of the people in the various countries of the earth. The lecturer then showed the evils of the law of primogeniture and entail; demonstrating to the satisfaction of his audience, that so long as such a law existed, they (the people) must, and would have to keep the scions of the aristocracy, either as colonels, post-captains, or as bishops. Mr. Reynolds next went through the that the members of the Company did not rally audience, who testified their approbation of the great truths enunciated by repeated cheers and aption which the people of this town had given him— a reception which he would not soon forget—he would endeavour to place himself at their service during the summer months, when he would make arrangements to stay with them somewhat longer han he had done this time. The proceedings were then brought to a close by according a vote of thanks to Mr. Reynolds, amid the most deafening applause. The lecture room was crowded to excess, and many hundreds were unable to gain admission. -Monday Night .- The Chartist council met at when I tell you that I paid him FIVE HUN diverted from my course. I look now to the DRED GUINEAS out of my own pocket, before a farthing was subscribed to defend to the diverted from the council met at hours, will reproach them with their black and hours, will reproach the main reproach the middle from my course. I look now to the damning ingratitude. But even they, bad and have voluntarily subscribed to defend wards defraying the expenses you have incorred in the trial and I warm the Government of this wicked as they are, shall be defeated, as all the trial and I warm the Government of this wicked as they are, shall be defeated, as all the trial and I warm the graphs. anything for his expenses, the surplus proceeds of that gentleman's lecture be applied as-follows:—To the General Victim Fund, £1 5s.; To the Sharp and Williams Fund, £1 5s.; To Macnamara's Action, 10s.; To the Printer's Bill, 10s.; Total, £3 10s." "That hand bills be printed announcing that the new plan of Chartist organisa-tion has been established, and that parties wishing to join, can enrol their names and have cards of membership, by applying to the secretary, at the usual place of meeting (the Cock Inn, Head of the Side,) every Sunday evening, at seven o'clock." SOUTH LONDON.—At a meeting of the Chartists of South London, held at the Ship and Mermaid, Snow-fields, Bermondsey, on Tuesday evening, February 19th, Mr. Langar in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:-Moved by Mr. Pattinson, seconded by Mr. Wood-

Moved by Mr. Pattinson, seconded by Mr. mood-stock—"That we, the Chartists of Lambeth and Bermondsey, being dissatisfied with the conduct and speeches of the members of the Provisional Committee (with the exception of G. J. Harney), at the South London Chartist Hall on Monday, Feb. 11th, do hereby unanimously resolve not to support to express our extreme disgust at the conduct of T. Clark, in publishing the pamphlet entitled "A Letter Condemnatory of Private Assassination, as Advocated by G. J. Harney," believing the said charge to be a complete falsehood, and calculated to bring odium on the cause of democracy. We also express our satisfaction at the conduct of S. M. Kydd and G. J. Harney, for their unflinching advo-cacy of the Rights of Man, in opposition to measures pay every fraction of the expense of the action, so that we may show Bradshaw and his breed that we began with confidence in you, and in confidence we began with confidence in you, and in confidence we began with confidence in you, and in confidence we began with confidence in you, and in confidence we have a such as becaute a part of the working men, but for the benefit of the working men, but for the benefit of the working men, but for the middle classes; and we hereby call on all true democrats not to be led away by the advocates of action our debt, inasmuch as they turned from the the "little Charter" or any other partial movevery nature of the libel to our money and our ment whatever." Moved by Mr. Woodcock, seconded by Mr. Collins-" That we commence an association to be called "The South London Social left our affairs alone, that Bradshaw would have nabbed it. I think it would be best to sell the promulgating the principles of the People's Charter, promulgating the principles of the people's Charter, and the accomplishment of the Rights of Labour, and the accomplishment of our Social and Political Enfranchisement; and we hereby call upon all persons to aid and assist us in carrying out the same." A deputation was appointed to wait on the different localities in London, to explain our objects and solicit their cooperation. A committee of five were elected to draw up a code of rules for the government of the association. Mr. Miles was appointed secretary, pro tem. and Mr. Edwards, treasurer. Adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 26th.

STOCKPORT -PUBLIC TEA PARTY IN HONOUR OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P., PROPRIETOR OF THE "NORTHERN STAR," AND MR. G. JULIAN HARNEY, ITS EDITOR .- The Chartists of this locality held a public tea party in their Association Room, on Tuesday evening, February 12. Although it was not announced by placard or any public notice, and was got up after the weary hours of factory labour were over, by a staff of "Old Guards" stationed in this town for the protection of Chartism and its honest advocates, upwards of one hundred sat down, and did ample justice to the good things prepared by the committee. The room was tastefully and appropriately decorated, and reflected great credit upon Messrs. Leah, Middleton and Naggs. Mr. W Benfold was appointed chairman, and Mr. Charles Clithero, vice-chairman, and each addressed the meeting in acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon them: after which the Chairman rose and submitted the following sentiment: " Feargus O'Connor and the Northern Star, and all other democratic papers devoted to the interests and enfranchisement of the labouring class."—Mr. Chas. Cittie, in speaking to the above sentiment, observed ciation had not selected an individual that was more competent to do justice to this sentiment, which must be considered the sentiment of the evening. It was essential that such meetings as the present than that of folly, for having expended my time and money in the promotion of the welfare of my enemies.

It was sustimately agreed that the meeting for its insertion; I say, let me give abhorrence which they entertain for the persent you the following advertisement, extracted from the Daily News of Wednesday morning.

Here it is:—

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P., and the LAND PLAN.—
FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P., and the LAND PLAN.—
FOR the proceedings in the Queen's Bench, on the Exchequer; and, from it you will learn whether or not I have used every exertion in my power, to constitute you a legal company, and whether the law has thrown every obstacle in my way.

REGINA V. WHITMARSH.—In this case a manadamus hald

advertisement duty, and charging Bradshaw nothing for its insertion; I say, let me give abhorrence which they owe to yourself, and of the addition to the persent of the person.

It was sustimately agreed that the meeting should adjourn until next Sunday, February 24th, at two c'clock in the afternoon. In the meant two c'clock in the afternoon. In the meant two c'clock in the afternoon. In the meting of Land members, held at two c'clock in the afternoon. In the meting of Land members, held the protection to which you have been subjected. An at two c'clock in the afternoon. In the meting of Land members, held the conducted to write to the Directors, letting them know his statements, and the result has been to write to the Directors, letting them know his statements, and the result has been to write to the Directors, letting them know his statements, and the result has been to write to the Directors, letting them know his statements, and the result has been to write to the Directors, letting them know his statements, and the result has been to write to the Directors, letting them know his statements, and the result has been to write to the Directors, letting them know his statements, and the result has been to write to the Directors, letting them know his the verting the solution to which you have severably the suppo

with the evening's entertainment.

Manchester.—Mr. Donovan delivered a lecture

on the People's Charter, and its advocates, on Sunday last. The lecture was listened to with great interest by the audience. In the course of his address he alluded to the recent meeting held in the PEOPLE'S CHARTER" the law of the land, Common Meeting—to my solicitor; and in that will I leave the whole property to two upright honourable trustees for the benefit of the members, and did not charge the Company with a fraction of what I had expended out of my own purse in its behalf.

At a Public Meeting of the Tradesmen of the warm depreciated by those whose welfare has ever have hope, and would be glad enough to exchange following resolution was duly moved, seconded, and such the earliest opportunity of expressing their warm approbation of Mr. O'Connor's general conduct, and more especially for his long and unwearied My children, in a very short time this Company will have been in existence for five years; the working classes of this country."

At a Public Meeting of the Tradesmen of the days of the leading in the cause of freedom are duly find have been meeting held in the cause of freedom are duly find have hope, and would be glad enough to exchange been nearest and dearest to your soul.

I should most respectfully suggest to the carried unanimously:—"That this weeting takes were aloft the members, and did not charge the Company will have been in existence for five years; the warm approbation of Mr. O'Connor's general conduct, and more especially for his long and unwearied a fund for the payment of the expenses above referred to. I know not to what sum those of the leature, it have taked with the cause of freedom are duly find have hope, and would be glad enough to exchange been nearest and dearest to your soul.

I should most respectfully suggest to the company will have hope, and would be glad enough to exchange the warm approbation of the leature, it have taked with the grandle flath. At the close of the leature, it have taked with the grandle flath. At the close of the leature, it have taked with the grandle flath. At the close of the leature, it have taked with the seconded:—"That this enecting approach to exchange the company was a content flath to the recent meeting held in the find the cause of freedom are duly with the grandle flath.

Northogam.—At a full meeting of the democrats assembling at Smith's Temperance Hotel, Low Pavement, on Saturday evening last, the following resoment, on Saturday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting has seen with the utmost satisfaction, the straightforward, manly, and independent conduct of Mr. George Julian Harney, ever since the commencement of that gentleman's political career, and believes him to be above suspicion, notwithstanding the attempts which are being made to libel sins character; and his well-earned reputation as This meeting his thought the satisfact with his meeting his the definition of the satisfact with his meeting his the definition of the contract of the learned to the public in the public in the public in the public in the learned to the learned

Masons Hall. The chair was taken by Mr. Chas. Forrest, President of the Association, at seven o'clock, and tea was immediately served to the arge and respectable assembly. After the tea had been disposed of, addresses were delivered by Messrs, Henderson, Smith, Weir, and Robinson on the following subjects:—"Chartism and Chartists"— "Slavery, its Protean Nature and Universal Pre-valence"—"Revolution and Reform on the Con-tinent"—and "What May be Expected of Session 1850;" The songs and recitations were of the first quality, and their execution, as evinced by the vociferous, applause they elicited, gave universal satisfaction. The Committee of the Hamilton Democratic Association take this opportunity of publicly thanking, for their valuable services, the several ladies and gentlemen, whose clever performances formed one of the most attractive features of their banquet, and contributed so materially towards its, success. The profits derived from the banquet will be devoted to the Political

AND HANSARD!—On Monday evening a grand festival was held at Fowler's, City Hall, Goldenlane, (Cripplegate locality.)—The proceeds to go in aid of the fund for creeting a monument in meaning the state of the fund for creeting a monument in meaning the state of the fund for creeting a monument in meaning the state of mory of the three patriotic martyrs. "Upwards of one hundred and sixty tickets were sold. The City brass band was in attendance during the former part of the evening, and players on the harp, and violin for the remainder of the proceedings. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Brisk in a short but excellent speech. Ambrose Tomlinson, in his usual style, appealed to the sense and feeling of both sexes, on the object for which the festival was got up. Mr. Tomlinson also endeavoured to console the unfortunate widow, Mrsi Sharp (who was present with her infant) for the loss of her husband. His sentiments were in a thrilling and soul-stirring strain. Songs, dancing, recitations, and other amusements followed in rapid succession, until morning, and the most perfect harmony provailed. Position the 160 the street harmony prevailed. Besides the 160 that were present, there were a goodly number of tickets sold

to persons who could not attend. South Shields .- At a meeting of the Chartist ssociation of this town (Mr. Dickinson in the chair) the rules of the new plan of organisation, were read and approved, and the following persons elected to form a committee:—John Kyle, Richard Millar, M. Robinson, T. Smith, H. Haines, Sec.; and Mr. Morton, Treasurer; Thomas Dickinson,

JOHN STREET INSTITUTION, FITZROY SQUARE.-The usual weekly meeting to review the proceedings in parliament, was held on Tuesday night last, Mr. Niass, of Brighton, having been called to the chair, briefly opened the proceedings, and read a letter from G. Julian Harney, accounting for his absence. Mr. Reynolds, who was greeted with loud applause. moved the following resolution :- "That this meet? ing view with mingled indignation and disgust the continued anathy which is manifested by parliament towards the interests of the industrious classes; and it emphatically records its conviction that those interests will never receive due attention until the Peo, ple's Charter, by becoming the law of the land, shall have secured to the people a full and free representation in the House of Commons." The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Ambrose Tomlinson and the chairman, and the resolution was carried

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE

BIRMINGHAM. -At the usual weekly meeting of the New Summer-street locality, after the regular routine of business and licen gone through—there being the said committee while such men continue to be a full attendance of members on this occasionmembers thereof; and we likewise feel it our duty the following resolution was passed unanimously: Proposed by William Jackson, seconded by James Dumain—"That after viewing the course lately pursued by Thomas Clark, in his new mode of ad-vocating the People's Charter (?) a system we think highly calculated to bring our cause into disrepute; we hope he will at once see the necessity of withdrawing himself from the Provisional Committee, as we cannot place any further confidence in him."
Signed on behalf of the meeting—G. Sharp, chair-

> A copy of the above resolution having been sent to Mr. Clark, that person has forwarded to this office the following reply:-MR. GEORGE SHARP, CHAIRMAN.

SIR,—There are but two expressions in the resolution, of yourself, and those few persons whom you represent, which I shall condescend to notice.—You say that my conduct has a tendency to bring "your" cause into "disrepute." Every man of sense, intellect, and character, who knows me, will treat the imputation with the same scorn that I do. I wish, sir, that I could make you sensible of its earnestness and intensity! The same limited number of persons and yourself, declare your " want of conidence" in my further advocacy? Well, sir, even that is a calamity which a consciousness of my integrity will enable me to surmount. In obedience to your wish, I do hereby withdraw myself from the "Provisional Committee;" but will add, that as a private member of the Association, I will in every way try to promote its great object - the enfranchisement of the whole male and adult population.

London, February, 21st. THOMAS CLARK.

We have also received the following letters: TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

Having been a member of the late Conference, and an eld Chartist, I beg to say that the policy pursued by Mr. Clark, since the assembling of that body, has my entire approval, and I cannot consent to become a member of an Association in opposition

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LATE METRO-POLITAN CONFERENCE.

GENTLEMEN-Having been appointed by your sufrages a member of the Provisional Executive of the National Charter Association, I feel reluctantly constrained by various reasons to surrender into your hands' the trust which I received from you. I have been mainly induced to pursue this courso from the fact that several members of the Executive have already deserted that body, and that the organised Chartists of London, and other places, have shown a strong disinclination to act upon that forbearing and conciliatory policy recogised by you in Conference as the surest path to the emancipation of the millions. I shall, however, on every possible occasion, cheerfully contribute my humble aid in the dissemination of the glorious principles of the People's Charter.

Yours faithfully, PHILIP M'GRATH,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,-Having been appointed by the late Metropolitan Convention, one of the Provisional —may he still continue his indefatigable exertions in promoting the cause of democracy, and disseminating that political information so essential to the common sense and good feeling, towards all classes redemption of the working class." In speaking to of the people, as would tend towards making our this sentiment Mr. Williams gave a brief biogra- movement effectual for the accomplishment of the phical sketch of Mr. Harney's political career, and objects we seek to obtain, and to end in something showed that Mr. Harney had carned his present po- more than empty sound, and gaols full of victims.

> other mode of endeavouring to make the move-ment what it should be, than by uniting to good men of all classes to assist in getting the enfranchisement of the whole people, which is to me the great object we have in view; and to the accomplishment of this, I shall continue to render every assistance in my power, as a member of the association. But, at the same time, I hereby resign my seat in the Provisional Committee; and I trust that men may be found who will be able to

Foreign Entelligence.

FRANCE.

In the Assembly of Thursday week M. LAFOND put the questions upon the imprisonment of M. Proudhon. In the last week he said citizen Proudhon had been confined with the utmost rigour, witiout being allowed to communicate with any of his friends. He held in his hand an opinion given by several lawyers, who stated that the course adopted toward Proudhon was clearly illegal. And he therefore came forward to ask the ministers to account for the arbitrary proceedings to which the prisoner had been submitted.

M. BARROT, in reply, admitted that a reproach might be addressed to the administration for its couduct, but that such reproach must be that of too great leniency rather than that of extreme rigour. He would ask the Assembly whether the greatest lenity had not been shown towards M. Proudhon, who, after he had been condemned by the Assembly and by the justice of the country, might have been sent to a common prison, but who, instead of this, had been left in Paris, free to be visited by all his friends. Instead of making use of this toleration he had continued the very course which had already rendered him amenable to the laws of the country. This state of things had lasted upwards of forty days, when it was at length determined to prevent M. Proudhon from seeing his friends. He had not been placed in solitary confinement, but placed with other persons suffering panishment like himself. The government had been kind to him, and by now withdrawing their kindness they only left him to be

treated as other prisoners. M. Boysser followed, and, amidst many interruptions, quoted a passage from a work written by Louis Napoleon while at Ham, in which he justified his attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne by the unpopularity and oppression of the government of Louis Philippe. He concluded by moving an ordre du jour motive, blaming the conduct of the mi nisters.

After a few words in support of the motion by M Pierre Leroux, the Chamber negatived it.

PARIS, SUNDAY .- The debate in the Assembly vesterday, during which one of the most decided acts of the present government was discussed, concluded by a vote in favour of the executive. 'Do your worst now, said General d'Hautpoul to the members of the mountain; 'we are ready for you;' and in this tone he seemed to express a wish that the democrats might attempt something to enable him to crush them. The fate which attended these questions has convinced the Mountain of their total determined to sign a protest every time that an unconstitutional question, as they consider it, passes Thus the 'Voix du Peuple' records this morning. that at a conference of the Mountain held yesterday. it was determined to place on the bureau of the president a protest against the military organisa-

tion of France. In opening the debate on the subject, M. PASCAL DUPRAT commenced by saying that it was no party question that he now dealt with, but one which was in such close connexion with French institutions, that it was a vital one for all. He denied the right of government to pass the decree without referring so important a matter to the Assembly. He admitted that under the empire, the restoration, and even the government of July, the military organisation of the army had often been changed by decrees and ordinances, and so under the provisional government; but with regard to the latter, he endeavoured to show that it was the sole governing power at the time that its decrees were passed. These decrees of the empire and successive governments never had gone so far as those of the present cabinet, and never before had France been entirely enveloped, as it was now, by a military system. The Constituent Assembly, when it changed the system of great captaincies after the first revolution, had nought in view but to destroy the great provincial unities which weighed upon the central power. This idea was contained in spirit, if not in words, in the constitution of 1848. It was from and in direct opposition to the spirit of the institutions of France. It was a decree which must be characterised as highly dangerous, forming as it did a number of new centres, which might become threatening at a future period. He would ask what were the dangers which the executive meant to guard against by the present measure. He knew that there were departments which caused the government some anxiety, but no one could assert that plots existed all over France to overthrow the republic. He could well understand that certain departments should be placed under the care of a military governor-general at a time when elections were pending. But why extend the circle all over the country? Why were Rennes and Nantes united under one head, when these towns or these departments sent to the Assembly such men as Denjoy, Mole, de Kerdrel, and Parisis-men who were firm allies of the government? What reason, in fact, could there be for treating France as Russia had done Poland, or Austria Hungary? It was not fear of insurrection that was the cause of this measure. but a desire on the part of the chief of the state to increase his power, by pleasing and winning over the army to him, whilst by other means he ruined the authority of the national representation. Here M. Duprat made allusion to the 'Napoleon,' the journal which certainly represents the Elysee, and of which several articles were attacks against the Legislative Assembly. Had not that journal, said he, stated that it only depended on the republicans that Louis Napoleon should choose the part of his

A Voice on the Left.—Soulouque. (Laughter.) M. DUPBAT (continuing) .- Or that of Wash-Great interruption here ensued. after which M.

Duprat concluded by calling on the majority to defend the institutions of the country. M. d'HAUTPOUL, in reply, said that his answer would be divided into two parts, involving the ques- | Socialism. tion of legality and that of expediency. With regard to the fi st point in consideration, he would say that the territorial divisions created by law had not the state of siege, forbidding all political banquets, been disturbed, and that as for the commands given meetings, processions, or demonstrations of any to the generals, there were many cases that he could kind, contrary to public order, to the Constitution, quote in support of the government measure, when or to religion or morality. similar appointments had been made, all of them by decrees of government. With regard to the ques- nival at Tulle (Correge,) where the Socialists premisfortune. Far he it from me to seek to create to prison. fear, or darken a picture which is but sombre already. the people, hoping that they may attain a complete Democratic list obtained the majority. cataclysm. In this situation, gentlemen, governcusable not to do so; and the Assembly would have the full right to make it accountable for neglect. One was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and What have we done in appointing three generals, a fine of 200f., the other to four months and 50f. unless it be to give more unity, more action, and more rapidity to the movement of troops? We were desirous that, if it became necessary, these generals might immediately centralise their troops. and take all the necessary steps. They are not above the authority of the state, as M. Duprat 'Kolner Z-itung' states that Baron Wildenbruch. is; their patriotism, devotion to our institutions, asleep are not pleased at our precautions, but be refractory spirit of the canton of Geneva should be consideration in the Senate on Tuesday Feb. 5. convinced of this that the government is on the humbled to the level of the law. watch and will not be surprised. The measure that watch and will not be surprised. The disease that the distribution of Vaud approve of the resolution come to by the have taken is not aggressive, and does not comwe have taken is not aggressive, and does not comRedeval Council relation to the canton boiler of Mr. Taylor's machine shop exploded on hand in-hand with production; but consumption the 4th of February, by which 50 persons were killed hand in-hand with production; but consumption and the surprised of the resolution come to by the surprised of the resolution come to be the surprised. promise the interests of any one. It does not relative to the refugees; but this and 50 wounded —The Weekley Herald' in its acthreaten liberty, but on the contrary, strengthens it, approval would seem to be set little value on by the if any ill-intentioned men should raise their hand Patriotic Association of the same canton. At two As soon as the explosion took place, we are informed of the aristocracy and the money-class, and of the against it. All good citizens must therefore rejoice. meetings lately held, one at Yverdun, the other at

This peroration excited great laughter from the has extensive ramifications everywhere. Mountain, upon which M. d'Hautpoul turned towards those members and used the expressions I

We shall always be ready; commence whenever Baden for another term of four weeks. you please.' An immense uproar followed this outburst. Cries of order from the Mountain were followed by such a tumult that it was some time before the president could get a hearing. On doing so he blamed the minister for the words he had used, and begged of him to explain. M. d'Hautpoul did so, by replying that his words were addressed to those and to those who in June. 1848, had reddened the streets of Paris with blood.

General FABVER followed, and also blamed the system pursued by the government.

M.C. LAGRANGE also spoke in the same sense, and ultimately the Assembly passed to the order of the

day by #37 against 183. In support of the argument of M. d'Hautpoul the 'Napoleon' of this morning says :- The government, having received from the prefets advice that disturbances might break out in the provinces. has thought necessary to send lieutenants-general to the east, the centre, and the south, in order that peace may be the better ensured.

The 'Siecle' says to day to the President, 'Well now that you have ensured safety in the country. what are you about to do?' The 'Siecle' and many others want to know when the action of which so much was said in the late message of the republic s to be shown.

M. MOULLARD, the editor of 'La Liberte,' has been sentenced by the Court of Assizes of Paris to imprisonment for three months and to a fine of 2,000f. for having, ou the 16th of January, published a seditious libel calculated to excite hatred against the President of the Republic.

The 'Voix du Peuple' is seized almost daily. The Socialists are displaying the greatest activity n Paris with a view to the approaching elections. In each arrondissement meetings have taken place, and delegates been appointed. These delegates, to the number of fifteen for each arrondissement, are intended to form a central committee, whose duty it will be to examine the c'aims of candidates, and propose them to the Socialist electors. The delegates have a busy time of it; they are occupied amongst other things, in examining the claims of candidates for the representation of Paris, who declare they have been lately converted to Socialism. The democratic socialist committee intend to bring forward as their candidate in the Hautes-Pv. renees M. Deville, son of M. Deville, condemned by the High Court of Justice of Versailles; in the Ariege, M. Pilbes, brother of one of the persons condemned; in the Haute-Loire, M. F. Moigne, brother of another condemned person; and in the Neiver, lack of power in the Assembly; they have therefore M. C. Gambon, brother of the M. Gambon who

MONDAY EVENING .- At the commencement o the sitting of the Legislative Assembly to-day, the President (M. Dupin) announced that the total amount of credits already voted by the Assembly, for the year 1849, exceeded the amount of the receipts by no less a sum that 268,000.000 francs. This announcement created a great deal of astonishment and agitation on both sides of the house : upon which M. Dupin again rose, and said that he was surprised to find that this announcement had come unexpectedly on the members. The fact was that the Assembly had fallen into the habit of voting partial credits, which, though small when taken separately, amounted to large sums when united This communication led to so much agitation and conversation among the members, that it was some time before the regular business could be resumed. The Assembly then proceeded to the adjourned discussion on the Public Instruction Bill. A warm debate took place as to whether the inspectors of the co'leges should be nominated by the superi or council. or by the Minister of Public Instruction. M. de Parieu, in the name of the government, contended that the nomination should be made directly by the Minister. M. Thiers spoke no less than three times in opposition to M. Parieu, and in her husband for the last time! . . He calls prosfavour of the nomination by the council of the University. The discussion was one of the most lively of the session; but ultimately the Assembly Gospel! . . He calls prostitutes all those who decided by a large majority against M. Thiers; so these considerations that he (M. Pascal Duprat) that the nomination is given to the Minister. The considered the decree of the 12th inst. as illegal, Left and a portion of the Centre voted for the government proposition; the Right voted against it. blow to the Church party. The sitting was sus-

pended for a quarter of an hour. 'La Patrie' says the government is a good dea!
occupied with the attitude of the Socialist party in the east and south of France. A great number of strange workmen have arrived at Lyons under pretence of seeking work. The plan is said to be to with chains, hungered, calumniated—but what cause disturbances on different points at the same time in order no divide the forces of the goverement, and then to strike a blow in some centre. A letter from Nimes states that the operative

locksmiths in that town have struck for higher

The idea suggested by M. Emile de Girardin of a general illumination in Paris on the 24th February by all the opponents of the government, has

of it to create a disturbance.' The 'Moniteur du Soir' states that the Attorney

General of the Republic has ordered the seizure of a ballad, entitled 'Un heros Cosmopolite.' A warrant has been issued for the arrest of M. Constant Arnould, the author. PARIS, TUESDAY.—This day a division took place

M. Favolle, to the effect that primary instruction should be obligatory, and gratuitous for children of as the net-work of espionage around the person of both sexes. This amendment was rejected by 436 Pio Nino takes care to stop all objectionable docuto 179. The House adjourned at half-past six ments. Its effects here-if, indeed, any such appeal

The Minister of Public Instruction has, by decree, suspended M. Emile Deschamel, a professor at the -a refusal comprising a considerable sacrifice of Lycee Louis-le-Grand, for having published, in the pecuniary interest on the part of shopkeepers and last number of a periodical called the Liberte de lodging-letters, who usually derive a good profit Penser, an article entitled 'Le Catholicisme et le from their balconies, seats, and stands in the Corso, alone could not cope with the existing distress, Socialisme, containing attacks on the Catholic and who have not put up one of their ornamented it was only tampering with a chronic disease; and, clergy and religion, together with a profession of and festooned boxes this year for the accommodation for his part, he would rather that the crisis should

General Lapene, commanding the department of the Drome, has issued a proclamation, in virtue of

A demonstration was attempted during the cartion of expediency, (continued M. d'Hautpoul,) I pared to parade the streets in costume with chains of all the controverted topics between the free and will tell you that it is very natural for government, round their necks and with scythes in their hands. slave States. The first maintains the admission of dered the question of currency reform the most imwhich is called on to watch over the state and con- The authorities interfered, and instead of 800, as California into the American Union, free from any portant at the present moment, if the two could be stitution, to take under its own responsibility, sub- intended, there were only thirty to forty. When restriction on the exclusion or introduction of slavery ject to the approval of the Assembly, all means which summoned to disperse they resisted, but the within its limits. In the 2nd resolution it is proprudence may dictate for the purpose of averting ringleader was, after a scuffle, arrested and taken vided that territorial government should be estab-

The Socialists in the Vosges have obtained

arms in their possession since the 13th of June.

SWITZERLAND. Letters from Berne of the 15th state that Mazzin

has left Switzerland for England. A letter from Berne of the 14th inst. in the

It appears that the Grand Council of the canton sire the same thing .- the maintenance of law, the to the effect that the Federal Council should be constitution, public order, and security. It is on called upon to follow a more independent and more this ground that the government has taken its firm policy with respect to foreign Powers, particus'and, and it is certain of finding sopport on these larly with reference to the refugees. These resolubenches where the purest patriotism exists, where tions might appear of little consequence, were it not every one understands his duty, and where all are for the fact that the Patriotic Association, composed anxious to justify the confidence rested in them by as it is of persons many of whom belong to the setheir fellow citizens. For our part we shall not fail cret societies of which the Count d'Horrer has given

Letters from Rome of the 5th, quoted by the Statuto' of Florence, say, that on the first day of the Carnival processions in the Corso, which are held during the last eight days of the season, the Corso was quite deserted and not a carriage was to he seen, and that on the second day about twelve or dead, some living. The fire alarm for the district who, on the 15th of May, had invaded the Assembly, fifteen carriages only made their appearance—the general feeling of the inhabitants being against festivity, as there is hardly a family but has suffered from dismissal, exile, or imprisonment of one of its members. The 'Concordia' of Turin states that on the 4th a sbirro, or Roman policeman, was stabled to the heart while engaged tearing off from a wall an inflammatory placard, which the 'Concordia' gives at full length. It is a recapitulation of late events in the language usually employed by the Red D-mocratic Socialist partv.

The above is from the 'Times.' The 'influmma tory placard' alluded to is probably the following document, supplied by the correspondent of the Daily News' :-

THE CARNIVAL OF 1850. ' Let us console ourselves! The paternal howels of the priestly government are moved to tenderness! It presents us with half a carnival.—An envenomed irony: the oppressors says to the oppressed, 'Amuse thyself amidst thy sighs.' The ancient tyrants of Rome oppressed the

people, but they gave them bread and shows in order not to hear the cries of their victims. The priests have poured grape-shot upon the people; they have proscribed and imprisoned many; they impose taxes; they turn away employes, and rob them of their pensions; they dismiss workmen; they deprive the people of bread; but they give suaded that the permanence of that connexion is them shows. The barbarity of the priests is greater than that of the ancient tyrants.

'They have said amongst themselves, 'Rome now on the cross to break their chains, and that we rivet them anew; that Christ and the apostles did not preach bumility from gilded carriages; that they desired to give all to the people, whilst we only seek to fatten at their expense; that they spoke to the intellect by the power of truth ; but we speak with king, as we are. By imitating Christ we should lose our temporal power, our luxuries, our dehaucheries, our women . . . Let us abandon Christ them to account.' and imitate Nero. Charity is the law of Christ. ours is egotism; nothing for the people, everything for us. Rome is indignant; her dignified deportment is a continued protest: we must deprive her of this deportment, which renders her superior to us although conquered-let us give her a carnival; let her but put on the mask of happiness and her protest is null. No one will give farther credit to her grief, to her oppression-it will be said, Rome amuses berself, Rome keeps her carnival, Rome is lies!' Thus have they spoken to each other, but they have forgotten one thing-it is the people who

will have to sum up their account. 'The municipality echoes the words of the priests: worthy of its creation by Oudinot it deprives the labourers of a part of their daily wages, a portion of their bread . . . It invites them to the carnival. It is of course just that the people must pay with their bread for the coining of the memorial which that assembly of Cossacks presented to General Oudinot, in the name of the Roman people. thus honouring with a solemn lie the most lying General in the world-is it not all fair? The people have the carnival-is that not enough?

encyclica says that our brothers, who died for the defence of Rome, expired in the arms of filthy prostitutes. . . He calls prostitutes the sister who raised her dving brother, the mother who closed the eyes of her son, the wife who embraced titutes all those who by succouring the wounded obeyed the law of charity and love, the law of the admired or pitied them ! Prostitutes all the women of Rome!

But what does all this signify, O women of Rome? The priests give us a carnival: you must The result created a great sensation, and is a severe forget your brothers and the woes of our country, you must swallow the cup of insult, you must pretend to be happy and renounce the gentleness of your feelings to pay court to the few disgusting ecclesiastical concubines who will go and parade in the Corso!

'You, O people, are oppressed, weighed down matters it? The priests give you a carnival-the carnival must content you and fill you; at least such is the will of your fat masters, whom God preserve for the hour of your just and solemn judgment!

'Hunger and half a show! Oppression and derision. Such are the paternal intentions of the priests! Let them still deride and oppress. Our determination is strong. That hour and that been unanimously rejected by the Socialist Clubs, judgment will be our reply to their irony, that

· Viva the 9th February, the anniversary of our republic!'

It is said that this appeal, the concluding sentence assuring for the ecclesiastical party, has been forbut it will most likely never reach its destination was necessary-has been to render the majority of all classes unanimous in their refusal to carnivalise

Ryrie, we have advices from New York to the 5th, Buston to the 6th, and Halifax to the 8th inst. the United States Congress is the introduction of a trines and principles of the National Reform League, series of resolutions into the Senate by Mr. Elby. These resolutions propose an amicable arrangement lished by Congress in the territories acquired from rency question was abstruse, that it required great Mexico, without the imposition of any condition on depth and power of intellect to understand it; and Demagogic factions are everywhere on the move; triumpb. The Municipal Council of the town of the subject of slavery. The 3rd and 4th resolutions so they left it in the hands of such men as Sir secret societies conspire on all sides in the dark, the Bruyeres having been dissolved, a new election contend that the western boundary of Texas be fixed Robert Peel and Jones Lloyd. But really, the way and seek to insinuate subversive doctrines amongst took place on the 14th inst., when the entire on the Rio del Norte, from its month to the mouth in which the present system robbed the wealth proof the Rabine. The 5th and 6th assert that slavery ducers was extremely easy to be seen, however that suffering humanity must always derive the greatest Two Socialists were convicted before the Police ought not to be abolished in the districts of Columment must place itself on its guard. It were inex- Court of Paris on Tuesday of having concealed bia during the existence of the institution in the States of Maryland without the consent of the people of the district, and a just compensation to the present system of money restricted the demand for owners of the slaves, and that the slave trade, under certain conditions, should be abolished within the federal district as repugnant to the common feelings real wants of the people. The lecturer here expaof mankind. In the two final resolutions it is urged tiated on the absurd anomaly of over-production, that provision should be made by Congress for the which was principally caused by the want of a more effectual restitution of slaves in any State more effectual restitution of slaves in any State proper circulating medium for the exchange of ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE escaping into any other State or territory; and that wealth, and illustrated the action of the present INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE. hinted; and these generals, who deserve all our the Prussian agent in Switzerland, has informed the Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in slaves currency by a supposed case of all the shops on one Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in slaves currency by a supposed case of all the shops on one Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in slaves can be congressed to 196 pages, price confidence, and who have proved by their long President of the Confederation of the demand of between the several States, that being an arrangecareer that they were worthy of that of the country, Prussia respecting the execution of the resolutions ment to be decided, according to the principles of all those on the other side with food; the space bedo not require your notice to know what their duty of the 20th of July and the 19th of November, active the Constitution, by the particular laws of the States tween being occupied by p liceinen with drawn cording to which the Swiss are bound to expe themselves. The resolutions were sustained by Mr. cutlases, prohibiting the holders of the goods on and love of order will inspire them in their conduct.

I can conceive this measure being unpleasant to conceive this measure being u certain minds, that the men who wish to see us should be conscientiously executed, and that the they were ordered to be made the subject of special they first produced a pound value of a scarce metal. boiler of Mr. Taylor's machine shop expluded on intrinsic value in itself, consumption would go

against it. All good citizens must therefore rejoice. meetings lately held, one at Yverdun, the other at by persons who witnessed the catastrophe, that the opportunities which this struggle officed to the construction of the Assembly de Lausanne, resolutions were unanimously agreed to, whole building, which was six stories in height, was people for enforcing their own rights, the lecturer construction of the property of the pr actually lifted from its foundation to a height of six cluded by reading letters from Glasgow and Newfeet, and when it reached that elevation, it tumbled castle, describing the cordial reception which Mr. loured engravings. down, crushing in its ruins a vast number. It then O'Brien had met with at those places. On the 3rd goes on, 'So great was the force of the explosion, he had expounded the objects and principles of the that fragments of the building were scattered in National Reform League to an audience at New. every direction: the windows in the neighbourhood castle of not less than 900 persons, who applauded were broken? and a large portion of the front wall him. At Glasgow he had held excellent melings of the fated building was thrown with tremendous in an Unitarian Chapel, and Mechanics' Institute, power, is in active correspondence with almost all ing was completely wrecked, hardly one brick being the secret societies in Switzerland and abroad, and left standing on another, with the exception of a solitary piece of wall eight, or ten feet high, as if to indicate what had been. So dreadful was the extensive ramifications to returning to the left standing to the left standing on another, with the exception of a solitary piece of wall eight, or ten feet high, as if to indicate what had been. So dreadful was the extensive ramifications to returning to the left standing on another, with the exception of a solitary piece of wall eight, or ten feet high, as if to intention is to visit Edinburgh and other large indicate what had been. So dreadful was the extensive ramifications to returning to the left standing on another, with the exception of a shout to be formed in all these places. Mr. O'Brien's intention is to visit Edinburgh and other large indicate what had been. So dreadful was the extensive ramifications everywhere.

So dreadful was the extensive ramifications to returning to the lecture in Greenock; and Branch Leagues were lecture in Greenock; and Branch Leagues were about to be formed in all these places. Mr. O'Brien's intention is to visit Edinburgh and other large indicate what had been. So dreadful was the extensive ramifications everywhere.

Figure 1. The united and almost all ing was completely wrecked, hardly one brick being lecture in Greenock; and Branch Leagues were about to be formed in all these places. Mr. O'Brien's intention is to visit Edinburgh and other large with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects of the means b A decree of the 12th inst. prolongs the state of plosion that the windows in several houses in Pearl- metropolis.

smashed. A gentleman who was looking on at the time, informed us that the explosion was like the reports of two cannons fired in quick succession one after the other. Doubtless the second report was D. R. WALTER DE ROOS

1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, from many year the explosion, fire burst from the promiscuous heap the scene of desolation.' Inquests were being held on the bodies as soon as they were indentified.

Burnett's message congratulated the citizens on the formation of the state, and on government excluding slaevry. The mining operations have been suspended in consequence of snow and rains.

The constitution was adopted, 12,000 being in its favour, and 8,000 against it.

In Quebec the Annexationist candidates had been defeated. A despatch from Earl Grey, under date Downing-street, January 9th, appears in the papers. He approves the dismissal from service of those who had signed the annexation document. The remainder of the despatch we give at length :-- 'Her Majesty confidently relies on the loyalty of the great majority of her Canadian subjects, and she has therefore determined to exert all the authority that betherefore, understand that you are commanded by her Majesty to resist, to the utmost of your power. sees clearly; the people recollect that Christ died any attempt which may be made to bring about the separation of Canada from British dominion, and to make known in the strongest manner her Majesty's displeasure with all those who may directly or indirectly encourage such a design; and if any attempt of this kind should take such a form that those who are guilty of it may, according to such advice as you lies and canons . . . Christ, however, was not a may receive from your law advisers, be made responsible for their conduct in a court of justice, you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bringing

NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.

In the absence of Mr. O'Brien, who is now on a missionary tour in the north, Mr. Hart has been engaged to deliver the usual Friday evening lectures at the John-street Institution. On the 15th inst., the subject of his oration comprised a review of the principal Reform movements of the day, and a critical ex happy! Our lies will be thought truths, her truths amination of the doctrines and principles they envolved; together with the results which might be predicated of them. The lecturer observed, that Thomas Carlyle had said that the people had a right to be well governed. He considered they had a right to govern themselves; but an uneducated penple could not govern themselves well. Social and moral elevation would give them political power: but a people morally and socially enslaved could never be politically free. With regard to universal suffrage, it was, abstractedly, a right, and not a privilege; but would the masses of our country use the power of the franchise well? Minorities, and not majorities, have always governed, hitherto. Look at France: a minority governed there, even with universal suffrage, because there were so large ignorant of their rights, and what constituted their ignorant of their rights, and what constituted their as may be supposed, he had tried almost everything within true interests. He much feared that the case would his reach, but without benefit. Last winter, however, he not be much better in our own country. It must not be much better in our own country. It must be confessed that vast numbers of the people were from all other medicines he had ever taken, &c.—(Signed) intellectually, morally, and socially degraded; but J. SARGEANT, Bookseller, Nov. 18, 1817. we must not blame them for it. Society, as the whole, must be blamed: it had committed a wrong and a sin, in neglecting and ill-treating so many of her offspring, and society must submit to nav the her offspring, and society must submit to pay the Wafers for Asthmas and Coughs that come under my no-penalty of its crime; paid it would be, some day; tice, I beg to forward by the express desire of three most for no sin, whether committed by society or by an respectable parties the following, for free circulation and the public benefit, &c.—(Signed) George Rossiter, Nov. 7, individual, ever went unpunished. With respect to the the ballot, he should be sorry to see it introduced right, then a man ought to be allowed to exercise the right as he pleased, either openly, or under cover can obtain relief.—Prospect-place, Tiverton, Nov 1, 1849. for; and the people had a right to be cheaply governed : but as the bulk of the taxes were paid by the middle and upper classes, a mere reduction of taxation would be of very small benefit to the working classes: nay, if brought about by a reduction of the army and navy, it might do them a positive harm, by increasing the numbers in the labour market. For his part, he would rather see any coat than a red-coat; but it was better to be a soldier or a sailor, than the inmate of a gaol or a Union workhouse, to which places many of them must be driven, if disbanded at the present time. To be sure, they could be kept at 6d, a day there; whereas lest the agents of the police might take advantage will be the true and spontaneous carnival of the now they cost 1s. 3d.; but this saving would not go into the pockets of the wealth producers. Emigration was a favourite panacea for relieving the distress among our population; and there was little doubt that the majority of those who found their way to our colonies would be benefited; but what of which contains an insinuation by no means re- is to be done with those who could not procure the means of transmission? Besides, why should we on an amendment to the Education Bill proposed by warded to Portici for the perusal of his holiness; be so anxious to get rid of the men who produced our wealth, why not send away those who did nothing but consume that wealth? Let the rich take their turn in clea ing the wilderness, and sowing the germs of civilisation in the nethermost parts of the earth. Considering the kind of life many of them now led, he had no hesitation in saying that they would be both morally and physically benefited by being obliged to fulfil the primeval curse of earning their bread by the sweat of their brows. Emigration come, for then he believed the remedy would come UNITED STATES.

By the Royal mail steam-ship Niagara, Captain mooted, the lecturer went on to describe what he genuine box is the Government Stamps, in which are the considered to be the reforms most calculated to wirds, 'Dr. Locock's Wafers' in white letters on a red benefit the whole people, and not merely classes or ground. The most interesting event in the transactions of sections of the people. He touched upon the doche United States Congress is the introduction of a trines and principles of the National Reform League. Unwary. Purchasers must, therefore, strictly observe and especially adverted to the desirability of making the land of the country national property, and putting the currency upon a proper basis. He consiseparated. He wished the people would give their attention to the action of our present monetary laws tainly that class of disorders treated of in the new and im much political economists had mystified the general advantage from duly qualified members of the medical profession adopting a particular clase of disorders for their subject of the currency. A very little attention would enable any one to see how injuriously the labour, by making that demand to depend more on the quantity of money in the market than on the side of a street being filled with manufacturers, and or a bank-note representing it. With a symbolic TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT NEW YORK .- The currency fairly representing values, and having no count makes the following extraordinary statement: rency. After alluding to the existing antagonism

have quoted at the commencement of my letter, siege and of courts-martial for the Grand Duchy of street were broken. Even the sashes of 351 were IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY, Which has never yet failed .- A cure effected or the money returned.

after the other. Doubtless the second report was L 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, from many years the crash of the falling ruins. Immediately after experience at the various Hospitals in London and on the continent, is enabled to treat, with the utmost certainty of the explosion, are burst from the promiscuous heap of bricks and beams, and human bodies were seen delusive, &c., &c., excesses, infection, such a gonorrhoea, with legs and arms' sticking out—some of them gleet, stricture, syphilis, in all their varieties and stages dead, some living. The fire alarm for the district end in gravel, rhoumatism, indigestion, sextual debility, was first given, and then a general alarm, which skin diseases, pains in the kidneys, back and loins, defibrought the firemen from all parts of the city, to 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 News has been received by the Empire City from California to Dec. 31. The Assembly met on the 17th. and Governor Burnett was inaugurated governor on the 31st. The Assembly met and elected Senators Fremont and Gwinn. Governor Burnett's inessent congretulated the citizens on the and, as a further guarantee, he undertakes to cure the most inveterate case in A Few bars, without hindrance from business, change of diet, &c., or return the money. It will ever be found that lasting benefit can only be obtained 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 personal visit unnecessary.— Advice with medicines, £1. Patients corresponded with ill cured.

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in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six co-

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Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by ble saying by taking the larger sizes.

nfection, 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, gonorrhæa gleet stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause, Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which soener or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this sections which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings. Part the Fourth

Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application, by which 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 of the work should be read by every young man entering

Part the Fifth Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga-tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between mar-ried couples are traced to depend, in the majority of in-stances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be million used and affective. The apparation of contain within reach and effectual. The operation of certain dia-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 important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM ls expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its propagating success in the power of the propagation. 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 invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the passe policy for its purply detarging and its 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 undemand. Frice 115, and 33s. per bottle.

The £5 case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Egsence, can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for a packet.
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. Read this, and judge for yourselvus. GOOD HEALTH, GOOD SPIRITS, AND LONG LIFE. SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ES-

TEEMED POPULAR REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS. THOMAS PARR.



See his Life, to be had gratis of all Agents: ECONOMY.—Economy should be practised 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 economy in spending vast sums on a physician's attendance, when sound health and long life may be ensured by the cheap, safe, and simple remedy of Parr's

Life Pills?

Hundreds who have kept their beds for years have been 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 amongst their fellow beings who had long given them up as incurable, 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 take; and if you will persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system. 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 fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS

tions.
Sold in boxes at 1s. 1\fd., 2s. 0\fd., and family packets at the world. Full directions are given with each box. Certain and Speedy Cure for Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Incipient Consumptions, and Al Disorders of the Chest and Lungs.

CPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR Carefully prepared from the recipe of the late C Spencer, surgeon, &c., Salford, Manchester; deservedly celebrated as the most successful practitioner in all Pul-Persons desirons of testing the efficacy of this medicine, nust 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

Prepared only by T. Roberts and Co., Crane-court licet-street. London; and sold Wholesale by Edwards, 67 St. Paul's Church-yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdo 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 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. cach.

* The Bottles at 2s. 9d. contain nearly three small. TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Cure of Asthma.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respect able Quaker, dated Creenagh, near Loughall, Ireland dated September 11th, 1843. RESPECTED FRIEND,—Thy excellent pills have effectually cured me of an asthma which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being sufficeated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking the pills I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning.—(Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.—To Professor Holloway. Cure of Tuphus Fever when supposed to be at the

was attacked with typhus fever, and lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued right and morning for three days, and in a very short time he was completely cured.

Point of Death.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall

N.B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Dear, who is with his regiment in India, the h21st Fusileers eured himself of a very bad attack of fever y these celebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any fever, however nalignant, may be cured by taking, night and morning, copious doses of this medicine. The patient should be induced o drink plentifully of warm linseed tea or barley water. Cure of Dropsy in the Chest.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

Sm,—My shepherd for some time was afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your pills, which he did, and was perfectly sured. and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astor ishing a cure last year from your pills and Dintment, it has ever since been my most carnest endea our to make known their excellent qualities,—(Signed)-. MUNDY .- To Professor Holloway. Cure of a Debilitated Constitution.

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundagai, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was so debilitated that his death was hortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain; but as a forlorn hope, he was induced to try Holloway's pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks system, and the result was to restore mm in a new weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent it for publication, to the Sydney Morning Herold, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd January, 1848. A few doses of the pills will quickly rally the magazine of both hely ambuild, when the published the energies of both body andmind, when other medicines The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liner of

Stomach Complaint. Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.
Six,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunities of conditions. tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; may, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.—Your most obedient servant(signed), ALDBOROUGH, -To Professor Holloway. These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints :-

Female Irregula- Scrofula Ague Astlima of all Stone and Gravel rities Com- Fevers plaints Blotches on the Secondary Symp. kinds Gout Head-ache Skin Tic-Doloureux **Bowel Complaints** Indigestion Tumours Colies Inflamma Constipation of Jaundice Ulcers Venereal Affec the Bowels Liver Complaints tions Consumption Debility Lumbago Worms Piles kinds Dropsy Dysentery Erysipelas Rheumatism Weakness, from Retention whatever cause Urine &c., &c. Fits

Sore Throats Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respec table druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—Is. 11d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a consider A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE "NA-TIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES." "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

BY J. R. M'KENZIE. Ye poor to each as brothers be, Unite in one fond, filial band, To storm the might, That wrongs the right,-Join heart with heart, grasp hand in hand. Heed not the dastard coward knave. Who'd crouch and bow at tyrants' sight,-How gain'd thy wealth, But by the stealth, Of industry and labour's right? What makes the titled marquis, duke, Or higher still, your Queen, your crown? 'Tis labour's arm,—

Ay, e'en its charm, And yet 'tis welcomed by a frown. This in a country (mis)-called free, The pride of nations (?) happy isle (?) All at the name Should Llush with shame, The tear bedcck the place of smile. What form that hath a heart within, That would not aid in freedom's cause, To gain the name,

Nay, more-the fame, Of "Equal rights and equal laws." Uprouse ye, then, the time has come For labour's just reward to gain; Try first the need, And soon the deed Will follow in the train.

TO MAZZINI AND KOSSUTH. BY WILLIAM WHITMORE. 'Twas the old story ! Liberty uprose And gloriously her world-wide march begun-But to be crushed again by bandled foes. Yet though now baffled, seemingly undone, Ye have, transcendant heroes, our age won From tame degeneracy; your life deeds give Assurance that the hopes of ages gone-Rienzi's, Koscuisko's souls-yet live; And with them are your names, though now maligned. In man's deep heart of hearts, Fame's noblest

Ay, and your cause its failure shall retrieve! Kossuth, droop not, the Magyar's strength matures: Mazzini, to thy life's Idea still cleave! Triumph for Right the coming time assures; The patriot flame, ye kindled, yet endures; And though a while it smoulder, soon elate-Consuming all Time's rubbish, pomps, thron'd

temple, shrined!

powers, Corruptions—'twill the nations renovate. The phoenix, Freedom, ay, will spring replete With fresh life-vigour from the ashes of defeat! Cooper's Journal. Leicester.

Reviews.

Declaration of Citizen A. L. Jules Lechevalier, state of slavery to that of association, by supand of proletariat, which forms, in the present

Though not a Republican de la veille. Citizen Lechevalier seems to have honestly more—and when they shall see clearly the remedy accepted the Republic, which he declares to be to be applied, one part of the work will have been the only Government henceforth possible in done. France." Connected with the Tribune des Peuples, he published in that journal the docu-

EUROPE BETRAYED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. The French Republic of 1848 has remained deaf. blind, and paralytic, when the cry of the peoples called for its active intervention at Milan, at Berlin, at Naples, at Vienna! Under the presidency of the heir of the name of Napoleon, who appears to have also inherited his love for papal restorations and alliances of dynasties, the French Republic has gone forth, in company with four monarchical powers, to restore the throne of the successor of Gregory VII.! I dare to predict to the faithless conservatives, who, for the sake of their own material interests alone, have imposed this egotistical prudence on the government of their country, that they will ere long repent of it, and that they will be punished by the very thing in which they have THE 13TH OF JUNE.

In Principle, the Insurrection was legitimate accord ing to the terms of the Constitution of 1848. The institutions on which France is settled are not the work of ages. The origin of most governments is violence and usurpation, brought about by might and cunning. But with us, this rocky substratum has not been concealed by the alluvium of centuries beneath the fertile soil of a legitimate and legal order, to which the free assent of the citizens, and the regular exercise of all the powers, have given a regular consecration. The foundations of our political state are still laid bare, and every one can convince himself that the insurrectional principle prevailed in the formation of all the powers which have destroyed each other since 1789. Among all the judges, active magistrates, and the jury forming the High-Court of Versailles, there are very few Filling to call it forth.

THE REAL TRAITORS. Who has betrayed this revolution? Who has compromised it? Who has caused it to go the wrong way? Who, sometimes by stratagem, sometimes by violence, but always by an obstinate denial of all social reform, and by indifference for the principle of fraternity, and of the solidarity of nations,

enables the rolling classes to refuse all concessions?
The want of knowledge by the people. We complain, and justly, of the immense power of the bigotry which they engender, the errors which they breed, the bigotry which they engender, the errors which they destroy. But what is it that gives the elergy such a frightful power? The ignorance of our manufacturing districts. After describing the order. We complain, and justly, of the baleful on the formation of such a body in the first instance, and to its toleration afterwards? The want of knowledge by the people. We complain, and justly, of the homes of the work are such as fast as it could be sent in.

A Lis.—He who tells a lie is not sensible how waistcoat."

A Lis.—He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes, for he must be forced to earnings, and she immediately produced the book in the field and the loom-shop is graultation. Comfort such as this must, however, by no means at the rule. The wavers in the upland districts who have farms, and those in the lower grounds who, although they possess no land, have teep ascents of the many ribs which branch from the they destroy. But what is it that gives the elergy such a frightful power? The ignorance of our penete for a consumed it as fast as it could be sent in.

Comfort such as the rule. The wavers in the upland districts who have farmings, and she immediately produced the book in Comfort such as this must, however, by no means at the rule. The wavers arisings, and she immediately produced the book in Comfort such as this must, however, by no means at the rule. The work brought districts who have farms, and those in the lower grounds who, although they possess no land, have they destroy. But what is it that gives the elergy such the great at ask he undertakes, for he must be formation of the work brought diventions on the twenty more to maintain that one.

Sassianally, and the sub remediately produced the book in Comfort such as statement of the work brought diventions on the tient of the wo of the horrors of our social system—that the lives of the people should be abridged by excessive toil to produce a few useless baubles for the gratification of a horde of aristocratic and royal thieves in dours of furniture, equipage, and dress—that thousands of men should be obliged to plough the earth, to sow and reap, that one woman may have grand palaces, and a large establishment—that one class in the palaces, and a large establishment—that one class with rush bottoms and high well-polished backs. Intentors in the latery been accustomed to see. The noors needs and worn with continued rubbing. The grate, in which there was barely a handful of coals, had been newly black-leaded, and there was not a cinder with rush bottoms and high well-polished backs. should have a thousand times more house-accomothey can never eat, and furniture altogether unrequired; while there are millions of another class who are completely landless, houseless, clothless, and foodless. And what enables the idle few thus to prey upon the vitals of the toiling many? The want of knowledge by the people. The people of England and Ireland are unhappily acquainted with suffering and want, and they have as unhappily been tangent by a base and lving priesthood, to believe consumed in the district, but home-baked wheaten loaves are now coming into general use. Indeed almost every family in Saddleworth bakes its own ale—a capital nutty service, and partly the effect of habits acquired in domestic bread and brews its. The composition of the her extreme poverty from the world. Her story was the most pathetic of all I had yet heard:—"I work for a slop-house—waistcoat work." She that way, she frequently bakes for half a village.

At Saddleworth-fold the houses are occurred in domestic oreature, however, soon told you that the neatness was partly the effect of habits acquired in domestic oreature, however, soon told you that the neatness was partly the effect of habits acquired in domestic of a struggle to hide the extreme poverty from the world. Her story was the most pathetic of all I had yet heard:—"I work for a slop-house—waistcoat work." She that way, she frequently bakes for half a village.

At Saddleworth-fold the houses are occurred was partly the effect of habits acquired in domestic oreature, however, soon told you that the neatness was partly the effect of all I had yet heard:—"I work for a slop-house—waistcoat work." She that way, she frequently bakes for half a village.

At Saddleworth-fold the houses are occurred was the most pathetic of all I had yet heard:—"I don't make sleeve waistcoats, and the lowest price I get is 4d.: I have Declaration of Citizen A. L. Jules Lechevalier, taught by a base and lying priesthood, to believe ex-member of the Committee of the Public Press, and of the Socialist Committee, &c. &c. Press, and of the Socialist Committee, &c. &c.

Output Socialist Committee, &c.

Output Social Committee, &c.

Output Social Committee, &c.

Output Social Committee, &c.

Output Soc of his trial before that court, and further, the motives which influenced him to join in the protest of the "13th of June." Citizen Le-laving bare the infernal monstrosity and horrible court and before the wind. And we have Howitt expossion of our vile ment we had come to see was a splendid specimen of humanity—tall, stalwart, with a gripe like a vice more than 2s. 6d. a week, and sometimes I have laving bare the infernal monstrosity and horrible wind. And we have Howitt expossion and Dutch gardening. The man whose establishment we had come to see was a splendid specimen ment we had come to see was protest of the "13th of June." Citizen Leprotest of the "13th of June." Citizen Lelaying bare the infernal monstrosity and horrible
injustice of the system of aristocratical legislation
under which we live; and we have Kydd ably advocating the claims of labour, and familiarising the
minds of the people with great principles; and we
have T. Cooper powerfully aiding the good work of
enlightenment; and we have Julian Harney illuminating the minds of the mass on the Foreign quescipation in the French colonies, he desired "to
lead the black and coloured people from the laying bare the infernal monstrosity and horrible
and a back as upright as a pump-bolt, although he
was between seventy and eighty years of age. We
chamber which a novelist would love to paint—so
that the principal room of his house; it was a
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the principal room of his ho lead the black and coloured people from the favour of the oppressed of every clime; but the indrawers and cupboards of polished oak, and the state of slavery to that of association, by sup-fluence of our friends is but limited, in consequence chairs so low-seated and so high-backed. An old state of slavery to that of association, by suppressing the intermediate period of pauperism of the comparative few to whom they write. Their woman, the wife of the proprietor, sat by the chimwritings do not reach the great mass for whom they ney-corner, with a grandchild in her lap. Her are intended. I believe that much might be done daughter was engaged in some household work beday, the condition of the great bulk of the people in European societies." Saying this much in justice to Citizen Lechevalier, we purpose of extending the sale of our Democratic and milk was the usual breakfast. For dinner they much in justice to Citizen Lechevaner, we purpose of extending the safe of the Pendotrials and milk was the usual breakfast. For dinner they must add, that we find little in his counexion with French politics—until sharing in the with French politics—until sharing in the of the comparitively scanty number of our organs, cake," or porridge again. The old man had never with French politics—until sharing in the of the comparitively scanty number of our organs, cake," or porridge again. The old man had never protest of the "13th of June"—which we can and the poor circulation which they receive. We travelled further than Derby. He had thought of approve of. Although a Socialist from the year 1829—when he became a convert to the doctrines of St. Simon—he seems to have been anti-republican and anti-revolutionary throughout the reign of Louis Philippe. He lad thought of the people before our condition, or reform in our institutions. To enlarged number of organs, and an increased number of fashioned way of joining weaving and farming much better. He could just remember the building of approve of. Although a Socialist from the have to enlighten the minds of the people before throughout the reign of Louis Philippe. He ber of readers. Ignorance has forged the chains of the newest house in Saddleworth-fold. He thought speaks of his "fruitless efforts and sacrifices slavery, and manacled the limbs of the people, but the seasons had somehow changed in Saddleworth, to consolidate the Government of 1830;" and avows that he laboured "to prevent the toolegitimate explosion of 1848." He adds:— slave, and light up the world with the ambient rays of liberty did not ripen so well. The daughter having in the avows that he laboured "to prevent the too-legitimate explosion of 1848." He adds:— "I was not present at the banquets organised by M.M. Odilon Barrot, de Malleville, Leon

Peuples, he published in that journal the documents which, emanating from the Mountain, the Socialist Committee, and the Committee of the Republican Press, formed part of the groundwork for the accusations directed against the proscribed of the "13th of June." Having escaped to England, he very wisely refused to bey the summons to appear before the High Court of Versailles, and was condemned, by default, to "transportation for life." We he district funt pay the taxes on the dogs. The district funt pay the taxes CARTHAGENIAN ANTIQUITIES, -A collection of default, to "transportation for life." We extract a few paragraphs from this pam
Museum; the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this inherent passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check this passion where the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check the prices varied from £2 10s to four instances insufficiently formed to check the prices varied from £2 10s to guineas each. Several fragments of statues, present- for the chase. My informant, himself a millowner, have been very glad to have done so. Take one ing specimens of the most consummate art, were disposed of at prices considerably below their value, as the mettle of some dogs from another part of York- been barely sufficient to keep me. I've sold several obtaining a dispensation annulling his own marriage, were also most of the lots offered for sale. A splendid Winged Head of Mercury, for instance, was sold for a guinea. Mr. Winstanley, in reference to a leaked out, and the result was, that several mills sold a great many that they left me. Many people couple of porphyry columns which formed part of the were left standing and that five hundreds carders, who follow the same business I think are worse off, and the left standing and that five hundreds carders, who follow the same business I think are worse off, and the left standing and that five hundreds carders, who follow the same business I think are worse off, and the left standing and that five hundreds carders, who follow the same business I think are worse off, and the left standing and that five hundreds carders, who follow the same business I think are worse off, and the left standing and that five hundreds carders, who follow the same business I think are worse off, and the left standing and that five hundreds carders, who follow the same business I think are worse off, and the left standing and that five hundreds carders, who follow the same business I think are worse off, and the left standing are the left standing and that five hundreds carders, who follow the same business I think are worse off, and the left standing are the left standing are the left standing and that five hundreds carders, who follows the same business I think are worse off. collection, said that being upwards of seven feet long they were too ponderous to admit of being removed. He should, therefore, proceed to offer them, on the presumption that the parties present had seen them, sional holiday of the sort. The Saddleworth found women suffering more keenly than this poor at the dock warehouse, where they lay for public in | weavers must be excellent fellows to run. A year creature; and yet the gentleman who had kindly spection. £280 had been refused for them since or two ago, a gentleman, resident there, purchased their arrival in this country; he should, however, a fox at Huddersfield, and turned him loose at put them up at £100. As there was no bid in ad- Upper Mill, a spot almost in the centre of the hills. vance made, they were withdrawn to be sold by There started on the trail upwards of 300 sportsprivate contract. There was one very singular lot, men on foot. Reynard led the chace nearly to viz.. a long crow-bar, enclosed in a case of wood, it | Manchester, a distance of about twenty miles, and was presumed to have been used by the workmen at then doubled back almost to the place where he the building of the temple, among the ruins of which was unbagged, favouring his pursuers with an as low as 2½d.). There are shilling ones, but there's it was found, the extent of the corrosion showing it to additional score of miles' amusement. Of the 300 a great deal of work in them. Black satin waist-

the cause of their condition, we shall have done

this town. THE ORGANISATION OF LABOUR IN MANCHESTER .-A public meeting was held on Monday evening, to to Bounty-hark." organisation of labour in Manchester. Mr. Lindsay, Delph, where there are only a very few mills, and a journeyman tailor, moved, and Mr. McNamara round which is scattered a thick population of small purposed a resolution, as farmers and hand-loom weavers. The cottages of "I am inclined to him who would reap the profit day—they'll drag you up to the warehouse for the alloud demand was made for the author, but he did frequently use this expression, not considering that seconded a resolution condemning competition, as farmers and hand-loom weavers. The cottages of mostly we have to since how the second competition and the procedure to a vinage cane time you take your work in.

Delph, where there are only a very few mills, and day—they'll drag you up to the warehouse for the alloud demand was made for the author, but he did frequently use this expression, not considering that the principal performers were called for, and a loud demand was made for the author, but he did frequently use this expression, not considering that the principal performers were called for, and a loud demand was made for the author, but he did frequently use this expression, not considering that the principal performers were called for, and a loud demand was made for the author, but he did frequently use this expression, not considering that the principal performers were called for, and a loud demand was made for the author, but he did frequently use this expression, not considering that the principal performers were called for, and a loud demand was made for the author, but he did frequently use this expression, not considering that the principal performers were called for, and the principal performers were called for, and a loud demand was made for the author, but he did frequently use this expression. "unjust in principle, immoral in its tendencies, and many of these people are perched far up among the mostly. We have to give housekeepers security for not come forward calculated to deprive the poor man of a fair remuhills, on the very edge of the moors. As a general to before we can get work. Some weeks I don't
negation for his labour? We I land I neration for his labour." Mr. Lloyd Jones sup- rule, the houses are inferior, both in construction do more than four. Some weeks I don't do that. ported the resolution, and attacked Mr. Macaulay, and cleanliness, to those nearer the mills; and I the High-Court of Versailles, there are very few who have not recognised and practised, directly or indirectly, the right of insurrection, and who in particular have not profitted by the exercise that seen made of it by the people. Nobody, not even the first magistrate of the Republic, last there resolution as the last extremity to which the insurrection as the last extremity to which the same of substances are used to have recourse in extreme circumstances, I declare that if ever insurrection has been legitimated and authorised by the flagrant violation. The speaker condition was carried, proposed the resolution, and attacked Mr. Macaulay, and the run of which the working classes in his recently published often most puzzlingly contradictory, and the run of the working classes, with their condition in the working classes, with their condition in the last extremity to which the search of the resolution, and attacked Mr. Macaulay, and the run of washing the very same as those that I wasn't well. When I was apprentice we used to make general two working classes in his recently published often most puzzlingly contradictory, and the run of the working classes, with their condition in the working classes, with their condition in the speaker compared the present state of the speaker compared from a medallion, the same state of the resolution, and attacked Mr. Macaulay, and the run of the working classes in his recently published often most puzzlingly contradictory, and the run of the working classes, with their condition in the working classes, with their condition in the working classes, with their condition in the speaker compared the present state of wasn't well. When I wasn't well. Whe Jation of the social compact, it was that which would have taken place on the 13th of June. had we been lack to me because I was ill; I and if anything is likely to add to the desire, it is taken an interest in the tate of this talented officer, were kept out too long. They we have taken place on the 13th of June, had we been whereby such a system might be carried into offset by whereby such a system might be carried into offset by whereby such a system might be carried into offset by the state of the short of the state of t whereby such a system might be carried into effect in Manchester. The meeting was also addressed by M. D. St. Hilaire, who detailed the success of the M. D. St. Hilaire, who detailed the success of the round Huddersfield and Halifax.

| Manchester | Details for the many detailed the political product product product the political product pr M. D. St. Hilaire, who detailed the success of the round Huddersfield and Halifax. co-operative system adopted by the working classes in Paris. Specimens of the manufacture of a similar

association in Salford, were produced by a Mr. Stork; after which the meeting terminated.

The Times states that in 1843, out of 5,000 loads

THE NORTHERN STAR.

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND provides the service of the Republic of the service of the service

almost universally of a common room, serving as parlour and kitchen, a scullery behind it, and two waistcoats, and here I found the keenest misery of court and mansion—that hundreds of men should or more bed rooms up-stairs. The main rooms all. The house was unlike any that I had seen in be necessitated to labour sixteen or eighteen hours were, I think, as a general rule, larger than those the same trade; all was scrupulously clean and a-day, in order that one man may have the splen- I have lately been accustomed to see. The floors neat. The old brass fender was as bright as gold, The characteristic feature of these cottages was place evinced the greatest order and cleanliness. dations than its members can occupy, a thousand universal. It consisted of a sort of net stretched times more land than they can cultivate, coats which they can never wear, meat and bread which they can never eat, and furniture altogether unrether which they can never eat, and furniture altogether unrether which they can never eat, and furniture altogether unrether which they can never eat, and furniture altogether unrether which they can never wear, meat and bread which they can never eat, and furniture altogether universal. It consisted of a sort of net stretched universal. Nor was the suffering self-evident. On the contrary, a thread that the suffering self-evident. On the contrary, a stranger, at first sight, would have believed the consumed in the district, but home-baked wheaten which they can rever eat, and the infinitess.

did not ripen so well. The daughter having in the meantime placed oat cake and milk before me, the patriarch observed that until he was twenty, he had never tasted wheaten bread, until his mother lay

to a hunt or a fair or "sooch-loike." I may as well state here that the country weavers of Saddleworth are, like Ninrod, mighty hunters. Every third or fourth man keeps his beagle or his brace of beagles, and the gentlemen who subscribe to the district hunt pay the taxes on the dogs. There are no foxes in Saddleworth—the country, there are no foxes in Saddleworth—the country, the common necessaries to keep my strength and life. told me that he had recently arranged a hunt to try week with another, I have earned 3s., and that has shire against the native breed. He had tried to keep belong to a remote period of antiquity. It was re- starters, upwards of twenty-five were in at the marked as a circumstance much to be regretted that death. My informant had reason to remember the these rare specimens were not secured by the people | chace, for it cost him the bursting of a blood-vessel. In passing through the little village of Dubcross I sionally 2d. "Those I am making now at 10d.," observed a quaint tavern sign, illustrative of the ruling passion. On the board was inscribed "Hark ruling passion. On the board was inscribed "Hark ruling passion." of Liverpool to form the nucleus of a museum in In passing through the little village of Dubeross I

From Upper Mill I proceeded to a village called

prosperous and comfortable condition of the people have been suffering for this ever since, and I most excellent.

The factory system bids for the people what I get now, where it not for the factory system bids for the people have been suffering for this ever since, and I most excellent. fair to work all the evils in Saddleworth it has for some kind friends. I've got a spirit, and worked in other parts. On the hill-side above

witnessed in the homes of the workers.

Without a single exception, I found them neat, warm, comfortable, and clean. They consisted

THE FEMALE SLOP WORKERS OF LONDON. The next party I visited was one who worked at earned 3s. 6d. and 4s. That's the most I have earned for this several years. I must work very close from about nine in the morning to eleven at night to earn that. Prices have come down very much indeed since I first worked for the warehouse -very much. The prices when I was first employed there was as much as 1s. 9d. for what I now get 1s. 1d. for. Every week they have reduced some. thing within these last few years. Work's falling very much. The work has not riz, no! never since I worked at it. It's lower'd, but it's not riz. The masters seem to say that the work is lowered to them—that they can't afford to pay a better greatly to the delight of their possessors, and now price, or else they would. The parties for whom I "bonnetting" Mr. Paul Bedford with a band-box, price, or else they would. The parties for whom I work lay it to the large slop houses. They say its through them that the work has lowered so. I find it very difficult to get sufficient to nourish me out of my work. I can't have what I ought to have. I think my illness at present is from over-

exertion. I want more air than I can get. I am

wholly dependent on myself for my living, and never made more than 4s. a week. Several times I have

Faucher, Thiers, and Duvergier de Hauranne. I neither cried 'Vive la Réforme' before, nor during the days of February." Most of the English Socialists have played a similar part in politics; but the days of that "old school" are past.

Though not a Republican de la veille, rooms, but I don't gain anything by it. I stand at about 10d. a week rent when I live in the top room things to make up, when I've come short. The undertaken to introduce me to the better class of She works at waistcoat business; at the best kind of work. Gets 10d. each waistcoat, sometimes 8d., and sometimes 6d. (some she has heard of being coats are 10d., stitched all round; and out of the 10d. trimmings are to be found. The trimmings for each waistcoat cost 1d., sometimes 11d., and occa enough to sit so long at 'em. Besides this, there's half a day lost each time you take your work in.

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Total receipts from September 13th to October 31st (seven weeks), 13s., averaging 1s. 101d. per

(To be Continued.)

Public Amusements

THE ADELPHI.

"My Precious Betsy" is the title of a "new and original farce produced here on Monday night last. It was full of the broad humour and pantomimic fun which usually enters so largely into the composi-tion of Adelphi pieces. Mr. Wright was to be seen now dancing about the stage in postures not unlike those assumed by certain wooden toys made to jerk by means of mysterious strings pulled up and down,

THE OLYMPIC. made more than 4s. a week. Several times I have A tragedy, in three acts, entitled "The Noble had my work thrown back upon my hands, and that Heart," by Mr. G. H. Lewes, was produced, for the has perhaps made me ill, so that I've not been able first time in London, on Monday night last at this ble authors and divers histories, that he transto do anything. I am obliged to work long and always—sick or well—I must do it for my living to make any appearance at all. My sight is very bad now from over-work, and perhaps other difficulties of the highest class, and one of the most valiant through the road for the most valiant of the reasonable has received to the most valiant. as well-I suffer so bad with my head. My greatest | warriors in support of the monarchy, has received | be much frequented. Bulloons would burst at setearnings are 4s. per week, my lowest 2s. 6d., and I some injuries from the sovereign, in consequence generally average about 3s. Many weeks I have of which he refuses to obey the royal summons to but horses he may have of a particular breed.—been wholly without working—not able to do it. take the field in the approaching campaign, but Southey's Life and Correspondence, Young people that have got good health and good work might, perhaps, earn more than I do; but at the common work I should think they can't make loves Joanna, the daughter of a merchant, and in more than I can. I never was married. I went the character of an adventurer of humble rank has said he, "to drink water biling hot?" obtained from her a return of affection. Before his coating after quitting service, so that I might be at | departure the lovers meet and exchange vows of constancy. Don Gomez, having accidentally seen this their leisure time. He paid his sons no regular in their old age. I rent the house. It's where I wages, but gave them board, lodging, and clothing, and "anything reasonable" if they wanted to go kept it on since they've been dead. I let the two family and residence, and, notwithstanding his pride of birth, resolves to offer his hand in honourable marriage to the daughter of the obscure merchant. Reinaldos, the merchant, is ruined by commercial calamities, and is about to be torn from his daughter's arms by officers of the law, when Don Gomez comes to urge his suit. The usual consequence of this loved Joanna, and that she has sacrificed her love to save her father from destruction. His noble nature Murphy lately, for, said he, he has grown so thin gains the ascendancy; his tenderness revives; he you would not know him at all. You are thin, and resolves to sacrifice his own happiness to theirs, by I am thin, but, by the powers, he is thinner than and to seek consolation for his bereavement in the tranquillity of the cloister.—Mrs. Mowatt's Joanna was a charming piece of acting; truly feminine, full of tenderness and often highly impassioned. Mr. Davenport looked the youthful knight extremely well, and performed the part with manliness and It seemed difficult to believe that there could be feeling. Mr. Brooke, as Don Gomez, was often excellent, especially in the softer passages: but, in the scenes of strong passion, his violence was extravagant, and his declamation frequently to the last degree harsh and grating. This last besetting sin, almost lady-like in her appearance and manners, we conceive, he might avoid, for the tones of his voice, when not overstrained, are far from unmusical. The reception of the play was most favourable; the applause was constant during the performance, and its close was followed by all the usual marks of appr bation.

SURREY THEATRE.

On Monday night last a new five-act play, by Mr. Chorley, entitled "Old Love and New Fortune." was produced at this theatre. It is written with the Greeks in Balkan are ready to join him. true poetic fervour, and has many scenes of extreme beauty, although it must be confessed that the story courses are like the blue and red flowers in corn, is worked out by a series of dialogues rather than pleasing to those who come only for amusement,

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .- Mr. Stothard, F. N. S., Even in this favoured district the comparitively grew spiteful and returned them on my hands. I well acquainted with this distinguished naval officer,

Mr. Joseph Hambro, head of an extensive banking Delph, a weaver, a very intelligent man—much forced to live as I do. While I was ill my rent house of London, who lately died, left by his will has compelled the popular energy to overflow, so unseasonably, in the every to deployed events of the 15th May and 25rd June, 1848?

Who? The reaction, that is to say, a new pola, a new grant, 2,000 leads were left be demanded and the examination, a new conspiracy, a new pola, a new activation of all the egoisms, of all the egoisms, of all the superstitions, all the Pepresentatives, more or less disguised, of elerical, the property of the stabilities, but subject to the more so indeed than most of his class, for he had and the remainder arrived too late for shipping is the superstitions, all the econspiracy, a new pola, a new activate of all the egoisms, of all the superstitions, all the Pepresentatives, more or less disguised, of elerical, the property of the extending the electron of the superstitions, all the non-ripening of the oats sown nova-days, and the office of the bank, should enjoy the interest of the non-ripening of the oats sown nova-days, and spoke sensibly enough about machinery. The students are already astir regarding the electron of the superstitions, and the wave returned to me; I sold them for a trifle, as I have been obliged to get rifle, as I have been ob

hope, that not the General of the Poles, but the despot of Prussia (for it is now no longer treason to speak of him as he deserves,) would have felt the galling of chains. But, alas! the gold of Britain enabled him to hold out till the Russian barbarians were ready to take the field .- From the Tribune of

THE LAY OF A LOST BACHELOR .- A poor American bachelor, having rashly sacrifieed himself on

the altar of Hymen, exclaims:— Oh! when I think of what I ar, And what I used to was, I find I've flung myself away Without sufficient cos.

Snow as it falls, is twenty-four times lighter than water, which may be proved by melting twenty-four measures of snow, and they will be found to produce but one of water.

An inconstant woman is one who is no longer in love; a false woman is one who is already in love with another person; a fickle woman is she who neither knows whom she loves, nor whether she loves or no; and the indifferent woman one who does not love at all. TRUST HIM little who praises all; him less who

censures all; and him least who is indifferent about all.-Lavater.

"I wish," says Lord Bacon, "every man knew as much law as would enable him to keep himself out of it." To give tone to the stomach—get it lined with THE ANCIENTS were of opinion that Echo was a

maiden who had pined away for love, till nothing but her voice was left. Coougares -- When th coquettes grows languid, they will regain it by often

flirting out or in, or not staying so long in a place as to tire their company. Many persons among the gentry have such a taste for foreign diversions that they think not tolerably of those of their own country however preferable. SOUTHEY ON THE DEVIL. - You ask me why the devil rides on horseback? The prince of darkness is

gentleman, and that would be reason enough; but, moreover, the history doth aver, and that he came on horseback for the old woman, and rode before her, and that the colour of the horse was black. Should I falsify the history, and make Appollyon a pedestrian? Besides, Grosvenor, Appollyon is cloven-footed; and I humbly conceive that a biped—and I never understood his dark majesty to be otherwise-that a biped, I say, would walk clumsily upon cloven feet. Neither hath Apollyon wings, according to the best representations; and, indeed, how should he? For were they of teathers like the angels' they would be burned in the everlasting fire; and were they of leather, like the bat's, they would be shrivelled. I conclude, therefore, that wings he hath not. Yet do we find, from sundry reputating out, the air would be so rarified with the heat;

A class of soda water was offered the other day to an Irishman, who rejected it with the greatest indignation. "Do you think I am a Salamander,"

During a consultation of physicians, on the character of a Bacchanalian patient, how to cure his fever, and abate his thirst, the sick man observed, "Gentlemen, if you will cure the fever, I will take half the trouble off your hands, and abate the thirst myself."

THE EDITOR of the Methuen Gazette make the following sweeping assertion :- "What? a man, and never in love! Psha! Such a man must have t heart of ice, a soul as lifeless as a corn cob, the gizzard of a goose, and a head as sappy as a cocoa nut."

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York Evening Post remarks on the largeness of the members' heads in the House of Representatives, while the Boston Chronotype thinks them less remarkable for largeness than for thickness. SOME WOULD be thought to do great things, who are but tools and instruments; like the fool who

fancied he played upon the organ, when he only blew the bellows. Two IRISHMEN meeting one day, one of them inquired of the other if he had seen his friend Pat

both of us together. Poison Proof .- Died lately in the Henby Churchyard Almshouses, Sarah Chance, who, to assuage pains from sore legs, took since January, 1838,

fifty-one gallors, two pints, and five ounces of laudanum, which cost her £110 8s. 4d. QUICK PASSAGE.—The clipper Reindeer, Enright, arrived in the Mersey last week from China, with a cargo of tea, &c., after having been absent only

A Correspondent, who signs himself "An Australian," says that the Lea from Plymouth, with immigrants, made the passage out to Sydney in eighty-four days, the quickest passage since

HE WHO in the same given time can produce more than many others, has vigour. He who can produce more and better, has talents. He who can produce what none else can, has genius.

THE Cizette des Portes says "It is quite certain that the Emperor of Russia will undertake in the spring his great expedition against Turkey. All

Flowers of Rhetoric in sermons or serious dis-

they then are speaking the most literal of all truths. Dr. Franklin, talking of a friend of his who had been a Manchester dealer, said, "That he never sold a piece of tape narrower than his own i THERE is a man at Gravesend so mean that he

WHICH TRAVELS FASTEST, HEAT OR COLD?-Heat does; because you can catch cold.

WHY IS AN INFANT LIKE A DIAMOND ?- Because it is a dear little thing. The Poet's eye, in a fine freuzy rolling,

THE IRISHMAN.

TO COBRESPONDENTS. TT IS now a year and more, since I com menced the publication of the Irithman. It was a dark hour of danger and despair when I came forward, at all hazards, to give Irish 'Disaffection' a voice—to rally round our prostrate flag the Democracy of Ireland—and bid the Celtic heart still to cherish its patriotic aspirations. The Irishman has now been long enough before the country to enable every true man to form an opinion of the truthfulness fearlessness integrity and determination of the enable every true man to form an opinion of the truthminess, fearlessness, integrity, and determination of purpose with which it has been conducted. With this view, therefore, I write these lines, that each true Nationalist may ask himself this plain question—'Is the 'Irishman' such a

paper as it is my duly to support?'
Should the answer be in the affirmative—as, without affectation, I believe it will—then I have to ask that that support be manifested in a plain, tangible, and practical

Having taking counsel with some friends, I have been advised to state my position plainly and honestly, to my brother Nationalists, and I shall do so.

When I resolved on publishing the Irishman I determined, that in literary ability it should be worthy of the cause it was established to uphold and advance. With this graw I secured the assistance of able and rifted writers: cause it was established to uphold and advance. With this view I secured the assistance of able and gifted writers; and I think, that since its first publication to the present hour, the Irishman, in point of literary ability and typographical excellence, may fairly challenge comparison with any other journal in the country.

This necessarily involved a heavy ready money expenditure; for the outlay of a newspaper establishment is all cash down. Paper, stamps, printing, editors' salary, and assistant contributors, must all be paid weekly; while the income is irregular in its receipt, and oftentimes preca-

assistant contributors, must all be paid weekly; while the income is irregular in its receipt, and oftentimes precarious. All my property I freely embarked in the establishment, and I have higherto sustained it, through a period of danger and adversity, single-handed.

I need not now refer particularly to some heavy losses sustained through defaulting agents, nor to the foul slanders and monstrous calumnies industriously and insidicular polyslated by interested parties with a view to in-

diously calculated by interested parties, with a view to injure my property. Brother Democrats, they are known to you—and you know their baseness and utter falsehood.

The Iriskman is feared, because of its honesty. It is found to stand in the way of tricksters and traitors. It maintains the old faith fearlessly, and with integrity. Therefore it is that the hostility of those parties, who seek to debauch the Irish mind, and lead the country once more captive at the chariot wheels of a demoralising agitation, is the very highest compliment I could receive.

But I wish plainly and briefly to put this issue before the diously calculated by interested parties, with a view to in-But I wish plainly and briefly to put this issue before the country—Do the Nationalists of Ireland, of Englard, and of Scotland, wish the Irishman to succeed? If so, then I

At present my circulation, subject to the usual trade At present my circulation, subject to the usual trade losses, does not pay. To curtail my expenditure by buying cheaper English paper, instead of the good Irish paper on which I print, or by maintaining a less efficient Editorial staff, and thereby lowering the literary character of the Irishman, is what I cannot do. If I continue the Irishman, it must be continued with even greater vigour and ability than heretofore—to fall away and retrograde would be a shame I could not endure.

ask for practical support-for tangible evidence of this

and ability than heretofore—to fall away and retrograde would be a shame I could not endure.

Therefore, friends, I ask for support, if you conceive the Irishman deserving of it. Had I a weekly circulation of 6,000 many improvements which are now impossible would be of easy accomplishment, and the Irishman rendered more worthy of the country and of the cause. And, after all, what is a weekly circulation of 6,000 or 16,000 for the only Democratic journal published in Ireland, when we find that in England the people's press varies in circulation from 40 000 to 60,000 weekly. tion from 40,000 to 60,000 weekly.

I make an appeal, then, to each friend who reads these lines to act as if the existence of the Irishman depended on

his own individual exertions; for it is by the aggregation of small means that great ends are attained I ask for no support which is not legitimate and above 20ard—support for which I will return full value. I ask for subscriptions, paid in advance, to enable me to susrain criptions, paid in advance, to enable me to sustain the Irishman as it ought to be sustained; and, surely, if

the paper is worthy of National support, this is not askin I shall say no more; but await the decision of the coun try with a firm faith that the only National and truly Democratic journal Ireland possesses will not be allowed to perish through lack of a fair and paying amount of support—that, indeed, would be a cruel triumph to our

February Sth, 1850. SUBSCRIPTIONS: Yearly, £1 6s.; Half-yearly, 13s.; Quarterly, 6s. 6d. Post Office Orders to be made payable to Bernard Fullam Iriskman Office, 4, D'Olier-street, Dublin:

ON SALE AT GREAT DODFORD. AN EXCELLENT FOUR ACRE EXCELLENT FOUR ACRE charge. There is already planted with wheat, one and a quarter acres; ditto, spring vetches, one quarter of an acre; dug, cleaned, and ready for planting, one acre; ditto, breat, ploughed, one-half of an acre. The rest is dug and trenched. There is a quantity of manure upon the premises, besides a quantity of beans and cabbages. Full 30l. has been expended in labour, &c., upon the farm, besides the sum of 65l, paid to the Company. The present possessor will dispose of all for 85%. Applications to be made to the Directors, at their office, 144, High Holborn. London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, AT CHARTERVILLE, THREE - ACRE ALLOTMENT, in high cultivation: nearly one acre of wheat sown, a quarter of an acre of vetches, the remainder of the land nearly ready for the seed; it is fenced in front, and a cowyard at the back of the house, a twenty gallon furnace in the back kitchen, and many other improvements in the house. The price is Thirty Pounds, clear of the Company's

demands.

Also a FOUR-ACRE ALLOTMENT, to be disposed of.

As the Buyer and Seller may agree, all letters to be directed

A. B. C., Charterville Post-office, near Witney, Oxfordshire,
with stamp for reply.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO,

RHEUMATISM, STRICTURES, DEBILITY, &c. DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are the ONLY CERTAIN CURE for the above distressing complaints, as also all diseases of the kidneys and trinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence 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 Rheumatism occurring in middle age, are combined with diseased urine, how necessary is it then, that persons so afflicted about the stone of the eased urine, how necessary is it then, that persons so afflicted 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 calculational, and establishing for life a healthy performance of the functions of all these organs. They have never been known to fail, and may be obtained through all Medicine Vendors. Price 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box., or will be sent free, with full instructions for use, on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE ROOS. A considerable saving effected by purchasing the larger boxes.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS. - Rev. J. Bell: 'Your Pills Iscarcely knew freedom from pain in my poor back, but since taking your pills, have been quite casy.—Mr. T. Parry, Ruthin, writes: 'Send me a is. 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 solutions of the beautiful of the beautifu 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, I, Ely-place, Holborn-hill,

At home for consultation daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8, Sunday excepted.
in every case a cure is guaranteed,

All those afflicted with Fistula, I'iles, Prolapse, &c., &c., will do well to avail themselves of Dr. De It.'s extensive

BEAUTIFUL HAIR. WHISKERS, &c., versus BALD-NESS, WEAK, AND GREY HAIR. NE TRIAL ONLY is solicited o ROSALIE COUPELLE'S celebrated PARISIAN POMADE, for the certain production of Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in six or eight weeks, reproducing lost Hair, strengthening and curling weak hair, and checking grey ness at any time of life, from whatever cause arising. It has never been known to fail, and will be forwarded (free) with full instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 postage starms.

Mr. Bull, Brill, says.—"I am happy to say, after everything else failed, yours has had the desired effect, the greyness is quite checked." ness 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, so many impositions afoot, that persons reluctantly place confidence when it may justly be bectowed."

DO NOT CUT TOUR 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 with.'

Address Miss COMPRILET Flore Law Mayor I.

Address, Miss COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London RUPTURES PERMANENTLY AND EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!! DR. HENRY GUTHREY'S extraordinary

Gray's-inn-road Office.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage-stamps for

the reply. In every case a cure is guaranteed. At home for consultation every afternoon from one till four. (The Sabbath excepted.) Address, HENRY GUTHREY, M.D., M.R.C.S., 6, Ampton treet, Gray's-inn-road, London.

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R. DE ROOS' astonishing success in the treatment of every variety of RUPTURE is ample proof of the unfailing efficacy of his discovery, which must ere long entirely banish a complaint aitherto so prevalent. All persons so afflicted should, without dalar many artists to Dr. DE R. who without delay, write, or pay a visit to Dr. DE R. who may be consulted daily from 10 till 1; and 4 till 8.—(Sun-

days excepted.)
This remedy is perfectly free from danger, pain, or inconvenience, may be used without confinement, is applicable to male and female, of any age, and will be sent free, with full instructions, &c., &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s. 6d. in cash, or by Post Office orders,

ayable at the Holborn office,
A great number of Trusses have been left behind by persons cures, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one required that the success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one required. ing them after one trial of it.
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1. of "CAPTAIN COBLER; OR, THE LINCOLNSHIRE INSURRECTION:" An Listorical Romance of the Reign of Henry VIII. By THOMAS COORER,

Author of "The Purgatory of Suicides." The remaining numbers of the Romance will be issued at One Penny, weekly, until it is complete. IMPORTANT TO THE CHARTISTS OF SOUTH LANCA.

SHIRE.

A SOUTH LANCASHIE DELEGATE

A MEETING will be held in the CHARTIST ASSOCIATION ROOM, STOCKPORT, back of Waterloo-lun,
Waterloo-road, on Sunday morning, February 24th, precisely at ten o'clock, when the following part of a programme of business will be submitted for their considera-

on:— 1st.—To consider the validity of the objections to the eneral and local rules of the Chartist Association, referred o by the Chartists of Stockport, in the Northern Stars of

Jan. 19th. and Feb. 9th, 1850.

2nd.—The propriety of raising a Local Lecturers plan.

3rd.—To consider the best means of concentrating the energy of Chartism in this division of Laneachire, giving an impetuous to the movement, and promoting the success of its object. Delegates from the following places are particularly expected:—Hyde, Staleybridge, Ashton, Mottram, Oldham, Rochdale, Manchester, Bury, Bolton, Middleton Liverpool, Macclesfield, and other places.

N.B.—All communications to be addressed to W. Benfold, No. 3, Cooper-street, Hillgate.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. PUBLIC MEETING, A Convened by the Provisional Committee of the NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, will be held at the LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, JOHN-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEBURARY 20TH, 1850, for the purpose of Reviewing the Proceedings in Parliament during the past

Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., G. W. M. Reynolds, Esq., G. Julian Harney, W. J. Vernon, Ambrose Tomlinson (recently liberated from his dungeon at Wakefield,) and others are expected to address the meeting.

Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

ADMISSION FREE.

TEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. The members of this branch are hereby informed, that the general quarterly meeting will be held in Mr. Greener's long room, Cock Inn Side, on Sunday, March 3rd. The chair to be taken at five o'clock precisely. The members are most respectfully requested to attend, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

JAMES NISBETT, Sec.,

10, Gibson-street, Newcastle.

FOR SALE TWO FOUR-ACRE PAID-UP SHARES I in the National Land Company. As the Advertiser is about to emigrate, these shares are to be had at a con-Address, C. H., at Mr. Hills, 21, Devonshire-place, Ken-

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA. TAPSCOTT AND CO., SHIPPING

W TAPSCOTT AND CO., SHIPTING and Emigration Agents, Liverpool, continue to despatch First Class Ships—
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III. THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS. A Tale for Tectotallers IV. LIVES OF REMARKABLE and the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.
V. THE HISTORY OF THE GIRONDISTS.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.

NOTICE. Early next week will be published No. 10, for March, of

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW Edited by G. JULIAN HARNEY.

The contents will include an important article on the 'Ten Hours Question ! also articles on the 'Taxes on Knowledge :' 'Indirect Taxation :' 'Fourier's System ;' the 'Bloodthirsty Ordermongers ;' interesting Letters from France, Germany, America, &c., &c.

FORTY PAGES (in a coloured wrapper), PAICE THREEPENCE.

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FUND FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF WILLIAMS AND SHARP. TEA MEETING IN AID OF THE $oldsymbol{A}$ above fund (and to celebrate the second anniversary of the memorable 10th of April, 1848), will take place in the NATIONAL HALL, 242, HIGH HOLBORN,

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH. After the Tea A PUBLIC MEETING Will be held, at which the advocates of democratic social progress are hereby invited to attend.

Tea on the table at Six, and the Public Meeting to com

mence at Eight o'clock.

WILLIAM DAVIS in the Chair.

Tickets for the Tea, One Shilling each, may be had at Reynolds's Political Instruction Office, 7, Wellington-street North, Strand; Land Office, 144, High Holborn; the several Metropolitan Localities; of Mr. Mills, at the National Hall; of the Members of the Committee; and of the Secretary, John J. Ferdinando, 18, New Tyssen-street, Bethral trees. Bethnal-green. Admission to Public Meeting:—Hall, 2d. Gallery, 3d.

THE SPY POWELL.

(From the Berkshire Chronicle, Feb. 16.) We have this week to announce the arrival of the ship Caroline, from London with 179 passengers; and the ship Louisa Baillie, from London and Plymouth with 161 passengers. Amongst the passengers by the Caroline is a person whose proper name is Thomas Powell, but who shipped himself in the name of Thomas Pickeds.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN IRELAND. - At the Cregagh, getting £12 per Irish acre for it, which paid him better than any of his other crops. He had All dispassio since been told by the purchasers, that they were offered £8 for the seed of an acre of this flax; and he had himself seen some of the fibre, which they had steeped and scutched, and which was of such good quality as to be valued by the spinners at

of passion all their follies.

To Correspondents.

NOTEINGHAL.—J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums (sent herewith) viz.;—For Machanala's Action.—Mr. Mellors, Is.; from arriold and Daybrook, 8s. 9d.; Mr. Lygo, 2s. 6d.; J. S., 2s. 6d.; E. Thurman, 18. ; Winterton, 18.
For Dr. M'Douall's Family.—Received by Andrew M.Fec Liverpool, a Post-office Order for 5s, from John Skerrett

Nottingham; also Thirty Postage Stamps from C. H. F. Nottingham. Nottingham.

J. W. Smyrn, Weymouth.—The lines have come to hand.

SUTTON.IN. ASHFIELD.—Many thanks.

II. M., Manchester.—The subscription of One Pound for the Eraternal Democrats has been received.

STOCKHORT.—The three shillings worth of Postage Stamps.

STOCKHORY.—The three stimings worth of Postage stamps, were received by Mr. Rider.

To Wir. Rider.—Dear Sir.—Having heard to-day of the decision of the judge being given against Mr. O'Connor in the action for libel against the proprietor of the Notvise is -Let eveny Chartist, and eveny opponent to per-

in another place. We think you will see the inutility of publishing a letter reflecting no credit on the party.

MACNAMARA'S ACTION.—Will, ANDREWS, Arnold, near Nottingham, writes as follows:—'If each professing Chartist would pay the trifling sum of 6d. in all localities.
(say on Easter Monday,) it would relieve Mr. O'Connor from his unjust burthens, and wipe away the disgrace attached to the Chartist body.

Chose persons, subscribers to the Prize Distribution, who have not yet received their books, will have the kindness to write and state specifically how they are to be sent. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The Miners' Petition shall b given in our next Number.

LAND COMPANY.

To James Nash.

Yes. Any person wishing to purchase any portion of the Land at Great Dodford, not ments are measured into four acres, and the demanded. price will be from £37 to £38 per acre. Bricks may be had upon the spot at 25s. a thousand. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

In consequence of certain grave and important occurrences, it becomes necessary to sum mon the Delegates to an early meeting. We, the undersigned Members of the Provisional Committee, therefore give notice,

That the Delegates are convoked for Wed nesday evening, the 27th of February, at the Coffee room, John-street Institution, to assemble at seven for half-past precisely.

GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS.

JOHN ARNOTT. EDMUND STALLWOOD.

Every SATURDAY MORNING is Published, price One THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1550.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR is at this time, Its contents are varied, and therefore calculated to suit declares of readers, and all tastes. Amongst the prominent features the following may be specified:

1. THE SLAVES OF ENGLAND.—No. 1.

1. THE SLAVES OF ENGLAND.—No. 1.

1. THE SLAVES OF ENGLAND.—No. 1.

1. THE NEEDLEWOMAN." A Domestic Tale. By George of the advocacy of the advocacy of the advocacy of the political and improper to push his supposed triumph still further, he asked another—"What is to become of the bitterly persecuted man in the kingdom. It asked another—"What is to become of the hour. The great men whose memories it consecuted, and pay, who sincerely and honestly devote them—

THIS NEEDLEWOMAN." A Domestic Tale. By George is contents are varied, and interesore calculated to suit all classes of readers, and all tastes. Amongst the prominent features the following may be specified:

1. THE SLAVES OF ENGLAND.—No. 1.

"THE NEEDLEWOMAN." A Domestic Tale. By George W. M. Rexnolds. (To be commenced next week.)

II. THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE; or The History of a Proletatian Family, from the Earliest and Reformers, who support specious, and skin of the plan of the National Land Company.

Ages to the Present Day. Translated from the French of deep changes, carry the unreflecting multitude But who is to blame for that illegality? Not with them, and achieve popularity and power. Mr. O'CONNOR. From the very commence-From the French of Alphonse Lamartine, late Member of the Provisional Government of France. The best and maintain. But with an earnest and uncommented provisional great as an advocate—as a statesman with the Provisional Government of France. The best and maintain. But with an earnest and uncommented to the First Revolution ever published to the provisional great as an advocate—as a statesman with the administration of the laws affecting these Unions might fling off the burble is nothing; in controversy, a brilliant such Associations, have resolutely refused to denote pauperism that weighs upon debater—in council. the very worst administrative of the First Revolution ever published. mest exciting narrative of the First Revolution ever published.

In addition to these striking features, the Miscellang contains short Tales, Scientific Papers, Poetry, Useful Receipts, Valuable Information on an infinite variety of subjects, Moral Essays, and Copious Notices to Correspondents (this information being gratuitously given to every applicant by pre-paid letter.)

London: Published for the Proprietor by John Dicks, at the Gome, 7, Wellington-street North, Strand.

maintain. But with an earnest and uncompans that weighs upon the very worst admitted to the system by which industrious such Associations, have resolutely refused to the Company; not because them, and become self-supporting. Within the last three years Twelve Millions Stent the Company; not because them, and become self-supporting. Within the last three years Twelve Millions Stent them, and become self-supporting. Within the last three years Twelve Millions Stent them, and become self-supporting. Within the last three years Twelve Millions Stent them, and become self-supporting. Within the last three years Twelve Millions Stent them, and become self-supporting. Within the last three years Twelve Millions Stent them, and become self-supporting. Within the last three years Twelve Millions Stent them, and become self-supporting. Within the last three years Twelve Millions Stent them, and become self-supporting. Within the most of them, and become self-supporting. Within the most of them, and become self-supporting. Within the most of them, and become self-supporting. Within them, and become self-supporting them, and become self-supporting. Within them, and become self-supporting them, and become self-supporting. The most of them, and become self-supporting them, and become self-supporting them, and become self-supporting them, and become sel Press to poison the public mind, by the most of its being so, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL gross and infamous calumnies on his character even went the length of introducing an alterathat justice and redress which the law cretionary power formerly invested in him, and avowedly guarantees to every individual in rendering the sanction of the Home Secre-

DEFENDANT to retain the services of Mr. | mus has not yet been obtained; for the Govern ROEBUCK, whose personal animosity to the ment officials procrastinate, and have recourse PLAINTIFF, and whose unrivalled powers of to all legal means of evading compliance. sold his crops of flax straw, grown near Carrickfer certainly ought to have had the counsel's fee dence, and the charge we have commented and will be spent. gus, pulled and dried, to a steeping company at for his one-sided and grossly unjust summing upon. They voted that white was black and Lord John is not celebrated for looking and imposing edifice came to the ground,

at the rate of about eighty stones of sixteen questions put to them, would have been ruled zard a conjecture.

all in his power to damage and disoredit their themselves of the alternative so Jesuitically the distressed portions of the provinces of evidence; until at last he reached the climax suggested to them by the CHIEF BARON; they by absolutely refusing to receive the unim- satisfied their conscience by pronouncing the peachable testimony of two witnesses, whose character of the Plaintiff to be unimpeachable, evidence would have triumphantly established, while, at the same time, they gratified their not only the honesty, but the unparalleled prejudices by inflicting upon him the costs of disinterestedness, generosity, and labours of the action. To "ruin" Mr. O'Connon, with reference to the Land "with expenses" has been a policy long pur-Company. Mr. Grey, the emissent accounts sued by classes opposed to him, but the infaant who was employed by the Select mous injustice of which he has been the victim Committee of the House of Commons never was so palpable as in this instance. The liquidated in 1890 is, under these circumbooks, and vouchers of the Land Com- each other. If Mr. O'Connon's honesty stances, a very dubious one. The probabilities pany, from its commencement, was pro- is unimpeachable, the Defendant was are not only that the sum will never be repaid. duced as a witness. After great opposition to Guilty of a Libel, and ought to have been but that so long as the present system is

expenses." It is a shame for the professing Chartisis to suffer him to be ruined in the manner directed by Lord suffer him to be ruined in the manner directed by Lord Melbourne.—Yours truly, Wm. Norman, 292, Wingate-grange Colliery, County of Durham, Feb. 18.—IMy advantage of the accounts, and that the from a tribunal thus fearfully prejudiced grange Colliery, County of Durham, Feb. 18.—IMy advantage of the accounts, and that the from a tribunal thus fearfully prejudiced grange Colliery, County of Durham, Feb. 18.—IMy advantage of the accounts and that the from a tribunal thus fearfully prejudiced grange Colliery. result was"---when the JUDGE interfered, against him. Twice has this Verdict been vise is—Let every Chartist, and every opponent to perverted justice, do their duty by subscrizing according to their means. If this be done, the whole gang of our enemies, from the profit-mongering jury and that shrivelled arrow (Roebuck,) down to Job. Bradshaw and his lackey, Josh, Hobson, will find that they are foiled in their efforts to ruin the poor man's friend with Legal!!! expenses. If you ask why, (I allude to notorious Josh.), I will tell you. He was daily in the Court of Exchequer, pending the trial, doing the dirty work of dirty Job. I suppose the fellow would call it gratitude to towards Mr. O'Connor for snatching him from the jaws of starvation, and enabling him to boast of the possession of a second coat.—Wr. Ridgel.]

J. Fox, Heaton.—You will find the monies acknowledged in and refused to hear his further evidence. In the name of Heaven, was there ever a more shameless and infamous act than this? Here was the result of a patient, protracted, and minute investigation of all the facts; in the second, even the suppression of favourable evidence. In the name of Heaven, was there ever a more shameless and infamous act than this? Here was the result of a patient, protracted, and minute investigation of all the facts; in the second, even the suppression of favourable evidence. In the name of Heaven, was there ever a more shameless and infamous act than this? Here was the result of a patient, protracted, and the facts; in the second, even the suppression of favourable evidence. In the name of Heaven, was there ever a more shameless and infamous act than this? Here was the result of a patient, protracted, and minute investigation of all the facts; in the second, even the suppression of favourable evidence. In the name of Heaven, was there ever a more shameless and infamous act than this? Here was the result of a patient, protracted, and the finance of the facts; in the second, even the facts and the class prejudices of the Judge land, the facts; and the result of a patient, protracted, and the result of it is to see that justice is fully and impartially decision. Among the rest, the Morning done between man and man-refuses to let Chronicle vents its spleen, both upon the the Jury, who are to decide upon the facts, Select Committee and the Jury, for not decidindefensible and monstrous obstruction of the expressly acquits Mr. O'Connor of any percourse of justice was pursued in the case of sonal dishonesty—exults over the trial, as a Mr. FINLAISON, the eminent Government ac final and conclusive blow to the Small Farm tuary, who had also examined the accounts-system of which he is the advocate. That is thus proving the determination of the Judge a part of the subject which we shall advert to to drive the Jury to a verdict against the plaintiff, if he possibly could.

We believe that this forcible suppression of the most essential and most important evidence tendered by the plaintiff, constitutes an tical emancipation must precede their social built upon, may do so, and have immediate undeniable claim for a new trial, which, for elevation, to calmly review the whole of the possession. The purchaser will not be charged the honour of our judicial tribunals, and the proceedings in connexion with the Land Commore than the wholesale price; the allot-character of juries, is certainly imperatively pany, and Mr. O'CONNOR'S conduct towards it.

The JUDGE—having thus, as far as he could, confined the attention of the Jury to an incomplete and one-sided statement of factsnext proceeded to sum up, in a manner which TO THE DELEGATES FORMING THE ME-excited, if not the indignation, at least the TROPOLITAN CONFERENCE OF THE NA-the astonishment, of those who heard it excited, if not the indignation, at least the many of them by no means friends of Mr. O'CONNOR. In the discharge of that grave well-known that every Judge is guided been openly conducted under the sanction and and important portion of judicial duty, it is by certain general principles of equity, surveillance of successive Conferences of deleand rules of practice. It is distinctly undergates, chosen by the members themselves.

Stood that it is to be what it professes to be, a stood that it is to be what it professes to be, a simple recapitulation of the facts proved by the evidence, and a statement of the law affecting the case at issue. The Junge is to give no opinion himself as to the merits of the ling, has been unceasing toil, trouble, and case, that is left by the Constitution to the anxiety, incessant attacks of the most infa-Jury. But Chief Baron Pollock did not mous and calumnious nature, upon his chaconfine himself within these limits. He made a reply to Mr. Sergeant WILKINS, which Mr. In any part of the United States.

Tapscott's "Emigrant's Guide" sent free, on receipt of Four Postage Stamps.

Tapscott's "Enigrant's Guide" sent free, on receipt of Cock," Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to-mormalignity and one-sidedness. He even tra
Tow World, in Tapscott's line of American Packets, in 1849.

Mr. W. P. Rorerts will be at the Roebuck himself could not have equalled for malignity and one-sidedness. He even tra
tow (Sunday), 24th February, and the next velled out of the evidence altogether to sneer at the political economical shapes of the contraction of the political economical shapes of the country of the contraction of the contracti at the politico-economical character of the Land Scheme, and to disparage the allotment system as a system. For the sake of producing as unfavourable an impression on the whole case as he possibly could, he first assumed that the whole country was to be cut up into small farms, and then asked, "what is to become of the children if all the land is pre-occupied?" Having, as he wished, excited a titter by this capital question, and being determined not only the "best abused," but the most to push his supposed triumph still further, he

tage of the prejudices thus created, and refuse was empowered to act—taking away the dis-

upon another occasion. It is one well worthy of detailed consideration.

In the meantime, let us ask the industrious classes of this country, who believe that poli-

From the moment the plan was proposed, discussion was freely invited upon its merits and practicability, in every part of the country. It was deliberately adopted by delegates, appointed, not by Mr. O'CONNOR, but by persons representing those, who, after full consideration, came to the belief, that, if carried out, it would improve their condition. There has never been either deception, reserve, or mystery in any of its proceedings. Its affairs have knowledge and approbation, as was required by the laws of the Company. All that Mr. O'CONNOR has gained by the whole proceed racter and motives—and the outlay of a very large sum of money, expended in the service of the Company.

We make no appeal to public gratitude, for one who has done and suffered so much for the benefit of his fellow-men. Pure, lofty, and disinterested patriotism, must ever in the long run, meet with a due reward. The clouds by which passion and prejudice may dim such a character, are but momentary in their transit, and it shines out all the more brilliantly from the temporary obscuration. There is a joy, which the sordid and selfish have no conception of, in struggling for noble objects in the face of an ignorant or interested opposition; and when posterity comes to raise monuments,

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The ruling classes offer them no serious oppol ment he has done everything that man could and expensive system of doling out money racter, the whole of a case can never sition, because they know that their measures, possibly do to secure the legalisation of the to the "distressed Unions" in Ireland, be grasped by it. Lord Stanley is if carried, would not affect that supremacy Plan. The various functionaries entrusted instead of initiating measures by which great as an advocate—as a statesman force, and—if need be—death are resorted to; appointed to enrol the laws of Friendly Soci- famine fell with the most crushing and deadly noble antagonist, was the greater simplicity but in this country such means of destroying ties. It is well known that Mr. Tidd Pratt severity, are, in all essential respects, in as and directness of his style—a calm and equable a political opponent would not be tolerated. received a decided intimation from high quarhopeless a condition as when that calamity first temperament—possessing at the same time The method adopted, therefore, is two-fold: ters, that he was not to enrol the Chartist befel them. The only difference is, that emi- sufficient warmth to redeem it from being phlegfirstly, by means of a venal and prostitute Land Scheme, and, to prevent the possibility gration, pestilence, and death have somewhat matic, and a more thorough and comprehenthinned the population; but as to the deve- sive mastery of all the facts of the case. In the lopement of the resources of the soil-by the course of the three hours' speech of Lord Stanley, and actions; and, secondly, to take advantion of the Acts under which the Barrister introduction of new capital, on secure and he constructed a most ingenious and artistic simple tenures, or the employment of the case of oppression and injustice upon those people who remain in remunerative and be-neficial labour—that seems to be a task equally men. According to his version of the story TARY and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL necessary beyond the power of the Government, and the they were the "meekest, mildest mannered of By these combined influences, the laws and in such cases!

Institutions so carefully constructed for the purpose of dispensing even-handed and substantial justice, are rendered of no effect.

Nay, they aggravate the injustice to which the sufficer is subjected. The world can upon early and the present landlord constituted Parliament. The mankind, and Lord Roden, a veritable saint present landlord constituted Parliament. The mankind, and the present landlord constituted Parliament. The mankind, and Lord Roden, a veritable saint present landlord constituted Parliament. The mankind, and Lord Roden, a veritable saint present landlord constituted Parliament. The mankind, and Lord Roden, a veritable saint present landlord constituted Parliament. The mankind, and Lord Roden, a veritable saint present landlord constituted Parliament. The mankind, and Lord Roden, a veritable saint present landlord constituted Parliament. The mankind, and Lord Roden, a veritable saint present landlord constituted Parliament. The mankind, and Lord Roden, a veritable the sufferer is subjected. The world can understand and sympathise with the man upon
whom wrong has been inflicted by a lawless perienced in that quarter similar opposition

| Directors next, at a very considerable expense, and the remiser of dovernment, no end of this latter, who would not at the remiser of dovernment, no end of this latter, who would not at the sufferer is subjected. The world can uncomplied with the provisions of the Act for the expensive and unsatisfactory mode of proceedthem be "religious" and "loyal" quietly,
ing is to be looked for. The causes of the that forced them into this fight. And then,
whom wrong has been inflicted by a lawless perienced in that quarter similar opposition evil being allowed to remain untouched, the and vindictive despot; but when that wrong from the functionaties, on the ground that results will, of course, continue to afflict the there was only an idiot lad killed, a couple of is inflicted under all the solemn sanction of a the scheme, involving, as it did, allotment by sister country; and our statesmen, being either women, and a poor old man, and some others, Court of Justice, the iniquity becomes infiballot, brought it within the purview of the unwilling or unable to devise and apply effective with a few people wounded. What was that nitely deeper. We have no hesitation in say- Lottery Acts, and made it illegal. Mr. tual remedies, the people of this country will to make a noise about? Besides, to show ing, that the proceedings in the Court of Ex- O'Connor believed that there was an essential have to "pay the piper," with the mortifying how people had misrepresented and maligned chequer, before Chief Baron Pollock, in the difference between the ballot and a lottery; consciousness that their money is wasted. If the Orangemen, it had been said, that the case of O Connon versus Bradshaw, have cast but when the Select Committee decided it did any real good, there would be some condidited as skull had been smashed to pieces by an ineffaceable stain and disgrace upon the against him and the Company on this point, solation and gratification in paying it, how- a blow from the butt end of an Orangeman's judicial tribunals of this country; and that the immediate steps were taken to alter the conductor of the law. But, even the budge who could play the part of a bitter and hostile partisan, and exercise all the power of within the requirements of the law. But, even the budge who could play the part of a bitter and stitution of the Company, so as to bring it hostile partisan, and exercise all the power of within the requirements of the law. But, even the budge who could play the part of a bitter and stitution of the Company, so as to bring it blow was inflicted by the other end. Was it not intolerable that people should thus be his high position to prevent justice being done, then, the Registrar refused to legalize it, and they could see that the millions expended were calumniated? Still worse was the conduct of ought forthwith to be removed from the seat he has dishonoured. It was a piece of refined malice—far seeing thrift—on the part of the what is a mere ministerial duty. That manda vinced that the assistance would be most cheer—stituting an inquiry into their conduct after unions." of which we heard so much in 1849, had no right to issue such a commission. The RHENRY GUTHREY'S extraordinary success in the treatment of all varieties of Single and Double Ruptures, is without a parallel in the Distance of Confinement was proposed to the Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Confinement was proposed to the Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Confinement was proposed to the Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Confinement was parallel in the Distance of Confinement was proposed to the Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Confinement was proposed to the Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Confinement was proposed to the Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Confinement was proposed to the Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper name parallel in the Distance of Caroline is a person whose proper date of the CitiEF Baron's philipic against the CitiEF Baron's philipic ag sent fpost-free) with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of six shillings by post-office-order, or eash, by Dr. Hexus Gurner, G. Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophics of the success of this reneady, which Dr. Gurnery will will ever be repaid? It would be far better to ingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Contract will man could us the state and his family to this colony. Another passenger, and the formal trusted in the formal trusted in the finite colony. Another passenger, and the Government and their officers have a self and his family to this colony. Another passenger, and the formal trusted in the formal truste known to entertain a deep-rooted enmity to the Passing from the Judge to the Jury, we find for, after all, it is to bolster up the pre- despotic Government, or a more cruelly illman he was opposing; but everybody will not the incidents of this memorable trial all in dominance of the landlords and their system used, patient race of martyrs than the Orangemonthly meeting of the Royal Flax Improvement be equally clear-sighted as to the prejudiced keeping. A verdict, grossly inconsistent and in Ireland, and to stave off a radical reform men, never existed on the face of the earth. Society, a gentleman present remarked, that he had and partisan conduct of the Junge, who most contradictory, followed the exclusion of evil in that country, that the money is wanted,

> white at the same time; that the Editor of the very far into futurity in his financial policy. We until at last not one particle remained of it All dispassionate persons, however, will Nottingham Journal told, the truth, when he have usually had to condemn it, on the ground to testify that it had existed. Lord Clarendiscern this bias on the face of the whole pro- said Mr. O'Connor was dishonest, and at of its being a system of make-shifts—a hand- don demclished it completely; and the distinct ceedings, from the beginning to the end of the same time they declared, that Mr. to-mouth mode of proceeding—but on this and emphatic manner in which he avowed trial. Many of Mr. Roebuck's statements, O'Connor's "honesty was unimpeachable!" occasion he has drawn a long bill on posterity. good quality as to be valued by the spinners at as well as the witnesses examined and the Who can explain this enigma? We shall have the proposes to add the new loan of £300,000 ment in Ireland, irrespective of creed or party, at the rate of about eighty stones of sixteen questions put to be inadmissible by an impartial and upright notwithstanding the refusal of conclusive re-payment of the whole sum shall be made be taken as the final downfall of that odious fibre; and, adding £8 for the seed, the Irish acre would bring £36.
>
> Caution to the Public.—Messis. Morrison and Caution to the Public.—Messis. Morrison and Caution to the Public.—Messis. Morrison and Caution to the Chief Baron evidently luxuand undeniable evidence to prove the honour by instalments, spreading over forty years. Some ten years before the date of the Christian ages proved one of the greatest curses of that CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Messrs. Morrison and the Society of Hygeists and Medical Reformers hereby caution the public, that they have no sort of connexion with the ointments and pills sold in chemists' and druggists' shops.—British College of Health New-road. London. Feb. 1, 1850.
>
> The Public.—Messrs. Morrison and them, and handoed on both counsel and integrity of Mr. O connot, enough was a gross and unfounded adduced to show the Jury that the allegation adduced to show the Jury that the allegation date of the greatest curses of the counsel and integrity of Mr. O connot, enough was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be paid. But, between 1850 and 1890, what a variety of conditions which will no doubt become law shortly, will be available to the counsel and integrity of Mr. O connot, enough was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be paid. But, between 1850 and 1890, what a variety of conditions which will no doubt become law shortly, will be a sold in them, and handoed on both counsel and integrity of Mr. O connot, enough was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be paid. But, against him was a gross and unfounded counsel and integrity of Mr. O connot, enough was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be paid. But, against him was a gross and unfounded counsel and integrity of Mr. O connot, enough was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be paid. But, against him was a gross and unfounded counsel and integrity of Mr. O connot, enough was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be paid. But, against him was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be paid. But, against him was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be paid. But, against him was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be paid. But, against him was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be paid. But, against him was a gross and unfounded curs to prevent it—this debt will be pai

Connaught and Munster to the Imperial I Treasury, they owe £270,000 to their contractors; and in ten out of the thirty Unions, executions have been already levied in the the action for libel against the proprietor of the Not-tingham Journal, I take the liberty of writing to you to see if you could give me any advice which would be the best means to raise money to assist him in defraying the expenses incurred by the trial, for I take it to be the duty of every Chartist to forward, and do the utmost in his power to assist him at this time, for it is pretty exident that the powers that be are determined to act upon the ad-vise given themby Lord Melbourne.—"To ruin kim with expenses." It is a shame for the professing Chartists to suffer him to be ruined in the manner directed by Lord Premier, so far from being the last, is but the precursor of many similar proposals in future years. The only way to stop their recurthe name of Heaven, was there ever a more was the result of a patient, protracted, and rence, is to begin resolutely and rationally to shameless and infamous act than this? Here minute investigation of all the facts; in the cure pauperism, instead of first making and then feeding paupers.

The people at large are deeply interested in this question. Apart from the reflex action on themselves, arising from moral and social evil, of a vast amount of pauperism, the pccuniary weight of the burden presses almost exclusively upon the poorer and struggling the functionary whose sworn and solemn duty faction journals are bitterly annoyed at this classes. The landlords and the wealthy classes, by various plans, contrive to sluffle the burden off their own shoulders to those of the classes beneath them. In fact, it is the poor hear what these facts really are! The same ing against the facts. The Times-while it who support the poor. Instead of each person paying according to his ability for the support of those requiring relief, it will be found in this country, that the rates invariably fall lightest upon the rich parishes, and heaviest upon those mainly occupied by the middle and working classes. This is one of the grievances and inequalities which will never be effectually remedied until the people are fully and fairly represented in their own House of Parliament. The House of Lords presented an animated

spectacle on Monday night. A faction fight had been announced, and the champions on cither side were well known for their mettle and ability. Curiosity ran high: Peeresses thronged the part of the gallery allotted to them—the space between the throne and the table was crowded with sons of Peers, and others, having the privilege of that part of the House. Below the bar, a large assemblage of members of the other House and of ladies had assembled, and the galleries set apart for members were also fully occupied. The business in their own House, was "business." It was therefore left to be disposed of in a somewhat humdrum style, by the few hard working members upon whom the burden of all the real work principally and commonly falls; while the dilletanti legislators enjoyed the contest between Lord Stanley and the Lord-Licutenant of Ireland, with respect to the conduct of the latter in removing Lord Roden from the magistracy, on account of his participation in the proceedings which led to the massacre by the Orangemen at Dolly's Brae.

Such was the question ostensibly at issue: but in reality it was a bold attempt on the part of the Orange faction to regain their lost supremacy. They ventured upon fighting a pitched battle on the floor of the House of Lords—they selected the ablest Parliamentary orator in the country as their champion-he presented himself armed, as we may say, cap a pie — he came fully and carefully

made up on the question, and-was signally Taken as a display of Parliamentary oratory, perhaps Lord STANLEY himself never exhibited greater ability. The arrangement of his matter-the gradual development of his case-the ease, fluency, and force with which, for full three hours, he kept up his hold upon the attention of his auditors, were all proofs of

the possession of rare and high powers of rhetoric and cloquence. But the speech at the same time forcibly illustrated all the leading defects of the orator's intellect. Preju-Ministers have recommenced their old diced, impetuous, and partisan in its chafully given. But there is no such compensa- their protecting brethren, the Orange magistion or return offered. The "thirty distressed trates, had refused to do so. Lord Clarendon

The delusion was not suffered to last long. One by one, the various portions of the specious to the £4,483,000 already lent, and that the was in future to be the policy pursued, may

Health, New-road, London, Feb. 1, 1850.

Subtle arguess.—Young men are subtle arguers: the cloak of honour covers all their faults; as that the middle classes from the Chartists and their sufficient for our purpose are the immediate and irritating displays—which, like the exhibits are the immediate. when those witnesses were produced, he did leader. Under these influences they availed facts of the case. Besides this debt due by bition of a piece of red cloth to an excitable

bull, have had the invariable effect of rousing into a paroxysm of fury the passions of bigotry, intolerance, and religious hatred, which have been nursed and inflamed by a sectarian training, alike degrading to man, and opposed to the plainest principles of the Great Reformer, in whose name these madmen have hated, persecuted, and murdered each other.

The Commons are steadily passing the various Bills before them through their successive stages, so that the Lords will be supplied with work sooner this Session than is usually the disapproved of the single Chamber, composed therefore, yet time for you to act on the advice number published in this country! A striking and Social! partly of nominees. Mr. Moffatt's Bill, affect given by Mr. O'Connor, in last week's Star, contrast, which the admirers of our glorious ing Bankrupt and Insolvent Members, which to get up petitions in support of that motion. was rejected last year, has been again re- It is not without due consideration that would do well to ponder on. jected. Mr. Disraeli has played one of the I call on you to act on Mr. O'Connor's Protectionist cards he holds in his hand, and suggestion. So heartily sick am I of pe- on Knowledge, is the Penny Stamp on Newsgiven rise to a Protectionist debate, on which titioning the House of Commons, that hardly papers. This tax produces upwards of three we shall have a few words to say next week. on any other question would I deign to place hundred and sixty thousand pounds. The The measure for the better administration of my name to a sheet of paper, addressed to Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee, the Woods and Forests also demands more that assembly. In this case, however, I have deduct from this amount two hundred and ten space and attention than we can now give it. already signed a petition in support of the thousand pounds, for Post-office and other of points and in point of fact, destroyed the humane space and attention than we can now give it. I all said a point of fact, destroyed the humane The other matters discussed have not been of principle set forth in Mr. Milner Gibson's expenses. It is pretended that Government principle of John Fielden's Factory Act, has caused a character calling for special remark.

REGEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

	February	21, 1856.	,			
Nottingham Stalybridge Edinburgh	SHA £ s. d. 0 5 0 0 13 S 1 3 S	Bury	••	-	£ s.) 0	đ. 8
	TOT	ALS.				
Land Fund		***		2	3	0 6
Expense ditto	•••	•••	•••	6	0	б
Transfers			•••	•	2	0
Bonus ditto	•••	•••	•••	æG.	5	0
				£2	10	6

W. Dixon, C. Dotle, T. CLARK, Cor. Sec. P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec.

FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION Received by W. RIDER.-J. Faulds, Dunferraline, 1s. Received by W. RIDER.—J. Faulds, Dunferziline, 1s.; a few Chartists, Truro, per E. Tregenzer, 6s. 9.; Dudley Chartists, per J. Pavics, 10s.; Tolleross Chartists, per W. Shylock, 6s. 1d.; Nortingham, per J. Sweet, 9s. 9d.; Warwick, per G. Tristram, 5s.; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per M. Jude, 10s.; Dawick, per C. Hunter, 1L.; Collected in Messrs. Corbett, Alexander, and Cos. Factory, Burnside. Glasgow, per H. M'Lellan, 2s. 6d.—Received at Land Office.—Mr. Willshere, 2s. 6d.; Richard Bland, 6d.

FOR THE AGITATION OF THE CHARTER. Received at Land Office-South London Hall, 8s .-Received by John Arnott. - James Walter, Drapers' place, St. Paneras, 1.

DEBT DUE TO THE PRINTER. Received by W. RIDER.-Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per M.

DEBT DUE TO MP. NIXON. Received by W. Riben.-Leigh Gleave, Rochdale, 61. a few Chartists, Truro, per E. Tregenzer, 6s. 9d.; Twelve Democrats, Ockbrook, 5s.; Warwick, per C. Tristram, 5s.; Collected in Messrs. Corbett, Alexander, and Cos. Factory, Burnside, Glasgow, per H. X'Lellan, 2s. 6d.

TO EXEMPT PRISONERS FROM OAKUM PICKING. Received by W. Rider.—Part proceeds of Democratic Banquet at Hamilton, per A. Walker, 10s.; Collected in Messrs, Cerbett, Alexander, and Cos. Factory, Burnside. Glasgow, per H. M'Lellan, 2s. 6d. MRS. M'DOUALL.

Received by W. Rider.-Warwick, per C. Tristram, 2s. Collected in Messrs. Corbett, Alexander, and Cos. Factory. Burnside, Glasgow, per H. M'Lellan, 2s. 6d. FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAM!

AND SHARP. Received by W. Riden.-Collected in Messrs. Corbett TO REPAY MR. O'CONNOR FOR ADVANCES MADE

TO EXEMPT PRISONERS FROM OAKUM PICKING. Received by W. Rider.—Dewsbury, per J. Fox, 13s. FOR EXPENSES OF TRIAL—D'CONNOR V. WAHEDARD

Received by W. Rider.—Nottingham, per. J. Sweet, 7s.; Leicester, a few Glove Hands, 6s.; Eccles, Land Members, per W. Gregory, 7s. 6d.; Mr. Moore, London, 1s.; John Arnott, Somers Town, 1s. FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. Received by W. RIDER. - Greenwich Chartists, 2s.

Hamilton, part proceeds of Democratic Banquet, per A Walker, 10s.; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per M. Jude, 11. 5s. NATIONAL VICTIM FUND. Received by John Arnott, Scoretary.—Philip Elliott, 1s., Digby Arms Locality, per Mr. Stokes, 5s. 2d.; Mrs. Newley, 1s.; Mrs. Brown, 1s.; Mrs. Sturgeon, 1s.; Miss Summonds, 1s.; Richard Bland. 6d.; Mr. Rider, as per Star, 2l. 1s.

THE ALLOTTEES OF THE O'CONNORVILLE

ESTATE, TO F. O'CONNOR, ESQ, M. P.

RESPECTED SIR,-We have long observed, with regret, the numerous slanderous attacks made upon your character and motives in connexion with the National Land Company; these attacks coming stand, and we felt neither grief nor alarm at their unmitigated hostility; but when we find this hostility evinced by those, to promote whose happiness and comfort you have devoted the whole energies to show our reprobation of the conduct of our brother allottees on the various other estates—but more especially those at Minster Lovel, who, by their insidious petition to the House of Commons, have endeavoured once more to array against you your political opponents in that Assembly, and effect by treachery and fraud the dishonest purposes they have so unblushingly avowed. We are the eldest location of the National Land Company, and tool possession of our allotments at a time when provisions were remarkably high: this, combined with our own want of experience, and the successive failure of the potatoe crop for the three past seasons, has caused us to have had many difficulties to encounter from which more favourable seasons would have sared us; and we should then have been better able to demonstrate to the world, that happiness and prosperity are the natural and inseparable results of the plan of small farms which you have so long and so ably advocated. But, sir, we must be blind, indeed, and obstinately shut our eyes on your part: on the contrary, we acknowledge, with gratitude, that we have had every advantage afforded to us which the Rules of the Company ever promised, and have likewise received additional leniency shown towards us in our payment of rent; and with all sincerity, we assure you, that we shall have both pride and pleasure in paying the arrears now due, as soon as our circumstances will permit. allottees on the various estates return to a sense of their duty, and express their regret that the sour-ness of temper, caused by the mishaps of bad 80360ns, and the wily machinations of the enemies of labour, should ever have caused them to revile

remain yours, &c.,
Thomas Martin Wheeler, John Lambourne, William House, William Hoare, Charles Tawes, Barbara Vaughan, Robert Smith, Samuel George William Wheeler, Joseph

one who has endeavoured to be their benefactor,

With every sentiment of gratitude and respect, we

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. LXXVI.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps million think."

BYRON.

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE. TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF CARL SCHAPPER.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS,

down the bulwarks of ignorance, petitioning to a reasonable rate of postage if sent to the is necessary, absolutely indispensable. Before Metropolis. any second step can be taken, it must be demonstrated to Parliament and the country, England of any importance, but what would that the people really wish for the repeal of have one or more newspapers devoted to the lordship, in consequence of a letter which he wrote interests of the working classes. If in addition immediately after the death of the late Mr. John Commons that you desire to have an un- to the abolition of the stamp, the taxes on taxed, a cheap, and an unfettered press. paper and advertisements were also repealed, Tell the worthy legislators, that you are deter- the Times would be forced by competition to favour of Lord Ashley, it was unanimously agreed mined to have cheap and unrestricted political lower its price, to at least three pence. Two penny that the delegates about to assemble in the morning knowledge. Tell them so respectfully, but papers would be more numerous than three should be left unbiased to follow their own course unmistakeably, in hundreds of petitions, con- penny papers, and not improbably penny The only important fact that transpired was, that taining thousands and tens of thousands of papers would be more numerous than either. It is ignatures. Let your wants and wishes be Then instead of the working man paying twosignatures. Let your wants and wishes be Then instead of the working man paying two-made known; leave to your rulers the respon-pence for a pint of beer, or three-halfpence for tives, an Eleven Hours Bill, which proposal his lordsibility of turning a deafear to your complaints a half-pint of coffee, to get a momentary ship refused to accede to, but ultimately agreed to and demands—the course they have nearly glance at a morning or evening newspaper, recommend to the operatives to accept a bill for ten always taken when you have petitioned them; he would be able as he returned theme from hours and a half per day." It is not easy to desand which if they do not take in relation to his work, to purchase his daily pennyworth of ment coming as it did come which this announcethis question, will most agreeably surprise all political information, with which, by his own received. Letters from the Rev. G. S. Bull, Mr. who know them.

Remember that ignorance of their political and ment of his own country—the political and read. There was but one sentiment expressed, as to crush the industrious poor. But now to the legal into the water, and being a good swimmer, he forsocial rights yet holds immense numbers of social struggles of his own class—the moveof our order in willing or apathetic thrall. ments of Foreign Powers, and events transpi-And consider that that ignorance is caused ring in all parts of the world. principally by the Taxes on Knowledge. Phose ignorant masses constitute the worst would necessarily flow from so important, so drag on the progress of you who are enlight- veritable a reform? If "knowledge is power;" ened. Next to the ignorance and apathy of if "for a nation to love Liberty, it is suffinumbers of the working order, the most for-nidable obstacle to your emancipation is lightened people to be free, 'tis sufficient together. It was observed that no former meeting midable obstacle to your emancipation is lightened people to be free, 'tis sufficient that presented by the unserupulous and diabelical hostility of the Press. The Parliament, the priesthood, judges, jurors, magis-ment, the priesthood priesth trates, soldiers, police, all combined are beauty and glory of liberty, and inspire well worthy of the notice of Majesty—namely, that land. We knew what we meant by the Ten Hours and two children, and just as he handed them to less powerful for evil than the Press gang. the millions with the resolute will to be free? although the government may allow themselves to Act, and we thought that those high legal The existing Press is a monopolist press, and With a Free Press, the Charter would be easy of obtainment; and, better still the enact-Knowledge. The repeal of those taxes is the ment of that Charter would find the people have felt its benefits—they have tasted of its the legal talent of the Judges, I have no doubt if possible, and was in the act of swimming back only way through which the press can be educated in a knowledge of their rights—so- sweets—and they have resolved that no power on that, had the case been fairly and fully put before

2. The duty on Paper. 3. The Advertisement duty. 4. The Penny Stamp on Newspapers.

The first of these taxes does not affect a very | credulity for their own advantage. considerable number of your order. Yet there are always some even of your class, who, incited by a thirst for knowledge, or by a laudable ambition, acquire one or more foreign lan- ment on in a future letter, when I will also guages, and who having achieved that acquire- speak further on the injurious effects of those ment naturally desire to enjoy the rich mental taxes, and the benefits that will result from repast to be found in the literature of France, their repeal. In the meantime I reiterate my Germany, &c. Again, there are thousands appeal, that you will petition in support of of young men not absolutely of your order, but Mr. Milner Gibson's motion. The Newsin reality as poor as yourselves, whose education necessarily includes a knowledge of one or published the following form of a petition:more languages besides their mother-tongue, To the Honorable the House of Commons, the Petition and who, if they desire to turn that knowledge to account, find the tax on foreign books, addof your life, we cannot restrain our feeling of grief ing as it does to the cost of those "articles and indignation at such ingratitude, and are anxious of import," a serious obstruction to their mental progress. Some £8,000 yearly, is the amount produced by this tax which might at once be dispensed with, if the Government information amongst the great body of the People. at once be dispensed with, if the Government would but commence the good work of retrenchment, by cutting down only a few of the sums lavished on the public locusts. The duty on formulation amongst the great body of the People. Your Petitioners therefore pray, that the Excise Tax upon Paper, the Tax upon Advertisements, and the Stamp Tax upon Newspapers, may be abolished, leaving the proper authorities to fix a small charge for the transmission of Newspapers by the Post. foreign books dishonours this country in the eyes of foreign nations, and should be at once expunged from the tariff.

pence per pound. The sum total of revenue name and address; it may then be directed, from this source is about £750,000; at least open at the sides, to any Member of the half of which is paid on paper used for print- House of Commons, who will receive it post ing purposes. On the daily journals, this free. paper duty is about one farthing per copy. It bears most ruinously on the penny and other with the name of Carl Schapper-to hundreds cheap publications; so much so, indeed, in this Metropolis he is personally known. upon facts, if we in any way attributed our want of complete success to any error or want of kindness discontinue the r Hulfpenny Tracts, notwithstanding they had attained a weekly circulation of 80,000 copies; and that discontinuance was caused solely by the operation of the tax privileges and assistance for beyond what we ever anticipated. We have likewise to thank you for the lenience shown towards we have the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown towards we have the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown towards we have the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown towards we have the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown towards we have the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown towards we have the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown towards we have the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown towards we have the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown to be a support of the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown to be a support of the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown to be a support of the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown to be a support of the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown to be a support of the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown to be a support of the publications of the Messrs. Chambers to lenience shown to be a support of the len the publications of the Messrs. Chambers we energetic, and valued friends, Dr. Marx, Free all a very good morning, earnestly praying that the cold-blooded doctrines of the political derick Engels, George Werth (who defended God's holy spirit may enlighten you in your delibeeconomists, the supremacy of the master- the English Chartists at the Brussells Free class, and the perpetuation of "wages- Trade Conference), the celebrated poet Freili-Trusting that you will not allow the ingratitude of the few to interfere with your efforts for the benefit of the discontinuance of the Tracts. But had too in Prussia led to our friend Schapper's of the many, and that you may soon see the the said Tracts been in all respects as good as arrest. After remaining a considerable time in some respects they were pernicious, the in confinement, he was brought to trial and result of the paper tax would still have been acquitted. In June, 1849, he was one

knowledge.

and the population of these islands still ex- the children of their friend. ceeds that of the United States by some eight institutions amongst the advertising classes,

The last, and most infamous of the Taxes notice of motion. I have done so with the gives an equivalent for this tax, in transmitting full conviction that petitioning and motion- the papers through the Post-office free of making will not have the desired result. I postage. It would be fair to charge a reasonlook upon the sheet I have signed as mere able postage on papers as on letters; but why waste paper, so far as that sheet is calcu- should a paper, published and retailed in Lonlated to affect the votes of the "collective don, be charged a penny above its value, on wisdom." I look to other measures-mea- the ground of postage? Abolish the stamp, sures of a very different kind to petitioning—and, if need be, the paper selling in London to carry the repeal of the taxes on knowledge.

Nevertheless, with all my heart and soul, I be posted to Manchester at the cost of one appeal to you to petition Parliament in sup- penny extra to the purchaser living in that bett of Manchester, and several members of the agreed to, Mr. Thomas Fielden was sent for Mr. port of Mr. MILNER GIBSON's motion. I do town. So also a Manchester paper might cirso, because at the outset of what I trust will culate at a price corresponding to its actual be a glorious and effective struggle to batter worth in that town, but be subjected resolutions to be proposed at the approaching dele-

With the stamp repealed, not a town in fire-side, he could enlighten himself and his Ferrand, Mr. Oastler, and other old friends of the Consider the importance of this question. family concerning the doings of the Govern-

Can any man be blind to the results which only way through which the press can be educated in a knowledge of their rights—so purified, and made the promoter, instead of the opponent, of Progress.

The Taxes on Knowledge consist of—

The Taxes on Knowle public adventurers and political intriguers, of England a power stronger than that of the cotton cotton-spinners, very much to the annoyance of the whom there are always too many on the look lords, to which he succumbs, a power which a wise out for opportunities to turn public ignorance ruler-under the present peculiar circumstances of to their own account, and to traffic in popular this monarchy—would take heed to cherish, rather credulity for their own advantage.

The history of these Tayes on Knowledge many business of ascertaining from each delegate

The history of these Taxes on Knowledge, and the Russian-like laws by which the Penny Stamp is maintained, I purpose to compaper Stamp Abolition Committee have

OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

(Here insert their Description and Locality.)

Showeth,—That all Taxes which specially and directly impede the Diffusion of Knowledge, are injurious to the best interests of the Public.

AND YOUR PETITIONERS WILL EVER PRAY. This form of petition must be copied in writing, as no printed petitions are received; All kinds of paper pay a duty of three-half- every person signing it should state his or her

Brother Proletarians, you are all acquainted Newsome, Michael Fitzinmons, Richard Is. 6d., and in Ireland Is. on each ad- a reporter or spy—[the two characters are vertisment—is a most unfair and injurious often combined in one individual in this

lish money. Hundreds of small traders keep the new-born infant, and three other young declaratory bill. their announcements unceasingly before the public, at the rate of a little above sixpence a day. The number of newspaper advertise—the other by the unnatural hand of death ments in the United Kingdom, in the year 1848, was something above two millions: the lis children. Mrs. Schapper was an English.

The new poung declaratory diff.

The next part of the business was—to whose care the bill should be intrusted in the two Houses of the bill shou amounted to upwards of eleven millions. In grave by the Proletarians of Cologne, who trade and commerce, England is unrivalled; also made arrangements for the protection of

Honour to the people of Cologne! honour to Mr. Milner Gibson's motion in favour of the millions, yet the number of newspaper adverties people of Wiesbaden! honour to Carl work sooner this Session than is usually the first and to all who, like him, struggle case. The Australian Colonies Bill has passed repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, is fixed tisements in the American States, may be Schapper! and to all who, like him, struggle case. The Australian Colonies bit has passed repeat of the faces of kind who, like him, struggle the second reading, notwithstanding everybody for this night week, February 28th; there is, fairly estimated to amount to six times the and suffer for the good cause—Democratic

> L'AMI DU PEUPLE. Feb. 2I, 1850.

RENEWED AGITATION ON THE TEN HOURS BILL,

The late decision in the Court of Exchequer

which contrary to every expectation has, for the

moment, legalised the hateful and tortuous system

such a sensation in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire as the oldest person living cannot remember. The Central Cominittee in Manchester having called a meeting of delegates from the different factory districts, a preliminary meeting of the friends of the cause was held on Saturday evening last at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester, at which were present Mr. T. Central Committee. At this meeting the present Oastler, who in a short time appeared, and was reposition of the factory question was discussed with great animation, and attempts were made to form gates' meeting. Differences, however, arose according to the views of the different persons present some being wishful that a declaratory bill should be brought into the House of Commons by Lord Ash-Fielden recommending to the factory operatives to compromise the cause by accepting a bill for ten hours and a half a day; not being able to unite in cause, who were prevented from being present, were well in these communications as in the conversational remarks of the gentlemen who were present, that, namely, of strict adhesion to the well-known meaning and intention of the Ten Hours Act. On Sunday morning the delegates assembled at their usual place of meeting, the Cotton Tree, Great magistrates, and I don't know what besides. To Ancoats-street, Manchester. That place, however, was found to be too small for the extraordinary number of factory representatives, whom this alarm-

had been gone through, the meeting adjourned from the Cotton Tree to a large hall in the neighbour-hood, called the People's Institute, which was obtained on the spur of the moment. Mr. Paul Hargreaves being unanimously called to the chair, Mr. OASTLER presented himself to the meeting, and said:—Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I appear here in consequence of an invitation which I have received from the Central Committee, the Fielden Association for the protection of the Ten Hours Act, and also at the most urgent request of Mr. Samuel Fielden, who, I am sorry to say, is ill in London: but I am bound to tell you that I have come from London contrary to my own feelings and udgment. Without entering into any reasons, I hope that you will favour me by passing a unanimous resolution that you will manage your own business without any interference of mine. It has been suggested to me, by Mr. T. Fielden, that some of you would think it disrespectful towards me thus to vote. To all such, and to every delegate present I beg to state, that I shall esteem such a vote as a great personal favour. I have many reasons for believing, that on this occasion the delegates-and the delegates only—should, without any advice or recommendation from me, adopt their own plans, and take their own course. I hope there will be no

and wish you a good morning.
Some discussion, however, did take place, and it to remain. The usual resolution, that each speaker

Mr. OASTLER then stepped forward, and said-Mr. Chairman and Delegates, my principles will not allow that I should have a favour in discussion over

Mr. OASTLER was then withdrawing, when a delehe would advise them to entrust it to.

1848, was something above two millions; the his children. Mrs. Schapper was an Englishnumber in the United States, in the year 1847,
woman, and her remains were followed to the
special to appear to the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of that meamitting a rape on his father's servant.—Mr. Lonsspecial to appear to the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of that meamitting a rape on his father's servant.—Mr. Lonsspecial to appear to the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of that meamitting a rape on his father's servant.—Mr. Lonsspecial to appear to the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of that meamitting a rape on his father's servant.—Mr. Lonsspecial to appear to the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of that meamitting a rape on his father's servant.—Mr. Lonsspecial to appear to the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of that meamitting a rape on his father's servant.—Mr. Lonsspecial to appear to the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of that meamitting a rape on his father's servant.—Mr. Lonsspecial to appear to the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of that meamitting a rape on his father's servant.—Mr. Lonsspecial to appear to the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of that meamitting a rape on his father's servant.—Mr. Lonsspecial to appear to the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of the time and attention to the Ten Hours Bill, the friends of sure should not deal too hardly with him in conse-quence of the unfortunate letter which he had of the brothers of the girl, and wished for a remand, fulness, as a nobleman who had evinced a most proceed further in the case.—Mr. Lewis objected to carnest desire to elevate the condition of the work- such a statement being made to prejudice his client, all of them persons now working in mills, should be vated nature, and where, must likely, chloroform

ceived with tremendous cheering.
Mr. Oastler said: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, -You have now settled your business, and our living at 33, Little Carlisle-street, Portman-market, sition in which we now stand, having had the decision of the Court of Exchequer against our interprethan thirty years. Now, no man knew this better than Sir George Grey; and when he, in his place in support tyranny, that he was speaking a falsehood question. We are taunted by the press in the intethat we demur. We took the interpretation of the law from the Attorncy-General and the Solicitor-General of Sir Robert Peel's government, and from the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General of Lord great cotton-lords of the district. In 1844, Sir James Graham brought in his Twelve Hours Factory Act. In that act a clause was introduced, at the suggestion of the great cotton-lords themselves

the particular interest that he was sent to represent | do with it-for the express and avowed purpose of preventing relays. That clause was settled by the cotton-lords themselves, this factory inspector, the Home Secretary, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, with no other view than to put a stop to those little manufacturers who were gaining an advantage over their richer neighbours by working relays under the act of 1833. When the act of 1844 was passed, a few instances of relays were still attempted to be worked. Representations were made to Sir James Graham, and under his authority, and under the authority of the law advisers of the Crown, they were declared to be illegal; and during the ministry of Sir Robert Peel the question was sottled. Nay, even under the present ministry, the opinions of the Attorney and Soliciter-Generals were taken; and until John Fielden's act of 1847 was passed, it was universally admitted by the lawyers, the magistrates, and the cotton-lords themselves, that relays were illegal. And what did the act of 1847 do in this case? Nothing whatever. The clause against relays in the act of 1844 is not altered, interfered with, or meddled with at all. It remains as much the law of England as it was then, having received this further confirmation of the intention of the legislature, that, during the last debate on John Fielden's Act in the House of Commons, Mr. Denistoun, the member for Glasgow, attempted to induce the house to insert a clause in discussion upon the question, but that you will at the act of 1847 legalising relays, and failed therein; once grant my request; allow me to take my hat the house rejected it. Had these facts come before the judges, they could not have doubted what was the intention of the legislature. I will add no more was resolved that Mr. Oastler should be requested at present. We shall have many occasions of meeting together shortly, and if all the world beside should be confined to ten minutes—but in this case | should be doomed to tremble at the nod of the cotwith an understanding that Mr. Oastler was to ton-lords and their slavish Home Secretary, we will speak ad libitum, on all questions—was put and let them know that the law shall yet be made strong enough even for them. Good night, my friends, good night. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting then broke up.

Police.

GUILDHALL .- CHARGE OF CRUEITY TO A CHILD. God's holy spirit may enlighten you in your deliberations, and lead you to the adoption of the best resolutions for the promotion of the great object for which you have assembled.

—mr. Edward Reneary, parrister, of No. 4, South-letter had in any way hastened the payment of the debt, the indictment would be supported. — The which you have assembled.

Mr. Comment of the promotion of the great object for placed on the table before the alderman and real properties. -Mr. Edward Kenealy, barrister, of No. 4, Southpented the statement of how he had been treated. gate begged to ask him two questions: namely, but said that although he was hung up, it was not what sort of a bill he would recommend the dele- by the neck, but his hands were tied together, and gates to support, and what members of parliament he was then hung up. He was partly stripped, and the wounds, which had such a shocking appearthe same. That tax has helped to ruin many of a number of Delegates who attended a valuable publications, and has been a bar to the production of many more which, otherhimself warranted in robbing them of.

Another delegate said, before Mr. Oastler leaves of the case put forward in the newspapers, which, wise, might have existed, flourished, and spread abroad the blessings of really useful knowledge.

which Contents appearance in the accounts himself warranted in robbing them of.

Another delegate said, before Mr. Oastler leaves of the case put forward in the newspapers, which, he asserted, were highly coloured. He did not deny this influence is public and afterwards having beauty the had done so only the big influence is public and afterwards and the production of many more which, other delegate said, before Mr. Oastler leaves of the case put forward in the newspapers, which, he asserted, were highly coloured. He did not deny this influence is public and afterwards the leaves of the case put forward in the newspapers, which, he asserted, were highly coloured. He did not deny this influence is public and afterwards the leaves of the case put forward in the newspapers, which, he asserted, were highly coloured. He did not deny this influence is public and afterwards the leaves of the case put forward in the newspapers, which, he asserted, were highly coloured. He did not deny the public and the public The Advertisement Duty—in England an agent at the Conference in the character of by his influence, in public and private, support the as a parent should, and not with undue severity. measure and the men sanctioned by us?

He then put a number of questions to the boy as
Mr. Oastler then returned to the front of the
to whether he did not behave kindly to him, allow white, William Dimmock, Martin Griffiths, Thomas Beads, Thomas Merrick, Philip Ford, John H. Brafford, Thomas Eaton, W. Gamhill, William Liddle. George Pocock, Joseph Baily, Stephen Blackborough.

The Martin Griffiths, Thomas Merrick, Philip Ford, John H. Brafford, Thomas Eaton, John Sturgeon, W. Gamhill, William Liddle. George Pocock, Joseph Baily, Stephen Blackborough.

The Martin Griffiths, Thomas Merrick, Philip Ford, John Sturgeon, W. Gamhill, William Liddle. George Pocock, Joseph Baily, Stephen Blackborough.

The Martin Griffiths, Instruct him to kiss his (defendant's) hand, wash and dressed a little way down Watery-lane, Alexander will adopt measures to secure an efficient Ten him, buy him toys, &c., teach him some fine songs, instruct him in reading and writing, and reprove him if he told a fib, to all of which questions the boy gave a ready reply in the affirmative.—The oping down was again exhibited, and heard as he thought two one o'clock, a man named Charles Billington was going down the lane, and heard as he thought two one o'clock, and the result was going down the lane, and heard as he thought two one o'clock, and the result was going down the lane, and heard as he thought two one o'clock, and the result was going down the lane, and heard as he hought two one o'clock, and the result was going down the lane, and heard as he thought two one o'clock, and the result was going down the lane, and heard as he hought two one o'clock, and the result was going down the lane, and heard as he thought two one of the result was going down the lane, and heard as he hought two one of the result was going down the lane, and heard as he hought two one of the result was going down the lane, and heard as he hought two one of the result was going down the lane, and heard as he hought the defendant's hand the country lane, Alexander will adopt measures to secure an efficient Ten him, buy him toys, &c., teach him some fine somes. The file of the file of the lane of the country lane, Alexander will adopt measures to sec BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

New Road, London.

People of England: if you desire to satisfy yourselves of the infernal working of the poisons introduced by doctors as medicine, in order to keen up this as again exhibited, and the result was again exhibited.

If any person imagines that I could by any possible the case for the evidence of a surgeon and some the case for the evidence of a surgeon and some the case for the evidence of the men on the ground, and the other trying to the men on the ground, and the other trying to the case for the evidence of the men on the ground, and the other trying to the men on the ground was case for a dvancement of the case for the evidence of a surgeon and some the case for the case for the men on the ground was case for a problem The prisoner and the same at the artiforent, the merchanic production of the same at the artiforent, the merchanic production at the same at the artiforent, the merchanic production at the same at the artiforent, the merchanic production at the same at the artiforent, the merchanic production at the same at the artiforent, the merchanic production at the same at the artiforent, the merchanic production at the same at the artiforent, the merchanic production at the same at the artiforent, the merchanic production at the same at the artiforent, the merchanic production at the same at the artiforent production at the same at the

the advertiser from one to two shillings, Eng- prison, his wife died in child-bed, leaving to be most advisable to be content with a simple he had not exceeded his duty by correcting the child too severely. The case must go to the

> written to the operatives, recommending a compro-mise with the enemy. Lord John Manners was spoken of with very great respect and with hope-spoken of with very great respect and with carnest desire to elevate the condition of the work-ing classes in every branch of industry. Several of the delegates urged the addition of the name of Mr. George Bankes, and it was ultimately unanimously resolved that Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and resolved that Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and George Bankes, Esq., should be requested to take her lodgings and remained there until Monday, when charge of the bill in the House of Commons. It her sister, a Mrs. Bradshaw, took her away, saying was further agreed without any discussion, that that she was her guardian.—Some further investigation took place, but no additional facts possessed of be requested to take charge of the bill in the House public interest were elicited.—Sir Peter Laurie said of Lords. It was also resolved that four delegates, he should remand the case as it was one of an aggrasent to London to canvass members of parliament, had been used. It was much used now, and for most and give them such information on the subject as disgraceful purposes, which must be put an end to.
> might be necessary; also that public meetings It it was allowed to be used for such purposes, then should be held in the factory districts, and petitions promoted to the two Houses of Parliament. A long ever been made.—Mr. Lewis thought that the mere and somewhat stormy discussion then ensued re- ex-parte statement of the girl, ought not to induce specting the conduct of the Central Committee in the alderman to imagine that chloroform had been recent matters, which resulted in a resolution en- used .- Mr. Alderman Hunter said that, from the tirely to alter its constitution, and make it, instead of a Manchester, a county committee, faithfully rebeen administered.—Sir P. Laurie, said he should presenting the opinions of the people in all the sur-rounding districts. The business of the meeting bail, requiring Mr. Solomon to enter into his own rebail, requiring Mr. Solomon to enter into his own rehaving been concluded, several of the delegates ex- cognisance of £200, and two sureties in £100 each. Fielden, chairman; Messrs. Wood, Walker and Rawson, of Bradford, Messrs. John and Joshua Fielden of Todmorden, Mr. Stephens of Ashton, Mr. Wm. Taylor of Crompton, Mr. Richard Coblett of Maneboster and several members of the last of the decignation of the delegate of the last of the decignation of the delegate of the last of the decignation of the delegate of the last of the delegate of the delegate of the last of the delegate of the deleg was forthcoming, and Mr. Solomon left the court with his friends. MARYLEBONE.—ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUI-CIDE. -- Elizabeth Higgins, the wife of a wheelwright

> friend, Mr. Thomas Fielden, informs me that you was brought up on the heinous charge of having wish me to say a few words in reference to the po- attempted to murder her three children, of the respective ages of seven years, five years, and seven months, by drowning, and to terminate her own extation of the meaning of the Ten Hours Act. istence by the same means.—Ann West, 32, Oreashave observed with deep regret, that the Home street, Paddington, deposed that on Monday evening Secretary—representing her Majesty in the House of Commons—has already basely misrepresented our case. He is reported to have said, in answer Regent's Canal, she saw the prisoner on the towing the common of the c to a question from Lord Ashley, that he understood path, with the baby in her arms, and the other two both parties would be satisfied with the decision of children by her side. She lowered the baby gently the judges. Now, I am here without any hesitation to assert, that when Sir George Grey thus disgraced noise which a splash would have caused, and upon himself to please his masters—the cotton-lords—he witness observing this by looking between some knew that we had never agreed to take any thing then put another child into the canal in the same short of a really efficient Ten Hours Act, and that way, and having done that, she went in herself, if the judges did decide against us, that we were redirectly dragging the third child in with her. — Mr. solved never to rest until we had obtained the full Broughton: Did you hear any screaming from benefits for which we had been labouring for more either of them?—Witness: One of the children cried out "Father," and another "Help!" A ment, coming as it did from the best authority, was the House of Gommons—representing her most "For Gcd's sake, master, make haste, for there's gracious Majesty—dared to give utterance to that a woman and her children drowning." He pulled falsehood, he knew that he was telling an untruth to off his coat and hat, and was going to jump in, tunately succeeded in rescuing the prisoner and her rest of our opponents, with being very ignorant on family. At the doctor's to whom they had been the subject of law. We plead guilty—we are not taken and properly attended to, the first exlawyers—we are poor working men. We are told pressions used by the prisoner as soon as she was lawyers—we are poor working men. We are told that we ought to ask pardon of the cotton-lord magistrates, and I don't know what besides. To arms, and when she saw it she burst into a flood of tears .- J. Rollins a painter, living at 6, Devonshirestreet, Lisson-grove, stated that hearing loud cries for assistance, he hastened to the spot, and divest-John Russell's government; and we, poor ignorant ing himself of a portion of his upper clothing, at some persons on the bank, a boat came along which prevented him at the moment from seeking for the which they now call their Magna Charta—they believe so still. Without impugning the honour, or again swam out, in order to find the remaining one, other child. As soon, however, as it passed by he again, thinking that the case was hopeless, when his foot struck against something, and on putting his hand down as low as he could, he seized hold of the other child by its clothes, and got it out; it was then, to all appearance, dead.—The husband, who sat by the side of the bar, had in his arms one of the children, five years old, and who was so miraculously saved.—Mr. Sturt and Mr. Humby, surgeons, were examined, and they deposed to the dangerous condition in which the prisoner and two of her chil--we, the Ten Hours Bill men, having nothing to dren were when brought to them in a cab.—The prisoner said she had no questions to put to either of the witnesses, and stated that her husband's neglect and illtreatment had brought her into all the trouble; at the time of her attempting to drown herself and children her mind was in such a state that she knew not what she was about.-Mr. Broughton remarked impressively upon the heinous nature of the crime alleged against the prisoner, and said that he was bound to send her for trial; she would be brought up again next Wednesday; when, after the depositions had been taken down

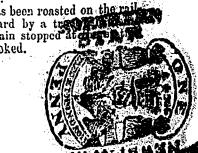
Assize Intelligence.

in due form and read over, she would be committed.

LANCASTER.

The commission for the northern division of Laneashire was opened on Saturday last, before Mr. Baron Rolfe and Mr. Baron Alderson. The business of the assize was resumed on Monday morning., Sending A Threatening Letter. — William Walker was charged with sending a threatening letter to John Willick Thompson in order to obtain money.-Mr. M'Oubray appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Whigham for the prisoner.-The prosecutor it appeared, is an attorney at Lancaster practising in the Insolvent Court, and the prisoner had been employed by him as his clerk. They separated on some misunderstanding, and the prisoner sent him in a bill of £11 for his services, which the prosecutor refused to pay; upon which the prisoner wrote to him a letter requiring his account to be settled by the following Saturday or he would proceed against him in the county court; and also stating he should not stop there, but it was his intention to indict him for perjury in an affidavit in the lesslyout Court stating the particulars which the Insolvent Court, stating the particulars which he should prove; but stating that if he would settle the prisoner's account he should not proceed against him. The prisoner afterwards did take proceedings in the county court, and obtained £5.-For the defence it was contended that this was not a threatening letter to extort money, but to obtain the payment of a debt.—His lordship in summing up said, whether the money were owing to the

Manslaughter,-Henry Glover was indicted for the manslaughter of Edward Latham, at Preston, on the 24th of Sep. last, -Mr James and Mr. Milne prosecuted; Mr. Monk defended the prisoner.—It appeared that the deceased was gardener to Mrs. Pedder, of Ashton Lodge, near Preston, and that on Sunday the 23rd of September last, he and a man named Alexander Giles had been in company together from noon to midnight going about to different public-houses in the neighbourhood of Preston, drinking. About twelve o'clock at night they went to a public-house called the Watering Trough, in Watery-lane, were they stayed some short time, and then left, in company with four other men who were strangers. After they had proceeded a little way down Watery-lane, Alexander



the Evangelist, Westminister, of debility, which was the result of an attack of Asiatic cholera six months before. Four nonagenarians died during the week, of whom three were women; the man died in the Goswell-street sub-district, at the advanced age of 99 years. The births during the week numbered 1,476. The mean height of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the week was 26.754 in. The mean temperature was 42 deg. 8 min. and exceeded the average of the same week in seven years by 6 deg. 9 min.; on Snnday it was 9 deg., and on Friday, 14 deg. 9 min. above the average. On Wednesday, when the mean temperature was 35 deg. 1 min., it was slightly below the average of FIRE AT GRAVESEND .- The Ship and Lobster

in the same week of last year was 27. The wife of a journeyman lamp maker, aged 60. died in St. John

Tavern, kept by Mr. Penryn, on the Sea Wall, was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. The house and adjoining buildings being constructed chiefly of wood, the flames spread very rapidly, so that none of the property in the house could be saved, the inmates having barely time to escape. The fire was discovered by the landlord's son about ten o'clock, but its cause was unknown. The landlord is said to be insured.

A New Bridge for Westminster.—It is stated that it has been determined to take down the present Houses of Parliament, in order to heighten the effect

MUNIFICENT FOUNDATION OF A RAGGED SCHOOL. Some short time back the friends of a Ragged School, who had fitted up one of the arches of the South-Western Railway, near Lambeth-walk, as a place of instruction for poor ragged children, applied

attacked by the animal, and was conveyed home with a fractured skull. On reaching the Bricklayers' Arms the beast seemed to pause, but the immense crowd of men, boys, and dogs that had followed son came up, and it resumed its career towards the Borough. Between the Bricklayers' Arms and the Town-hall no fewer than four persons were knocked down, and received such injuries that their immediste removal to Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital was considered necessary. On London-bridge the crowds of omnibuses and vehicles in the road forced the animal on the footway, and numbers unable to escape were knocked down. On reaching King William-street, the animal passed down Arthur-street, into Upper Thames-street, and Dyers' Hall Wharf, being open, rashed in, and was at length secured. It is not known to whom the beast belongs, and from the damage done it is supposed that it will

THE LATE FIRE IN LAMBETH.—The great distress into which nearly 100 young women in the employ of Messrs. Nickels and Co., India-rubber web manufacturers, have been plunged by this sad calamity has been mentioned in this journal. A subscription in aid of a fund for affording them some temporary assistance until Messrs. Nickels' premises are rebuilt has since been opened, and contributions have been solicited in various quarters. The appeal has been only partially responded to, and the amount in hand will hardly suffice to keep want from the threshhold of many deserving families during the next fortnight. An application was made among others to Mr. Sidney Herbert, and that gentleman in reply at once consented to place a certain number of the younger females on the list of emigrants, to be immediately

despatched to the colonies, under the auspicies of the society of which he is the founder. It is a magnificent fact, however, that on the question being put to the workwomen by a member of Messrs. Nickels' firm not one of the whole number would consent

A COMMON IN FLAMES, -On Monday evening between five and six o'clock information was received almost simultaneously at the various fire engine stations in town, that a tremendous fire was raging in the direction of Nine Elms, Vauxhall. The engines of the West of England and London Brigade were immediately ordered out, but whilst they were being horsed several persons arrived from the various bridges, describing the scene of conflagration as lying towards Battersea. The firemen having arrived at the Wandsworth-road they found the distant country source of our national wealth; at the same time George Douglas, who resided in the town land of illuminated to such an extent that they believed a we are bound to relieve the agriculturist from the tremendous fire was raging, but the exact locality great burdens that now so heavily press upon the completely puzzled them. Hundreds of men, on foot land, and with greater facilities afforded by the he wished to sell. One or two parties entered into and on horseback, were also hurrying towards the fire, when, on getting almost as far as Wandsworth, they were met by an express, bringing the intelligence that the cause of so much alarm was owing to
the furze on the common having been set on fire.
The firemen having learned that no house was near
returned with their engines to their stations. The person who brought the news informed the firemen

was exceedingly lofty, was of proportionate width. and extended from the front street as far as the water the number of our poor, employ our surplus popula- until last Sunday morning, when an outhouse conside. The place being filled with ship stores, some tion, and thereby render us a happy, a prosperous, taining farm implements, and convenient to Craig's of a most combustible character, great fears at one and a powerful nation." period were entertained for the safety of the conti-guous houses. With all possible expedition about nine land engines belonging to the London brigade, and that of the West of England Company attended. An abundant supply of water was soon obtained from the East London mains, from which several engines were set to work, under the direction of Mr. Braidwood. The fire by thattime had gained a fearful ascendancy, it having penetrated the flooring over the shop, and rushed up the staircase in one complete sheet of flame, doing some damage to every room in the spacious building. The firemen, by conveying the hose of three or four engines into the front warehouse, and

deliverance from captivity in the dangeons of the barque who had got on board during the collision, Industrial at Rome." It was at once known that were unfortunately drowned.

Industrial at Rome. It was at once known that were unfortunately drowned. Dr. Achilli, who had arrived in England the night before, was in the chapel.

Dr. Achilli attended a meeting of a newly-formed Bible society in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, which was held on Tuesday evening at the be enabled to read in their native language.

HORSES FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The he cargo.

The Provinces.

Horrible Drath. - Great consternation was

and on being extracted life was quite extinct.
COMMITTAL OF THREE MENFOR MANSLAUGHTER. -A revolving case of manslaughter has occurred recently at Tong, a village near Bradford, Yorkshire, The deceased is a married female named Margaret Daggan, aged about forty, and the mother of three where she resided, but apart from her family. Her where she resided, but apart from her faintly. Her last period of imprisonment for drunkeness terminated a few days ago, and when on her way home she called at a public-house at Tong, where in the comformer habit, left the house in company with some of the party at a late hour, and her dead body (still warm) was next morning found in an adjacent field. She had been brutally ill-treated, and perished from cold during the night. Three of the men, named John Coates, George Coates, and Richard Farrar, who reside in the locality, were afterwards apprehended, and brought before the magistrates at Bradby 7, though the number who died of this complaint ford on a charge of murder, but the medical testimony ascribing death, not to the external marks of violence, but to exposure to the cold, they were committed to York assizes for manslaughter.

St. Helen's Savings Bank. - The amount realised at the three days, sale of the furniture, carriage, stock, &c., of Mr. John Johnson, is within £36 of the valuation put upon them prior to the sale-about £760 was realised. There are about 30 pass-books yet to be brought in for examination. It is said that upwards of £13,200 is now proved to be deficient.
There is no business going on at the bank, nor is it likely to be open for some time. The report as to Mr. Johnson's death at Kirkdale is not true.

THE AYLESBURY SAVINGS BANK.—The secretary to the bank, Mr. J. Jones, by whom Stratton was the treasurer the sum of £500 to meet any claims which may be made upon him, and to which he may be legally liable in consequence of the dishonesty of his clerk. The trustees have just concluded their investigation into the affairs of the bank, and they have ascertained, after a careful examination of the depositors' books, and comparing them with the health and the sum of £1,000 naving been offered by Mr. Purdon, the sum of £1,000 naving been offered by means of forging the names of the depositors to receip's, by direct appropriation of the moneys entrusted to him, and by filling up blank cheques, after they were signed, to double and treble the amount recoursed by the 3required by the depositors, is £1,068. It is fully expected, although not one fraction may be hoped for from Stratton, who has arrived in New York with The new structure is to be low and straight, supported by gothic arches. Plans for the erection of first-class detached, or semi detached houses, forming a line of streets up to Buckingham Palace. have, it is also said, been approved of.

Municipant Foundation of a Baccer Square and the manual raining, that the whole amount of his defalcation will be made up by Mr. Jones and the trustees and managers of the bank, so that no loss will ultimately accrue to the poor people whom he has so basely plundered. The money, which was standing in the name of Stratton at the bank, has been approved of.

Municipant Foundation of a Baccer Square and the claim amount of his and military authorities of the city of Limerick have been kept on the qui vive by the apprehension of an outbreak on the part of the unemployed labourers, who had made several demonstrations with the object, as they stated, of procuring work or bread. On been claimed by his mother and the labeling and military authorities of the city of Limerick have been kept on the qui vive by the apprehension of an outbreak on the part of the unemployed labourers, which was standing in the name of Stratton at the bank, has been claimed by his mother and the labeling and military authorities of the city of Limerick have been kept on the qui vive by the apprehension of an outbreak on the part of the unemployed labourers, which was standing in the name of Stratton at the bank, has been claimed by his mother and the labeling and military authorities of the city of Limerick have been kept on the qui vive by the apprehension of an outbreak on the part of the unemployed labourers, which was structure in the part of the city of Limerick have been kept on the city of Limer his wife and family, that the whole amount of his

thrown down and dreadfully injured. In the New was thus given away at the vestry, in sums of 10s. M. Carthy, the man arrested by constable Nash for appearance, bearing the marks of eleven pitchfork cross the wide ocean, and seek a home in a distant

A FAMILY OF THIEVES.—LIVERPOOL.—On the 15th inst. a boy eight years of age, was charged with robbing the till of Mr. M'Donald, of Greenland-street. The case was fully proved. This is the sixth time the prisoner has been in custody. His brother, aged nine years old, has been eight times in custody. Another brother, fourteen years of age, has been seventeen times in custody and twelve times committed. His father was tried at the October sessions and committed for three months; and an aunt has also been in custody. The only resource of the ree, and Killyon (three towns on Mr. Robert Casfamily appears to be that of thieving. Mr. Rushton | sidy's estate,) being accompanied by a large constascarcely knew what to do with the prisoner, and de-

THE MACKEREL FISHERY. - PLYMOUTH. - The season hitherto has proved very unprofitable. There from the homes where they and their fathers dwelt are above 100 east country and 130 west country boats on the Plymouth station, and not one of these. unfortunately, has yet taken sufficient fish to pay for the cost of provisions only for the season, say £160 These boats, with the nets and gear, are worth on an of Williams, three semales and one male, who was average, from £350 to £400, and carry some seven, eight, nine, and ten hands each : so that the total value of the beats approaches £80,000, and total number of men employed 3,000. By this time last year they had cleared all the season expenses, and had secured handsome balances, which were subsequently greatly increased. One boat, in 1848, in one mination scene is also given by a correspondent of night, caught above two lasts, of 20,000 each, which realised £140. The tempestaous winter has been sadly against the poor fishermen, but, irrespective of this, the fish have not "struck" upon the coast, and have been what is termed "spotted," or in patches only, and those wide apart. Several of the east country boats are going up the channel, to the Isle of Wight, Worthing, &c., where there are more

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH ESSEX. - Mr. John Laurie, who formerly filled the office of Sheriff of rate struggle, she received a severe wound in the London and Middlesex, has recently put forth an head, which, I am informed, laid her senseless on London and Middlesex, has recently put forth an address to the electors of South Essex, in which he offers himself as a candidate for their suffrages, whenever a vacancy occurs. Mr. Laurie sums up his political principles as follows :- "Whilst parties are struggling to carry out their views of Freetrade and Protection, it becomes the well-wisher of his country to avoid extremes, and by careful investigation support the mercantile and manufaclandlords the farmer need not then fear competition with all the world. I have ever been a firm ally, he sold it to one James Craig, who lives in the supporter of the Established Church, which I wish townland above-named, who gave Douglas £5 for his dent Conservative, if called to Parliament, you will last, and shortly after a threatening notice, of which that upwards of three quarters of a mile in extent of find me easy of access, residing amonst you, attent the following is a copy, was left at his door :—" For that upwards of three quarters of a mile in extent of the furze was in flames.

Destructive Fire at Wapping.—On Monday night, shortly after eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Brewer and Co., the ship chandlers and sail makers, carrying on basiness at 310, Wapping High-street. The building, which was exceedingly lofty, was of proportionate width.

THE FIRE AT EXETER.—On Saturday last Mr. Foote was committed for trial at the next assizes in morning. He raised an alarm immediately, but-March, on a charge of having set fire to the premises in Queen-street, lately occupied by him; and it was intimated to him that the magistrates would decline to accept bail.

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.—Petitions from the electors of the borough of Kidderminster against the return of Mr. John Best, on the ground of bribery and corruption, are under the consideration of the committee on controverted elections.

landed at this port, last week, by a fishing smack, having been picked up in the North Sea, floating on before R. A. Gordon, Esq., J.P., of Dundonald, who two or three into the private entrance, were enabled having been picked up in the North Sea, floating on to cut off the further progress of the flames; but a small piece of wreck, and from his statement it issued a warrant for the apprehension of two men, nearly three hours clapsed before the fire was wholly appears that he belonged to the brig Anne Maria, of extinguished. The damage done is very considerable, and from South Shields, for London, with coals, arrested on suspicion of being the guilty parties. I amos Daley extinguished. The damage done is very considerable, but fortunately the firm was insured. How the fire began could not be ascertained.

Dr. Achilli.—At the Episcopal Chapel, West street. St. Giles's, on Sunday last, before reading the General Thanksgiving, the officiating minster person desires to return thanks to Almighty God for person desires to return thanks to Almighty God for deliverance from continuous process.

and from South Shields, for London, with coals, and from South Shields, for London, with the guilty partics.

Shipwrack And P. Rogers.

Shipwrack And P. Rogers, Shipwrack An

MAKING A CHURCH RATE.—EXTRAORDINARY PRO| CEEDINGS AT TIVERTON.—On Monday last, a vestry |
| Inceting was held at the Old Church, for the purpose of making a church rate, but on several of the |
| You are blaming men that knows nothing of last supposed that she must have drifted on to the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last supposed that she must have drifted on the last suppose pose of making a church rate, but on several of the your affairs. You may let your brother, Francis inhabitants proceeding to the vestry to discuss the Watson, know that he will soon be either in heaven Music Hall, Sore-street, Bedford-square. He proposed a resolution, which was carried unanimously, to find the meeting a very small, but "very select" judgment day as to escape from us. He need not posed a resolution, which was carried manimously, to find the meeting a very small, but "very select" judgment day as to escape from us. He need not affirming that in consequence of the energy and one; in fact, a hole and corner meeting, composed look for any mercy to be given to him. No more at activity of the Roman Catholic church it was desiractivity of the Roman Catholic church, it was desirable to send copies of the scriptures to all parts of the chair, who very coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who very coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who very coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who very coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who very coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who very coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who very coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who very coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who very coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who were coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who were coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who were coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who were coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who were coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who were coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who were coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who were coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair, who were coolly informed the said inhaction between the chair. world, in order that the people of each nation might bitants that there was no necessity for consulting with this unfortunate affair, in addition to those we the enabled to read in their native language. powers conferred them, they-2. c., the select vestry justice to the parties who have been arrested on sus-

and prepared to abide the consequences.—Western | THE Most Rev. Archbishop Slattery, of Cashel

Times.

The Truck System in South Wales.—A correspondent, under the signature of "A Welsh College", who writes to the following effect:—"This abominable system has been to a great extent adopted in these districts, especially in the counties in investigating a charge of a letter to his nock, urging them not to frequent or encourage the new colleges, on the ground that they have been condemned in the prescripts of the Roman propaganda.

The Court of Chancery was occupied on Monday in investigating a charge of a letter to his nock, urging them not to frequent or encourage the new colleges, on the ground that they have been condemned in the prescripts of the Roman propaganda.

The Court of Chancery was occupied on Monday in investigating a charge of a very singular nature, and the prescripts of the Roman propaganda.

Richards, Chief Commissioner, and Dr. Longfield and Mr. Hargrave, his colleagues. It being at the discretion of the commissioners to dispose of lands either by private contract or public auction, as they might deem advisable, and it being considered that full prices would be obtained in the present instance, the sale took place by private contract. The protection of the commissioners to dispose of lands and in that case the Prime Minister deserved it. After some further observations, Mr. O'Connell announced the rent to be £20 6s. 8d., and said that a few weeks ago he feared he would have to intimate that the association could not go on, but he was not prepared to address them at a few weeks ago he feared he would have to intimate that the association could not go on, but he was agreeably disappointed.

John Russell, for it was not often he gave them the to them a measure in protection, proving the manifest negligence and carclessness of their health and lives by their employers.

Mr. R. Archer seconded the resolution, by observing that he was not prepared to address them at a few weeks ago he feared he would have to intimate that the association could not go on, but he was agreeably disappointed.

The province of the fee-simple of all is turned in miners, he was still willing to do so. In the matter perty for sale was part of the fee-simple estate of Mr. D'Arcy, in the county of Westmeath, and was agreeably disappointed. Sold in two lots. Lot No. 1.—The lands of Rath-breathless anxiety to the new lots. brack, containing twenty-four acres Irish plantation measure, in the possession of Mr. Purdon, at a yearly rent of £39 14s. 10d., being about £1 15s. per acre. The sum of £1,000 having been offered by Mr. Purnow also become owner of the fee simple of his holding. The sum he paid was £1,000, being over twenty-seven years' purchase."

THREATENED EMBUTE IN LIMERICK .- The civil been claimed by his mother, and the claim appearing clear and strightforward, the amount has been handed over to her by the managers.

The Rent of Land.—A small farm at Bathley, handed over to her by the managers.

THE RENT OF LAND.—A small farm at Bathley, near Newark, belonging to one of the Newark charities (Lilly's) was let on the 31st ult, at a higher in other quarters of the city the mayor thought it receives the city of the city the mayor thought it receives the city of the city the mayor thought it receives the city of place of instruction for poor ragged children, applied to Mr. Beaufoy, the eminent distiller, of South Lambeth, to subscribe towards a fund to erect a suitable edifice. Mr. Beaufoy so far compiled with their request that, at his sole expense, he has erected, in Doughty-street, Lambeth, at a cost of upwards of 1,230 square yards, calculated to afford ample room for the instruction of 1,000 children. A Fukrous Bullock.—On Monday a bullock have away from the herd to which it belonged, near Greenwich, and proceeded at a furious rate toward the metropolis, knocking down every body who attempted to impede its progress. Near the New Cross turrppike, Mrs. Annan, of Pecklam, was thrown down and draeffully injured. In the New Land was not and the following and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £50. Near the new to she was the following and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £50. Sum of the processing the near of the next such that she could be distributed amongst the poor in sheets and blankets: Cross turrppike, Mrs. Annan, of Pecklam, was thrown down and draeffully injured. In the New Land and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £50. Near the new Land and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £50. Near the new Land and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £50. Near the new Land and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £50. Near the new Land and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £50. Near the new Land and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £50. Near the new Land and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £50. Near the new Land and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £50. Near the new Land was not the city the nanyor thought it not the city the nayor thought it not have the city the nayor thought it not ha threwn down and dreadully injured. In the New Kent-road a row of stalls, seven in number, were levelled and their contents destroyed, the owners being much injured. In the Old Kent-road, a Mr. Armstrong, of No. 11, Harlingen Terrace, was standing the vigilance of the police several shops were broken into and plundered of a portion of their contents. On several gates and doorways the words blood or bread" were written in large characters in chalk, which the police assiduously effaced.

EVICTIONS. - A correspondent of the Limerick Reporter, writing from Birr, Feb. 12th, gives the following particulars of some recent extermination in the King's County:—"On the 11th of last menth (January,) Mr. Cuff, sub-sheriff for the King's County, proceeded to the lands of Cullawn, Bullinbulary force under Sub-Inspector Coe, of the Frank. searcely knew what to do with the prisoner, and desired to be furnised with the facts relative to this sired to be furnised with the facts relative to this ford district, and being met there by Mr. Cassidy "family compact" from the bridewell authorities.

The Mackerel Fishery. — Plymouth. — The less than six hours 125 human beings were driven for ages past. Of these seventy-nine were, I understand, ejected out for good and all, the remainder being let in as caretakers at one penny per week. Amongst the seventy-nine were a family of the name lying in a bed of fever. Such was the commiseration felt for poor Williams, that all the bystanders wept bitterly. Mr. Coe (the police officer-a humane man) was moved to pity, he extended the hand of charity to the poor sufferers."

The following account of an incident in an exterthe Limerick Reporter :- "BORRISOLEIGH, FEB. 14, 1850.—Tuesday, two special bailiffs, under the warrants of the sub-sheriff, with four others, entered the lands of Rathleasty, the property of Mr. Thomas Fogarty Cahill, to eject and take possession of the houses and six acres of land, held by the Widow Connors and three children. The poor widow seeing the messengers of woe enter her once happy home, gave all sorts of resistance in the shape of throwing fire, boiling water, &c., on them; and, after a despethe ground, but she was ultimately evicted, and is

now under the care of Dr. W. Pinchin. THREATENING NOTICES .- We regret to state that. in addition to the crime of incendiarism, which has lately manifested itself in this hitherto peaceable county, we have to add that of serving threatening notices. A case of this kind has just been reported to us; and the following are the particulars in refe-George Douglas, who resided in the town land of Ballylisbreden, parish of Dundonald, had two acres dwelling house, was discovered by the servant-boy, to be on fire, between three and four o'clock in the and we regret to be obliged to state it, for it is the worst feature in the case—not one of his neighbours came forward to assist him in extinguishing the flames. The police stationed at Dundonald were sent for; and, in a very short time, constable Hicks and the party under his command arrived on the spot; but, although they used every exertion, the outhouse and the implements it contained were all consumed. They succeeded, however, in preventing the flames spreading, as it was at one time feared RAMSGATE.—A seaman named John Hunter was they would do, to the dwelling house. On Monday

has addressed a letter to his flock, urging them not

appears, had been committed for two months imprisonment for absconding from the Chard Union, prisonment for absconding from the Chard Union, prisonment for absconding from the Chard Union able exceptions, the iron masters and companies who, it was alleged, had procured the appointment able exceptions, the iron masters and companies will only pay their workmen at shops, where the cashier, who pays their wages, immediately receives back the greater part of the amount for goods of an inferior quality and exorbitant price, which can only be refused at the risk of discharge. It would be better for the workman to have fifteen shillings forward in the master's office, and that he took a great state of speculation has been invoked, resulting in

> the jury without agreeing to a verdict,
> THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION. — This body met on
> Monday at Conciliation Hall, Mr. C. Ryan in the FIRST SALE BY THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.— The Freeman's Journal states that
>
> MISSIONERS.—The Freeman's Jou The first sale and conveyance of landed property in for their consideration was that for the relief of the reland, under the operation of the act of last ses- poor, and he was happy to see that Lord J. Russell sion, took place on the 14th inst., at the buildings in which the sittings of the court are held, at No. 14, Henrietta-street, before the Right Ilon. Baron poor it was not often he said a good word for Lord Richards, Chief Commissioner, and Dr. Longfield John Russell, for it was not often he gave them the

For the present the attention of all is turned in north, where old privileges and customs peculiar to out a dissentient.

vember last.

Another inquest has been held in Clare, in a case of starvation, for want of out-door relief. The case tion on equal terms with those parties afore mentook place in the union of Ennistymon, and the verdict was "died from starvation, in consequence of necessity of some power stepping in between them

BRUTAL MURDER,-An inquest was held on Saturday last at Mountprospect on the body of a boy named Patrick Hall. The following were the chief

SHIPWRECKS.

WRECKS ON THE WELSH COAST .- The late gales have been most disastrous to the shipping along the coasts; and, in addition to the recorded disasters, it is feared, from the portions of wreck which have come ashore in various localities, that other shipwrecks have occurred. We regret to state that cluded a most brilliant address by seconding the there is every reason to believe that a large vessel resolution, which was carried by acclamation. has been wrecked on the Laugharne Sands, as the Mochras, has been lost on the Patches, near the meeting and unanimously adopted. Aberystwith, and all hands have perished. Some of

Collision at Sea .- A collision of a most alarm-

ing character, involving the loss of two valuable vessels, was reported on Monday at Lloyds, as having occurred on the night of the 14th inst., the circumstances of which render it remarkable that effaced from his memory. With regard to the the loss of life was not greater. Both vessels were subject matter on which they had (at immense sales). English traders—one the Floridian, a large barque, 300 tons burthen, belonged to Newcastle, the other was a brigantine, the Helen, belonging to Dumfries, from Lisbon, bound to Leith, both heavily laden. It was between eleven and twelve o'clock when the accident happened, the spot lat. 45.58, lon. 8, west. There was a heavy sea running, the wind was N.W. by N. in violent squalls, and the night exceedingly dark. The Floridian was under closed reefed topsails, as was also the case with the Helen, and both, it is asserted, had a "good look out," yet it appears neither of the vessels was seen until the very mo- no redress could come from that quarter. The ment they came in contact. The force they came together was truly tremendous. The Helen foundered almost instantly after, her crew having barely time to clamber away from the wreck into the Floridian, which seemed in the same condition. Her hull was cut down to the water's edge, and it was not expected she could outlive the night. One of the Helen's crew perished in attempting to gain the Floridian. By incessant working at the pumps briefly glanced at the pumps briefly gla both crews managed to keep the vessel from sinking, but still the water gained in the hold, and it of Commons, and urged the necessity of their en- tion has been greatly wasted by epidemics; and in became evident that there was no chance of saving franchisement before justice would be accorded her, and that in a few hours she would follow the them, concluding an excellent address, which was hauled in the net of the recruiting sergeant. fate of the Helen. Very fortunately on the morning of the 15th her perilous situation was observed by the schooner Victoria, which bore down to her aid, and the master succeeded in taking off the wreck the crews of both vessels. The Floridian disappeared under water in the course of an hour after. Their loss and cargo is calculated at up-

wards of £17,000. THE CALEB GRIMSHAW .- The Liverpool Albion re ports the arrival of five of the survivors of this illwholly unprovided to meet the necessities of their position. Messrs. Grimshaw, with laudable kindness, have granted to the little band free passage to emigration. We have received the following document, however, and we insert it in the hope of attracting some slight assistance from the public in answer to the appeal which we believe is about to be made to them: "I. the undersigned, do hereby certify that the bearer hereof, James Daley, was sent to this port by John Squire Minchm, Esq., British Vice-consul at Fayal, as a British subject. saved from the American ship Caleb Grimshaw, England, under the instructions of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasuy. Given under

wreck, two Welsh bibles, with the captain's name inscribed in one, and a hymn book containing the

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament relative to a system of Government inspection of mines.

At the appointed hour Mr. A. Stoves was called upon to preside, and after a few brief remarks he called upon Mr. W. Thirkwell to move the first building for several seconds. resolution as follows:—"That events which have lately transpired have given an increased importance be better for the workman to have fifteen shillings a week at his own disposal, than a pound under these restrictions. Frequently these shops are so crowded, that the workmen's wives, with infants in their arms—perhaps after having been obliged to leave home without breakfast—fainting with exhaustion and fatigue—have to wait for hours to be served, and to submit to the insults of the shop-keepers. Care is taken to keep just beyond the operation of the Anti-Truck Act, in these oppressive pages, alike unfair to the honest tradesmen of tried, terminated on Saturday in the discharge of energetic address, called attention to the workholes and that he took a small house in the master's office, and that he took a small house in the outskirts of Dublin as an ostensive breadth of coal works. But in thus opening the valuable treasures of the earth little regard has been given to the providing of a sufficiently healthy atmosphere for the workmen, hence the spirit of speculation has been invoked, resulting in an extensive breadth of coal works. But in thus opening the valuable treasures of the earth little regard has been given to the providing of a sufficiently healthy atmosphere for the workmen, hence the spirit of speculation has been invoked, resulting in an extensive breadth of coal works. But in thus opening the valuable treasures of the earth little regard has been given to the providing of a sufficiently healthy atmosphere for the workmen, hence the spirit of speculation has been invoked, resulting in an extensive breadth of coal works. But in thus opening the valuable treasures of the earth little regard has been given to the providing of a sufficient to the resulting in a very sufficient to the sufficient has been invoked, resulting in an extensive breadth of coal works. But in thus opening the valuable treasures of the earth little regard has been given to the providing of a sufficient to the valuable treasures of the coal works. sive usages, alike unfair to the honest tradesmen of the district, and unjust to the workmen."

It districts that the honest tradesmen of the district, and unjust to the workmen."

It districts that the honest tradesmen of the jury without agreeing to a verdict.

It districts that the honest tradesmen of the jury without agreeing to a verdict. men who had few opportunities of obtaining know-ledge, who indeed could not obtain a like amount of intelligence which the other portion of the working classes of this country could command, especially those who lived in large towns, and who had immense facilities for those acquirements which serve to elevate man to his proper position, yet they (the miners) were steadily improving, and he hoped the day was not far distant when the importance of the miner would not be so generally overlooked, and when the Legislature would not hesitate to accord to them a measure of protection, providing against the manifest negligence and carelessness of their

miners, he was still willing to do so. In the matter breathless anxiety to the new landlord and tenant now before them he must say that there did exist measure of the government, on which so much of an imperative necessity for some remedy for so the future prosperity and internal tranquillity of this country must depend; and there is much reason to fear that even such a measure as will be received as commensurate with the enormous evils to remove. a boon in the rest of Ireland, will go but little way Mr. Archer concluded an excellent address by to allay the discontent of the tenant farmers in the seconding the resolution, which was carried with-

Mr. II. FAWCETT moved the second resolution as The question at issue between the Marquis of follows:—"That whereas the Legislature have The question at issue between the Marquis of Hertford and his tenantry has attracted a good deal of attention in Ireland, and the result of the deputation which waited recently on his lordship, has been looked to with interest. His lordship in his formal reply to the deputation states that he will make a reduction of fifteen per cent. on the rents the Marquis of follows:—"That whereas the Legislature have about the overweight. For the sixpence per day which the masters have given the men, they have raised the coals in Glasgow market two shillings the waggon; and it will thus be seen that the masters that he will make a reduction of fifteen per cent. on the rents the Legislature have about the overweight. For the sixpence per day which the masters have given the men, they have raised the coals in Glasgow market two shillings the waggon; and it will thus be seen that the masters that he will thus be seen that the men are getting one shilling and sixpence, while the men are getting one shilling and sixpence, while the men are getting sixpence. make a reduction of fifteen per cent. On the rents due the 1st of November last, provided they are paid up by the 5th of April; and that he will issue to those who may not be able to clear off arrears, tickets for draining, at the rate of £2 or £3 per tickets for draining, at the rate of £2 or £3 per tickets for draining, at the rate of £2 or £3 per tickets, and which have been attended with some cases, thirty per cent., on the rents due No-

being turned out of the workhouse, and getting no and their employers, who invariably paid no regard to the unhealthiness of the places where they had to the unhealthiness of the places where they had to work, and consequently the miners were exposed order was the formation of a union, on the part of

> so far removed from public investigation, and who were so oppressed and tyrannised over by the employers that they dare not complain? Yes, fellowworkmen, (exclaimed Mr. Bird.) it is just, it is imperatively essential that our lives be better protected, and if we persevere and press forward our claims we shall obtain that measure of relief which will at least mitigate our sufferings. Mr. Bird con-

MR. J. FAWCETT moved that the following petition, bow of a fine ship, apparently of about 500 tons founded on the foregoing resolutions, be adopted burthen, with a female figurehead, has been washed and forwarded for presentation to both Houses of ashore. The stern of a boat, with the name Mary M'Queeney, of Pool, Isaac Seaman, master, has also the people whether the particular statements in the come ashore, and it is supposed to belong to the above wreck. The Thetis, from Newport to Limerick, has been wrecked in Cardigan-bay, and only two persons have been saved out of a crew of petition, and by taking every pains to make each thirteen men. The smack Catherine, of Port section of it well understood, moved its adoption. Madoc, David Evans, master, from Newport, for which being seconded by H. FAWCETT, was put to bronze, ornamented with enamel and beads, and if

the Bristol and Welsh steamers had upwards of Reynolds, Editor of the Political Instructor, &c., to not of later manufacture than the very commencethree feet of water in their cabins during the gale | the meeting, which gave that gentleman a very gratifying reception.

meeting so large a body of the industrious northcountry miners, and he must assure them that their crifice of time and money,) met that day to talk made. It seems clear that it did not come origiabout, he must inform them that his attention had for a long time been directed to those fearful catastrophies. He had not blinked the question, but had the Post-office, that mails will be made up on the published, at various times in the Miscellany, his evening of February 23rd for Madeira, to be conthoughts and opinions upon that question, and he veyed by her Majesty's sloep Sphynx, which will must now repeat that it is a scandal and a disgrace to our Legislature in not attending to the petitions and complaints of the miners upon this subject. He had himself observed the mode of conducting coroners' inquests, and he did not hesitate to say that government (continued Mr. Reynolds) were the proper parties who ought to take the measure up, and who could, if they chose, give a measure of of aldermen has proclaimed, with beat of drum, an relief that would be quite as effective as that which ordinance wherein every father of a family and was obtained on the Continent, and which was admitted to have exercised a powerful influence in florins, to set down on a list all the males, from doubt would be opposed to the miners in the House followed by several rounds of applause, and the most hearty cheers from the assembled multitude.

connected with this business. the following members of parliament: Mr. T. S. | their expiring energies in vain and childish pursuits fated ship, which it will be recollected was destroyed by fire, and proceeds to state that they have reached Liverpool almost entirely destitute, and are miners in their attempts to obtain legislative in-spection of collieries; and likewise to Mr. Reynolds, for his kindness in visiting them, after which New York; but much more is required to place the proceedings were closed, and each colliery, with their banners unfurled, wended their way to their several homes, evidently delighted with the day's

Lecture Room, Nelson-street, Newcastle, at seven o'clock in the evening, when that gentleman delivered a most animated and soul-stirring address, on the social condition of the working classes of this country, and particularly the hard lot of the miner, which was destroyed by fire off these islands on her who had to hew out, or to excavate from the bowels way from Liverpool to New York, and that he has been relieved by me and provided with a passage to was the mainspring of all our wealth and account the same productive veins of iron ore (pyrites) was the mainspring of all our wealth and account that the hard lot of the miner, cently, we understand, directed the prosecution of the earth, that mineral, which, without a doubt, at Penny Well, outside this city, and a contract has was the mainspring of all our wealth and account the same productive veins of iron ore (pyrites). was the mainspring of all our wealth and greatness, was the mainspring of all our wealth and greatness, already been entered into for that purpose. It is and the happiness and comfort enjoyed at our own firesides. Let (exclaimed Mr. Reynolds) but the and obtained. We should hope that the capitalists my hand, and at St. Michael's, the 21st of January, miner shut up his shop, and see how soon all other of Limerick will co-operate in every way possible. my hand, and at 55. Interior, the Majesty's Consul for 1850. Thomas C. Hunt, her Majesty's Consul for shops must be closed. Let but the miners stay the the Azores." The names of the individuals are—pick, and soon your mighty steamers, which glides will they be for the next seven years. The slate will they be for the next seven years. The slate so swiftly through the waves, will come to a stand; our manufactories will be stopped, and the whole communication by railway cut off. The men who are were, we believe, first opened by Mr. Collett, and were, we believe, first opened by Mr. Collett, and were the last ten years have in themselves furnished thus of the greatest importance to the whole nation, for the last ten years have in themselves furnished are treated with the greatest amount of contempt and contumely by their masters and the govern- which Mr. Collett has assisted to develope the rement, and denied a protection for their lives, when sources of this country."

Following such dangerous employment. Mr. Reynolds then alluded to the care and attention bestowed upon the mining population of France, Bel- tions recently made in connexion with this subject: gium, and other continental governments, and contrasted the results of such care, as exhibited in the parties desirous of having the ceremony performed continued kindred feeling always prevalent, between the employers and employed in those countries; and dwelt in the district of the British Consulate at which also had been productive of a diminished per centage of accidents, although mines had consi-

a recent date, when the matter becoming too noto-A general public meeting of the Miners of Northumberland and Durham took place on Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Durham took place on Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Poslica and Shadon's Hill, on Saturday last, February 16th, for the purpose of adopting t

Mr. Joseph Fawcett, a miner, then recited the "Miner's Dream," a descriptive poem of the deplorable effects of an explosion; written expressly for the miners, by J. P. Robson, of this town. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Reynolds. which ended the business of the meeting; and in an extensive breadth of coal works. But in thus which it is but justice to add, that every one pre-opening the valuable treasures of the earth little sent manifested the highest delight, and evinced the greatest pleasure at the visit of that gentleman. who had come so great a distance to cheer them on, and add a ray of hope that the miner might look forward to a day, when his condition would receive that attention which it so clearly deserved.

TUE HOLYTOWN MINERS. The miners of Holytown district held their weekly

the miners of Holytown district neighbor weekly delegate meeting on Saturday, the 16th instant, which was attended by delegates from Woodhall, Cambrae, Motherwell, Legbranick, Chapel-hill, Stevenson, &c. The business was gone through with the weekly which has change to signife which has change to be the weekly the wee the same spirit which has characterised the proceedings of the men in this part for some years. It was announced that the next district delegate meeting would be held in the Masons' Lodge, Holytown, on Saturday, the 23d inst., and that a delegate meeting would be held at William M'Nie's, Park-head, near Glasgow, on the 25th inst. The miners of this part of Scotland have had another proof of the necessity of union, not only among the miners, but in all other trades. In Lanarkshire, it is generally considered that the wages of the miners are regulated by the price of iron; but the price of pig iron has been up for a long time back, and yet the masters never offered an advance until the miners re-commenced their union. The masters, with the exception of two in the Holytown district, have given sixpence per day advance. Every miner is aware that when an advance is made, it is not the masters but the public who pay it. For instance: the masters are paying the men in this part three shillings per waggon, not including the dross or small, which the masters get for nothing. The men send out twenty-six cwts. of coals to the waggon, and the masters sell twenty-four ewts. to the waggon in the market, for which they get nine shillings, never speaking

THE STONEMASONS' STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir.—We, the causeway stone-dressers, of Dancing Cairn, near Aberdeen, lately employed by Mr. Manuel, and now on strike, request the favour of your columns, to disabuse the minds of the London paving authorities, and others concerned in the business, as to the cause of our strike, we having good reason for concluding that our case is mis

to continual danger, and what was worse, let what the employers to reduce wages. Mr. Manuel, our will happen to a man when following his work he late employer, acted as chairman. A reduction of

We remain, Sir, yours respectfully, THE CAUSEWAY STONE-DRESSERS. Dancing Cairn, near Aberdeen.

DESTRUCTION OF BISHOP'S ROCK LIGHTHOUSE OFF SCILLY .- Amongst the various disasters which occurred in the gale of the 5th inst. we have to record the total destruction of the bishop's Rock Lighthouse, off Scilly, situated about ten miles westward of the Land's-end. The lighthouse was in progress of erection by Mr. Douglas for the corporation of Trinity House. On the Tuesday night it was standing, and on the following morning not a trace of its existence was visible. The lighthouse was formed of cast-iron columns, braced and stayed with wrought-iron rods. It would have been upwards of 120 feet high, being twenty feet higher than the Edystone.—Penzance Gazette.
Curious Remu.—The Duke of Devonshire on his which came into his Grace's hands, we believe, with the property of the Boyles, Earls of Cork. It is of the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. G. W. M. does) to the eighth or ninth century, it is certainly ment of the twelfth century, the reign of Henry I. It has been privately seen by not a few Irish anti-MR. REYNOLDS said that he had great pleasure in quaries, who are of opinion that it is of the workmanship of that country; and the Duke has kindly consented to its exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries in London, on an early occasion, in order to ascertain the decision of that learned body as to its precise age, and the part of the world where it was

> nally from Italy.—Globe. MAIL FOR MADEIRA .- A notice has been issued at sail from Devonport after the arrival of the London post on the morning of Feb. 24. Letters for Madeira will be liable to a postage of 1s. 10d. the half ounce, and so on; and newspapers to the charge of 2d. each. All letters and newspapers intended to be sent by this vessel must be specially addressed,

> "By her Majesty's sloop Sphynx."
> TARNOW, GALICIA, JAN. 28.—The Tarnow board householder is obliged, under penalty of twenty-five recruitment is demanded. Since 1846 the popula-

ENGLISH ENTERPRISE IN IRELAND .- It is almost with a feeling of mortification that one constantly It was then agreed that, in order to carry out the reads in the Irish journals such statements as folbjects embraced in the petition, that a committee low. Why is it that the vast industrial resources of not less than five persons (miners), be elected, and of Ireland are left, it would seem, to the sole dethat each member contribute one penny per fort- velopement of strangers to the soil? Is it that the night if necessary, towards bearing the expense spirit of honourable enterprise among Irishmen is altogether crushed by faction, and that they The meeting then recorded their sincere thanks to have for once and all made up their minds to waste English and Scotch shopkeepers make rapid fortunes in Dublin, while the "natives" can scarce keep body and soul together; and here is another instance of what may be achieved by industry and perseverance when properly directed:-" During the last winter (says the Repeal Limerick Examiner one hundred men were employed by Mr. Collett in exploring the lead lodes, near the Shannon, above The miners being desirous to learn more from Mr. Reynolds, a public meeting was convened in the Kllaloe; and above £500 was expended in the work. Mr. Collett is the well-known enterprising Englishman who has been extensively engaged in mining operations in this country, He has since transferred his staff to the county of Galway, near Gort. where the lead ore is more valuable. He has requarries of Killaloe, worked under the superinten-

ENGLISH MARRIAGES IN PARIS.—The following consular notice has been issued respecting the altera--"By the new regulations it is required that the at the British embassy, as heretofore, shall have derably increased in those countries, with the riage, such notice to be suspended in the consular non-interference of our government in like matters; office during seven successive days if the marriage and which resulted in constant bickerings between is to be solemnised by license, or twenty-one suc-A Saug Berth in the Church.—The following the owners of the pit and the workmen, and the in- cessive days if the marriage is to be selemnised tempting offer, addressed to clergymen of the excased number and extent of the sacrifice of human without license. The fees on these marriages are advertisement in the columns of a contemporary:— then related an historical aneodote, showing how ing and suspending notice; 10s. for every marriage

powers conferred them, they—z. c., the select vestry | Justice to the parties who have been arrested on sus-should make a church rate themselves, and col-picion, we forbear mentioning them.—Northern Whig. advertisement in the columns of a contemporary:—the related an historical anecdote, showing how producing £252 per annum, to be sold. Present the fax of one shilling per chaldron, payable to the parties who have been arrested on sus-divertisement in the columns of a contemporary:—then related an historical anecdote, showing how producing £252 per annum, to be sold. Present the fax of one shilling per chaldron, payable to the was cut short by the vestry, who declared them, they—z. c., the select vestry | Justice to the parties who have been arrested on sus-divertisement in the columns of a contemporary:—then related an historical anecdote, showing how producing £252 per annum, to be sold. Present the fax of one shilling per chaldron, payable to the was cut short by the vestry, who declared them, they—z. c., the select vestry | Justice to the parties who have been arrested on sus-divertisement in the columns of a contemporary:—then related an historical anecdote, showing how producing £252 per annum, to be sold. Present the fax of one shilling per chaldron, payable to the tax of one shilling per chaldron, payable to the payers—whose money was thus being vote and with the colliers of this district had been saddled with in so novel a matter, without license, or 20s. if by license is also stated that the disease had appeared in the selves well-advised in the step they were taking, town, and proved fatal to several.

For terms, apply," &c.,

For terms, apply," &c.,

The carbon serion of the colliers of this district had been saddled with the colliers of this district had been saddled with the colliers of this district had been saddled with the colliers of this district had been saddled with the colliers of this district had been saddled with the colliers of this district had been saddled with the colliers of this di

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN IRELAND. The subjoined letter is from the Freeman's Journal to which paper the author addressed it. The bareto which paper the database autressed it. The bare-faced fraud practised on Mr. Markey, by his laudfaced iraud practised on Mr. Markey, by his laud-lord, is trifling indeed when compared with the practices of landlords at a greater distance from Dublin.

Sarsfieldstown is situate about eighteen miles from Dablin. It was a barren waste when Mr. property of the and then hear of the shooting of an odd landlord here and there in that unhappy and

The new tenant, and the farm, nor is he meeting, were strangers in Manchester. likely to do so.

to do so-To the editor of the freeman's journal. Rochbeliew, Julianstown, Drogheda January 8th, 1859. DEAR SIR.—You have proved yourself to be the firm an DEAR SIR.—1 on have proved yoursen to be the firm and morompromising friend of the farming classes, as well as the steady and determined foe to landlord oppression; and as such I furnish you with a few facts which you are at large to use in any way that suits your purpose. as such I turnish you with a 1er mails which you are a liberty to use in any way that suits your purpose. The farm of Sarsfieldstown has been in the occupation

The farm of Sarsuciusiowi has been in the occupation of my family for three generations. Owing to the ungenerous conduct of the landlord and his agent, I was obliged to surrender the land on the 14th of November last. For the surrender the fand on the 13th of Movember 1851. For the lest twelve years I have been tenant from year to year, in consequence of my disinclination to take a lease of fourteen years—the longest term the landlord would give. Finding yars the longest term the manded want give. Finding my inability to continue paying the rent I contracted for, I applied two or three times, within the last six years, for an I sipplied two or three time, which the hast six years, for an abstement, but was refused each time. I had then no other or years needed his family have occur on the farm." This was the generous offer made to a man paying £531 yearly for 325 a res (frish) of very bad land.

for 325 acres (crish) of very bautand.

The farm was taken immediately on my leaving, by an Englishman, a Mr. Drain, from Norwich, who informed ince that he gets a lease of twenty-one years, and is to be ulai ne gets a desimprovements. Illowed for some improvements. I intimated to the agent that I would make an expos: I intimated to the agent that I would make an expositivough the public press of the treatment I received. His reply was that he did not care for public opinion, and that he would not condescend to give any explanation. I forgot to mention, that through a legal informality, he refuses to convene to me for the timber growing on Sanfaldstone. compensate me for the timber growing on Sarsfieldstown,

compensate me for the finner growing on Sarsheldstown, which was purchased by my grandfather.

The name of this generous and kind landlord is William Blandell, Esq., Crosby Hall, Lancashire, a perpetual absentee; and his just and liberal agent is Nicholas Ellis, Lisuagor, Cloues, County Monaghan, and Hardwicke-place, but.

In blin.

I have now a pleasing duty to perform, by recording a centrast in the conduct of my present landlord, Edmund Doran, Esq., a gentleman of enlightened and honourable mind. On the subject of landlord and tenant, his opinions are most liberal and just, advocating the right to compensation for a supplier of the supplier. are most liberal and just, advocating the right to compensation for permanent improvements, where a sufficient interest is not given by length of lease. To prove his sincetify he has given me three lives and thirty-one years, which is equivalent to 100 years.

The Protectionist bubble will soon burst. The farmers

of this part of the country are quite awake to the sordid and selfish motives which actuate the movers of the conspiracy, and they are determined to defeat the dishones I have the honour to be, dear sir, Your very obedient servant,

A VISIT TO POTTERSVILLE, WISCONSIN TERRITORY, UNITED STATES. -We now commence to give you a statement of the far West. We were both working on the Plank-road till 25th November, when the frost set in, and the work being stopped, we started for the West on the 4th of December, 1849, and after going through several counties we arrived in the town of he was glad at meeting us. We all went down to Twigg's land together, which was eight miles from the first store, and when we crossed the ferry to the Indian land, we went into the store as they presented to the British public, and we were greatly disappointed at its appearance, when seeing there was nothing in their store except flour and a little pork, and that is all those settled on the land had to live upon. We may here mention, that there are about sixteen men and boys, and one woman, eating the best flour and pork, where two good men and a boy could do all they had to do, and some of them get cash, while the poor members who are keeping up their lots do not know of it, -so much the more pity. To give you an idea of their hands-T-, and such like fine men. The storekeeper told us their credit was gone, and that the pork would be done in a few days, when there would be nothing except the bare flour, as there had been no cash sent from England for some time. We wondered what Twigg had done with all the mer that had been sent from England, seeing he had purchased no land, but let them (the members) the land more than any other person in the place; and even if it was only that, but he has placed them in the worst portion of land, and the Yankees have picked up and made claim to all the best land in the middle of his claim. Now we have diligently investigated into the case of claim, and have learned, that if he had applied to government he might have had it protected when it came into the market, but he has not done so, and now it would take a good deal of money to buy up the claims made around him even if he had the power to do so, but we all think here he never will, as he is off to England on pretence of getting money . grist mill, and it is thought by a great many that he never will return with the money; and it will be a great pity if he he has acted in not purchasing land when he came out with the money first. Plenty of good land could have been had at government prices if he had looked after it; if he had done so, the members would have run no risk of losing their land, but now they are in a critical position, and if they have not money of their own to purchase their lots, when it comes for sale, their improvements are lost also. We saw a great many of them with small families nearly in a state of starvation, and they did not know how they were to get through the winter, and little flour and pork were served out to them, as there was nothing else to give them. We were informed that there was to be a public meeting on Saturday, the 17th, to see what was to be done for them; a good many attended,—a great many did not attend; we were there, and heard all their proreaping the benefit, if anything was to be got: others were for the rights of the society, to see and make some arrangements for their general satisfaction, and for the benefit of all. There was one man connected with Pottersville, came there to state his to remain in the meeting, and ordered him out; we had an interview with him afterwards, and he told as that himself, wife, and family had lived nine days without food of any kind but what he gathered from with water, and that was all they had to live upon during that time, which was hard enough indeed, and he was not alone. Mr. Scott rose and well lectured Twigg and his party for misleading the in sending such false reports regarding the land and pointed out, had wrote such false letters, and had never been on the land till after the letters were

What we have seen. WM. ORR, WM. GEMMELL.

A TEACHER One day endeavouring to make a pupil understand the nature and application of a passive man, the first weaver of blankets.

Teth said "A Property of the nature and application of a passive man, the first weaver of blankets. Verb, said, "A passive verb, is expressive of the sature of receiving an action, as, l'eter is beaten.

Now, what did Peter do?" The boy, pausing a moment, with the gravest countenance imaginable, replied, "Well, I dop't know, without he local counters and application of a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a proposition of a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps, and £12,000 and a passive verb, is expressive of the stamps of the country in denial of the dogma that land objected to Sir George Grey's statistics of crime, objected to Sir George Grey's statist

"NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY RE. THE FORM ASSOCIATION."

The meeting to receive the leading members and orators of this Association, on Wednesday evening week, at the Free-trade Hall, was sufficiently notable in more than one respect. It was remarkable for the absence of almost every public man of the Sarsfieldstown is abuned about digitical limits slightest influence amongst us, whether of moderate from Dublin. It was a barren waste when Mr. slightest influence amongst us, whether of moderate or extreme political opinions. The platform was deserted by even the man of the platform was Markey's grandated took as and speak a fortune of extreme political opinions. The platform was in valuable and lasting improvements, all of which, deserted by even the more influential and active on the expiration of the lease, have become the members of "the league" and of the lease of the league of the leag on the expiration of the landlord. It is not to be wondered of the landlord. It is not to be wondered of the Financial Reform Association;" and both the principal speakers, and the principal auditors of the

long lease. What do you think was the reply? The land-long lease. What do you think was the reply? The land-long lease. What do you think was the reply? The land-long lease. What do you think is raising to the agent, says:—"I certainly will not when, lo! just as the last of the squadron had make any permanent arrangement with Markey, who, I make any permanent arrangement with Markey with Markey with Markey with the quiet on-looking bystanders. Up rose Mr. W. P. Roberts. in all the dignities of the "P. ople's Attorney General," to thank the orators for their speeches; and in doing so he said that—"He had never, in the course of his life, heard more thorough. going Chartist sentiments, than had fallen from those who had addressed the meeting. It was well for us that those gentlemen should come forward and proclaim themselves as they had done; they alone were allowed to do it. For uttering sentiments not one whit more seditious -not approachplatform that night-scores of Englishmen were now in gaol." And he added—" It was plain from what they heard that night, that there was no difference between the Chartists and the members of the Natonal R form Association: there might be a differe ce of name, but he did not care for that: he ad only spoken of a name, when there had been a party a-king the Chartists to give up their name-and that they never would do. But, in principle, there was not the slightest difference between them."

We are certain that no one who will take the trouble to read the speeches of Sir Ioshua Walmsley, Mr. G. Thompson (which, as an attack on the House of Commons especially, we have never heard surpassed,) Mr. Edward Miall, and Mr. Henry Vincent, can fail to arrive at the same conclusions as Mr. Roberts; who, from his peculiar posit on ought to know, as well as most persons, what is, berts's observations fell like a hand-grenade amongst those whom he called "the gentlemen we were happy to meet him, but his hopes were all Charter, before that Charter was framed or thought this great constitutional question should be kept

> Mr. Wilkinson, the treasurer of the association, in a sort of official protest, said it was quite true favour of Universal Suffrage, and it was equally true views, for the sake of the common advantage. And he thus continued-"He wished to have no approval of the association, on the ground that it was going for the principles of the Charter; because he. believed that to do so would deprive it of all its usefulness. The Charter had been struggled for a long time, but had not succeded; and the association were not going for the Charter, but for something more easily obtained. It would damage them exceedingly in the public mind, which they were anxious to conciliate, if it were thought that they that they had become, as some of their friends seemed to think, Chartists."

And, in acknowledging Mr. Robert's vote of take up where they please, he having no right to thanks, Mr. George Thompson by no means repu- was nevertheless adopted. That such results ultidiated the imputation that he was a Chartist; but, on the contrary, urged that he was no fledging ad-· He had never held any other opinions than he had avowed that night; he learned them not from the Charter; but, before the Charter was conceived, he read them in the Charter given by our ing mention. Even although processions nere not Common Maker to all his children, who in His sight | illegal the magistrates who held aloof while proceed-

> And, lest this should not be deemed sufficiently there—his antecedents would bear inspection; and this realm ever maintained, through evil and good held, with greater integrity and with greater fear-

We have here, then, an organised association 120 public meetings for agitating in various parts principles a tenement-rating Franchise, Vote by Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, Equal Electoral Districts, and No Property Qualification for noble earl proved by many precedents and arguments. were very sorry they had ever any connexion with members; - but whose chief advocates, when Mr. Berwick was in the commission of the neace. it; but they were now placed, and could not better brought to the test, are all six point Charlists! It and had while conducting the investigation simply themselves in the meantime, and just taking what it well that this test has been applied; it removes exercised the powers conferred on him by the very the thin veil which might otherwise have con- words of the statute. In vindication of the accuracy cealed from many honest and wel-meaning but of his report Lord Clarendon showed that the reports somewhat fast-going reformers, that ultimate object, to w ich it forms no part of their own aspirations to attain. Universal Suffrage men, asking for a

ceedings, but of all the meetings ever we have seen | Property Qualification for electors, while they would | we give it the degree. There seemed to be two exempt the elected from all such responsibility; documents. While professing to di-dain the task of parties,—the party in the store, and connected with advocates of annual parliaments, affecting to be refuting the miscellaneous libellers who had attacked satisfied with triennial; such are some of the anomalous and inconsistent positions in which this association would place its members. But "more remains behind," and those who, thanks to Mr. Roberts, have been favoured with a peep behind the scenes, must be blest with a large amount of gullibility, if this does not suffice to disgust them bodies, and it was true that in entertaining those with the farce performing before the audience.— Manchester Guardian.

DISTURBANCES AMONG THE WESLEYANS AT BRISTOL ight, at the Langton-steet, Wesleyan Chapel Bristol. It would seem that the Rev. Messrs. Dunn and Griffiths, two of the expelled Wesleyan ministers, having made preparations for preaching in that city, the Rev., the President of the Conference. Mr. Jackson, invited the members of the Bristol store provisions; while some of them, who he South Circuit to meet him at the Langton-street cussion. The noble earl informed their lordships planation of the matters in dispute, and a vindicawritten, and that he now felt ashamed to look men tion of the conference policy. The admission having by calling on them to accept the measures for about the face whom he had been the indirect means of been by ticket of membership, the full particulars lishing party processions now lying before the other bringing in the face whom he had been the indirect means of been by ticket of membership, the full particulars lishing party processions now lying before the other bringing in the face whom he had been the indirect means of been by ticket of membership, the full particulars lishing party processions now lying before the other bringing in the face whom he had been the indirect means of been by ticket of membership, the full particulars lishing party processions now lying before the other bringing in the face whom he had been the indirect means of been by ticket of membership, the full particulars lishing party processions now lying before the other bringing in the face whom he had been the indirect means of been by ticket of membership, the full particulars lishing party processions now lying before the other bringing in the face whom he had been the indirect means of been by ticket of membership, the full particulars lishing party processions now lying before the other bringing in the face whom he had been the indirect means of been by ticket of membership. bringing into such a condition. The storekeeper of what occurred within the walls of the sacred branch of the ligislature. then rose up and made a poor defence for himself; edifice have not transpired, but it is known that he said Twigg had left him in charge when he went there was a very great disturbance, in the course by the government and the Lord-Lieu enant. Withaway, and he defied the whole society to touch an article, as he would imprison any one who attempted it. What will the members think of such conduct as the president and some of the minister accounts of the members think of such conduct as the president and some of the minister accounts for the pathy, and placing his commission at the disposal of as that? Take Pathy and placing his commission at the disposal of as the president and some of the ministers accorded pathy, and placing his commission at the disposal of as the president and some of the ministers accorded pathy, and placing his commission at the disposal of as that? the platform, they were assailed with loud crics for the government. To that letter he received a friendly backed up Mr. Scott in a way which was a credit to the admission of Mr. Dunn. The president atthey ended nearly as the belongs to, but still to no purpose, as they ended nearly where they began, further than from the incessant claimour of the majority of the 7th of October, an official missive arrived announcethey formed a committee of inquiry, nine in number, congregation, who demanded the admission of the ing that he had been summarily supersched as a (including Messrs. Scott and Robinson); but what expelled ministers. Other ministers tried to get magistrate. Three charges were hid against him—of is the use of it where they began, further than from the incessant claimour of the majority of the joing that he had been summarily supersched as a (including Messrs. Scott and Robinson); but what expelled ministers. Other ministers tried to get magistrate. Three charges were hid against him—of is the use of it where they began, further than from the incessant claimour of the majority of the joing abetted an illegal procession; of omitting to is the use of it when all is consumed?—we fear it is a hearing, but with no more success, while Mr. having abetted an illegal procession; of omitting to too late. We could tell a great deal more if it were requisite. We considered it our duty to write and let spon all know the true state of Pottersville, that they may judge the true state of Pottersville, that you all know the true state of Pottersville, that charges against him, were heard with tolerable they may judge for themselves. We would not wish patience, as were some other parties who spoke on our greatest apparent. our greatest enemies to join the society in its prethe other side. The president and others at length
sent position. If any one wishes to come out to
this country let them do so on their own account.
The climate is healthy so far as we have expetienced if We have not to the society in a went of the North Circuit, announced for the following
the had already received punishment without a true
that position. If any one wishes to come out to
the climate is healthy so far as we have expeof the North Circuit, announced for the following
of the North Circuit, announced for the following
the had already received punishment without a true
declared the meeting dissolved, and left the building, having previously given notice that a meeting,
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declared the meeting declared the building, having previously given notice that a meeting,
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declared the other sate length
declared the other sate length
declared the b rienced if. We have just returned from the West, laving had a trainp of 300 miles on foot. We now conclude and in the city. conclude, and in the meantime we purpose to keep citement among the religious bodies of the city, up a commend in the meantime we purpose to keep citement among the religious bodies of the city, up a correspondence with some of the members, as and on Tuesday night Mr. Dunn preached at Bridge-we shall red Mr. Criffiths at Lodge. We shall be anxious to hear the news, and we will street (Independent), and Mr. Griffiths at Lodge-write in return. The above is a true statement of what we have a statement of the constant of the constant

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, FEB. 18. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from Rochdale, against the relay system in factories, and praying that the principle of the Ten Hours Act should be carried out. ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ABBREVIATION BILL. On the motion of Lord Brougham this bill was read

a second time. ORANGE PROCESSIONS .- DOLLY'S BRAE .- Lord STANLEY moved for copies of correspondence between the chief magistrate of Armagh and the Executive Government in June and July, 1846, and also for a variety of papers relating to the collision which took odd lanusou and special country.

plundered country.

The new tenant, Mr. Drain, it is said, has not The new tenant, which farm, nor is he meeting, were strangers in Manchastan.

The new tenant, it is said, has not be zeen by the list of names in the report of the lordship observed, that he should feel it his duty to hring metters of innertenance o Another curious feature in the proceedings was notice, as affecting the due administration of justice Another curious feature in the proceedings was the nice skill manifested by the several speakers, in that operation which nautical men call sailing close to the wind. The National Reform Association agistators avowed themselves all-int-Chartists; one of the wind the noble early beautiful to the wind. The National Reform Association agistators avowed themselves all-int-Chartists; one of the was ready to admit that the noble early had been the mobile early had been the second to the was ready to admit that the noble early had been the second to the was ready to admit that the noble early had been the second to the second to the second to the was ready to admit that the noble early had been the second to the s them-Mr. Henry Vincent-is known to go the actuated by a desire to perform his duty for the welwhole length of "the six points;" but in order to fare of the country. He should also have to impugn catch, as they vainly hoped, a favouring breeze from the conduct of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in middle-class opinious, the speakers, throughout their having permitted his office to be degraded into a experimental trip in the Free-trade Hall, tacked from purely ministerial office, and having abandoned the time to time with the greatest care, and were partime to time with the greatest care, and were particularly assiduous to sooth the fears of the timid, ireland, either on one side or another—a feeling by assuring them that, under the particular exten- which he knew Lord Roden shared—and stating his sion of the suffrage of their advocacy, rank and belief that the Orangemen were in the main loyal wealth, virtue and moral worth, would have as large and religious people, he proceeded to describe in abstract, but was refused each time. In a then no other abstractive but to recover the value of my improvements by attendive but to recover the value of my improvements by an influence with the constituencies as at present. The land after which I served a six months will all seemed amouth sailing; popular plaudits red last year at Dolly's Brae. He contended that neither the justices nor the stipendiary magistrates had reason to believe that the procession was illegal, our last year at Dolly's Brae. If a contended that neither the justices nor the stipendiary magistrates had reason to believe that the procession was illegal, or thought to be illegal by the government. He afterwhen, lo! just as the last of the squadron had or thought to be illegal by the government. He afterwards referred to the correspondence between the chief magistrate of Armagh and the Irish Government, with the view of showing that it was calculated to lead the magistrates to the conclusion that Orange processions were not illegal. He complained of the garbled nature of the report given by Mr. Berwick of the evidence taken before the Commission of Inquiry, and put it to the government whether, in 1848, they did not rejoice in the demonstration of the force and numbers of the Orangemen, who were then intrusted with arms by the command of Sir E. Blackney, With respect to Mr. William Beers, their might be a prima facie case for his removal from the commission of the peace, but Mr. F. Beers was most anxious to prevent any collision; he gave information to the ing the amount of sedition he had heard from that inspector of the police; by the latter he was requested to be on the spot, and for being on the spot he was summarily dismissed from the commission. Mr. Berwick's commission was more liable to the suspicion of illegality than the procession, and some of the facts testified to by the witnesses were not, as Lord Stanley contended, fairly represented by Mr. Berwick. Referring to the presence of Lord Roden at were preferred arising out of the collision. he maintained that though it might have been discreet for Lord Roden to have been absent, yet his attendance in the ordinary discharge of his duty formed no vindiction for his removal from the commission of the exercised a sound judgment in refusing the informations. He considered the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had acted unconstitutionally in summarily dismissing magistrates, simply at the dictation of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and this proceeding had and what is not, Chartism. But, though Mr. Ro- created a feeling among the magistra'es that their chief of the day; had irritated, by the dismissal of magistrates of irreproachable character, a most loyal behind him," not one of the speakers whom he thanked ventured to deny "the soft impeachment," and r spect in favour of Lord Roden. Besides being with which that vote of thanks was so maladroitly unconstitutional, that act was arbitrary and unjust. through several counties we arrived in the town of the last poor-law returns, on lifting a faction into power on their shoulders, and Fort Winchago on the 14th, when fortunately we coupled. Mr. Miall avowed that he had imbibed in conclusion, he stated that the colonists the 5th of January last, a great increase had taken then being kicked down as useless. Farmers and

The Earl of CLARENDON had travelled from Ireland, leaving public business much delayed by his that many members of the association were in and to answer a formal challenge, to decline which that there were many who were not. But each was But he protested against converting this instance into expected to concede something of his extreme a precedent, or placing the members of the executive at the mercy of every leader of the opposition The point of view in which party processions had been regarded since 1845 was not that they were ipso similar course in cashiering magistrates to that which the land surveyor, for instance, puts us in mind of perhaps as good, and which they believed could be constitutional. For years it had been his (Lord Clarendon's) object to put down all party processions dangerous weapons among the parties taking part had conceded this principle, and if is were thought of July the 12th, at Dolly's Brae, the noble earl in them. Following Lord Stanley through the events holding the procession, or of taking the route which grant than had appeared from Lord Stanley's slightreport, the principles which those Chartists now in the report of Mr. Berwick were acted upon with which, according to its president, has already held All personal feelings and motives of convenience would have induced him to abstain from that step, but they had succumbed to the dictates of duty and to the determination to assert the impartiality of the law. That the inquiry itself was not illegal and unconstitutional, as Lord Stanley had disignated it, the newspapers, and falsified in many important particular him in every shape since the occurrence, the noble who were the only parties that seemed inclined to turn their loyalty to account. Lord Clarendon then alluded to the celebrated loan or gift of £600 from Captain Kennedy for arms, which he declared to have been a strictly private transaction on the part of the captain, and read some letters from that officer in the subject should have been again opened for dis-

> sectarian spirit and political hostility, and concluded Lord Roden thought he had been harshly treated The Earl of WINCHILSEA thought the conduct of

officially that Ireland was unusually free from

Lord Clarendon arbitrary and inconsistent.

Lord Brougham hoped that hereafter some surer at a majority of economists be did not despair of finding a response to this appeal for justice. The hon, member then reviewed its delivery, and declared that the Protectionists of the current which places of worship were rammed to the doors, many hundreds being turned away.

The Words "Rersey," "linsey," "worsted," are borrowed from villages in the south-east of England. "Blanket" was the name of a Bristol man, the first weaver of blankets.

Lord Clarendon arbitrary and inconsistent.

Lord Brougham hoped that hereafter some surer from Plymouth, easterwardly, to be burnt, rather did not despair of finding a response to this appeal for justice. The hon, member then reviewed in detail the various classes of tax and rates consistent.

Mr. Homouse said that if the Opposition had of which places which he had resolutions to propose. These rates he argued, even by the admission of Mr. Homouse said that if the Opposition had of which he fixed which he had resolutions to propose. The bornouse said that certain acts and meetings which he had resolutions to propose. The leant of finding a response to this appeal for justice. The hon, member then reviewed in detail the various classes of tax and rates consistent.

Lord Brougham hoped that thereafter some surer from Plymouth, easterwardly, to be burnt, rather did not despair of finding a response to this appeal for justice. The hon, member then reviewed in detail the various classes of tax and rates consistent.

Mr. Homous the interpretations of finding Lord Clarendon arbitrary and inconsistent. responsibility to all who were assisting. In processions like these at Dolly's Brae collisions were allowed and appealed from the judgment of the house to that of the country in denial of the dogma that land objected to Sir George Grey's statistics of crime, was to be lumped up with the processions and the procession of last was impossible to later was impossible to later was impossible to later was impossible to later was impossible to later. ("Oh, oh," laughter, and great confusion, relieve inequalities of taxation.

Lord John Manners supported the motion, and in the midst of which the Speaker repeatedly called that of the country in denial of the dogma that land objected to Sir George Grey's statistics of crime, was to be lumped up with the procession of last and appealed from the judgment of the dogma that land objected to Sir George Grey's statistics of crime, was impossible to charm. ("Oh, oh," laughter, and great confusion, in the midst of which the Speaker repeatedly called that of the country in denial of the dogma that land objected to Sir George Grey's statistics of crime, was impossible to charm. ("Oh, oh," laughter, and great confusion, in the midst of which the Speaker repeatedly called that of the country in denial of the dogma that land objected to Sir George Grey's statistics of crime, was impossible to charm.

Bibles and their blunderbusses and went to a might be called an aristocracy; the rest, elevenpicnic. If anything was left at home it was not the twelfths of the whole, were strictly democratic. justice. weapons. He concluded that on the whole perfect The total rental of England was sixty millions justice had been done by the government and Lord affording £240 on an average to each proprietor-a Clarendon.

had the entire approbation of the government for sion, which, though appropriated to general purthe manner in which he had acted in the affair poses, was levied in an unjust proportion from the became depreciated. Other property fluctuated, brought under the notice of the house, and from Lord Abinger, who stated that he had not been able to collect why Lord Reden was dismissed from the lord amount of the poor rate, since 1800 the member for Buckinghamshire prusers as the lord to collect why Lord Reden was dismissed from the lord and amount of the poor rate, since 1800 the member for Buckinghamshire prusers and the lord to the lord to the lord to the member for Buckinghamshire prusers and the lord to the member for Buckinghamshire prusers and the lord to commission of the peace.

cially of the Orange organisations and parades. The motion, which was for the production of papers, was then agreed to, and their lordships adjourned at one o'clock.
HOUSE OF COMMONS. — Privilege. — Mr.

O'Connor wished to ask the Speaker whether, as the hon, and learned member for Sheffield had brought

ment had consented to the renewal of the armistice

consideration at Frankfort and Berlin, and that in

the meantime the armistice was virtually prolonged. Business of the House.—After discussions and private members for introducing business was gra-Lord John Russell succeeded in carrying a motion

moved the second reading of the Australian Colonies

sentation, secured by a double co-ordinate chamber. (amidst the loudest Opposition cheers) a speech of He moved the postponement of the bill until further nearly two hours, by exhorting parliament so to act papers were produced.

Mr. LABOUCHERE believed that the proposed conpeace; and it likewise appeared from the evidence in stitution would work well and efficiently. The support of the informations, that the magistrates colonists might form another for themselves hereafter if they wished to extend the principle of representation.

Mr. Roebuck objected that the measure would practically place the legislative administration of They ought to plant liberal institutions at once in the colony without forcing upon its inhabitants the agony of a contest in order to obtain them.

historical inaccuracy. The constitution proposed the present system the crown possessed the power of introducing an assembly and council as elements in the administration of any colony, and needed not, if they had so pleased, to have required the and Commons. But in such communities, it was law fauthorities in Ireland and Scotland. not easy to provide a second chamber that should possess any influence in the country-or, on the

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which chamber was expressed, after which the house indivision, and consequently the single chamber to

THE DISTRESSED UNION ADVANCES (TRELAND) BILL brief explanation from Lord J. Russell.

The house then went into committee on the PARTY PROCESSION (IRELAND) BILL, on which a few verbal amendments were made without any discus-

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) BILL.—Sir W. bill that passed the lords' committee in 1848. Some of these was designed to prevent the carrying off

After a few words from Lord Castlereagn, Mr. M. O'CONNELL, and Colonel Dunne, leave was given and the bill brought in and read a first time. The Committee on Public Libraries was afterwards nominated and the house adjourned a few minutes before midnight.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19. HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE RAILWAYS ABANDON-

MENT BILL was read a second time, and referred to a select committée.

The Earl of GLENGALL introduced a bill for facilitating the transfer of land in Ireland, which was

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A number of petitions were presented from various agricultural disof those petitions has arrived from Devonshire, bearing more than 15,000 signatures. THE INCOME TAX. -Mr. HENLEY observed that. of the produce during three years. Now, the last valuation had been made in 1848, since which time the owners of real property—at all events of landed property—had been subjected to a great alteration

in the value of that property. (Hear, hear.) Now, what he wished to ask was, whether it was the intention of the government, either by legislative measures or otherwise, to give power to parties so of income which might have happened to them—to avail themselves of that by paying a diminished amount of income tax? (Hear.) He also wished to ask whether anything was to be done for tenants under schedule B who were unable to get a reduction of income tax although they had obtained a re-

Lord J. Russell said that it was not the intention of her Majesty's government to propose any alteration in the income tax. Of course any relief to which parties might be entitled under the act would be accorded to them.

f agricultural distress, and the diminution of the ported the motion. He thought much of the Infarmers' means to maintain the amount of the em- com-tax and the Exise duties very unjust, and that have. (Great laughter.) You think that you have ployment they had bestowed upon the labourer, and | much might be done to relieve the landed interest, much of which had for some time past been facti- but it ought to be after inquiry. tious. Adverting to the poor law the hon. member admitted that the management of that department last speaker as he could be with himself, but sup- wealth and life. (Hear, hear.) You are the advohad merited the confidence of the country. But un- posed he was speaking with a view to a nother elec- cates for money and capital, coute q exampled distress existed and must be somehow re- tion at Dover. The agricultural interest com- say, and we say, that the labourer shall be allowed lieved. On that (the Protectionist) side of the plained of receiving great desrespect from the house this distress was attributed to recent legislation, and its removal chiefly expected by the return to the principles that had been abandoned. It was, felt when we heard that "a third had been abandoned. It was, felt when we heard that "a third had been abandoned agreed to the principles that had been abandoned. It was, felt when we heard that "a third had been abandoned agreed to the principles that had been abandoned. It was, felt when we heard that "a third had been abandoned agreed to experience to and ironical cheers from the ministerial benches.) however, not expedient to convert that house into a the larder, and robbed the till." The agriculmere debating society; and he would not, there- turists considered free trade as a bygone question having abetted an illegal procession; of omitting to interfere to prevent bloodshed; and of having sat as interfere to prevent bloodshed; and of having sat as interfere to prevent bloodshed; and of having sat as a magistrate in judgment in his own case. These charges the noble lard went on to rebut, stating that he had already received punishment without a trial he had already received punishment without a trial when the had already received punishment without a trial when the had already received punishment without a trial when the had already received punishment without a trial when the had already received punishment without a trial when the had already received punishment without a trial when the had already received punishment without a trial when the had already received punishment without a trial when the had already received punishment without a trial when the had already received punishment without a trial when the had already received punishment without a trial when the house, and they looked "elsethed that house, and they looked "e upon them. His lordship then entered in a minute detail of his conduct during and after the Orange that their taxation should be adapted to their altered but that the expression of his countenance was a circumstances. There were masses of taxation that fell almost exclusively upon the agriculturists; and humour for some time, Sir John complained that commend us to submit to a national horse-whipping fiscal restrictions that fettered their industry. the middle of Sir George Grey's speech was read in rather than the risk of not selling their wares? Did Even in the presence of a majority of economists he | The Morning Chronicle of the morning preceding they not counsel us to allow any town on the coast

sum that gave little room for luxury. Beginning tification shown in his propositions. Yet his posi-After some observations from the Marquis of with local taxation, he stated at twelve millions tions were untenable. Distress was alleged; Clankicarde, who declared that Lord Clarendon the amount of the secondary branch of the reverneevertheless many farms were producing a profit,

certain charge against his (Mr. O'Connor's) character | The objection that an interference with these taxes enable the hon, and learned gentleman to bring the series related to the poor rate, and would be submitted to the house if it would consent that night AFFAIRS OF DENMARK. — Lord PALMERSTON, in to go into committee. He should, in that case, reply to a question, stated that the Danish govern- propose a large remission of the charges upon the land for pauperism. The establishment charges, of Juy last, ucon certain conditions, now under amounting to one million and a half, he should same course he should suggest for the accessory charges, such as the registration expenses, the jury divisions, in the course of which members of all penals, sanitary reforms, and other miscellaneous narties complained bitterly that the time allowed to from the real property of the kingdom. These rates dually but steadily abridged by the government, amounted for the United Kingdom to more than £700,000 per annum. A third resolution would that on Thursday, 11th April, and every alternate embody a proposal for the transference to the gene-Thursday following, the government business shall ral revenue of the charge for maintaining the casual poor. All these changes he should propose to com-AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL. - Mr. HAWES mence from the 25th of next March. They were of the much boasted surplus in the Treasury; and give its dependencies constitutions like its own. of justice to the ill-used agricultural interests. He Our proposed Australian constitution, on the other hoped that Ministers would not be deterred from hand, rather resembled the single chambered re- an act of justice by the fear of giving a triumph to publi: in France. He was altogether in favour of their political adversaries. Asserting his belief in giving the colony the full benefit of popular repre- the desire of the house to do justice, he concluded

tions of the country. The motion was seconded by Col. Sibthorn. Sir G. Grey rejoiced that the mountains which had been prophesied in so many county meetings had resulted in so harmless a proposition as that of Mr. Disraeli. It was a great kindness to the far- that they were not suffering deep distress. ("Hear," mers to remove trom their minds the mischievous and a laugh.) He for one could not be fairly Australia in the hands of government nominees. impression that protection could be restored. It charged with having raised a cry in the country for was equally kind towards the house to save its time the purpose of obtaining a revival of the policy of from wasting in useless discussions, by admitting some years past, for he had always led the farmers the hopelessness of any reversal of its recent com- to believe that we could not after the peace hope Lord J. Russell charged the hon, member with mercial measures. The hon, member had based his permanently to maintain prices higher than those historical inaccuracy. The constitution proposed demands upon an assumption of agricultural dis-for New South Wales was but the extension and tress. In proof of that assumption, he had alleged the injustice of having been made instrumental in popularisation of the one that had existed there for that since the date of the last poor-law returns, on lifting a faction into power on their shoulders, and Fort Winchago on the 14th, when fortunately we compact the principles of the People's ing a direct vote of censure, because he wished that had seriously objected to that constitution. By place in the cost of pauperism. That allegation yeomen were plain-spoken men and called things by that it had increased. The returns of crime and pauperism were the best tests, and both concurred the house had declared over and over again to be the system in theory that all our dependencies were | 1848. To establish this point, Sir G. Grey quoted to have a governor, a council, and an assembly, many documents, comprising reports from the with mortgages, settlements, fines, or renewals, even as in England there were the Queen, Lords, Middlesex and Quarter Sessions; and from poor-

that our children might not despair of the institu-

hon, baronet signalised the important omission of other hand, it might happen that the single any reference to the law of settlement. This law chamber would prove more democratic than the as it existed he admitted to bear heavily against in almost unanimous opinion in favour of a double themselves the protectors of British industry, consistently carried the second reading without a confusion of all descriptions of real property with landed idterest. Difficulties had always stood in the way of fairly rating personal and trading properties. These difficulties were still insurmount able. But the burthens complained of were decreascounty rates had diminished by nearly a million, while the population upon whom it was assessed had expended from ten to seventeen millions, and the value of the real property chargeable had invarious other forms of realised property. Land had nevertheless not decreased in absolute, but only in of local taxation. The charge for the relief of the

ether, he characterised the propositions as narrow and immature. They would purchase, at a cost of ig threepence in the pound on the aggregate rates. by the landowner. The hon, baronet concluded by challenging Mr. Disraeli to reveal a little more of the threatened series—whose first member had turned out so inauspiciously, and asked what had become of his sinking fund and the ad valorem The Hon, F. W. CHARTERIS preferred an appeal

for justice to a suit in forma pauperis. Capital, stock in trade, and funded properties did not pay their fair proportion of the taxes. If the Legislature could not contrive an equitable rating the landed interest could justly require a measure of compensation. They asked no favour, but a right. Mr. Anderson (who had given notice of an

amendment upon Mr. Disraeli's motion) made a long speech, supported by a number of documents, to prove, from the details of taxation, that Mr. were unfounded.

habit of talking treason, but in these times you must not look for any romantic feelings, for a sense of well-being, in the match playing between All England and Lancashire, would take the side of All England and believed he should win. He stood by his class, which was the most important in the councipated a return to protection before the close of the

SIR JOHN TYRELL was as well satisfied with the

process of the removal of Lord Roden and the fit afforded by the remission he should propose of the justice due to them. He supported the Messis. Beers from the magistracy was not uncon-stitutional. The peace of Ireland was endangered donment and sterility. The hon. member then injustice of casting the relief of the casual poor—by by giving power to men who were zealous in wrong lectured upon the subject of rent, and vindicated which he meant vagrants who were chiefly from doing, and sanctioned acts of the most perilous the landlord class from the sneer which stigmatised large towns—upon the poor rates. He concluded nature, while actuated by the purest motives. In the similar these party processions the members took up their were 250,000. Of these 20,000 who possessed manors in committee, and that this and the sister kingdom would unite in gratitude for a common Mr. Bright congratulated Mr. Disraeli on the

improvement in practicability and absence of mys-

and the value of the fee of the land in no instance

land had paid to that rate 581 millions against 159 dently declined to ask for the poor law returns. Lord STANLEY replied. He was satisfied with the result of the debate, and believed that the country would share that satisfactim. He doubted the authority on which the truth of his version of the Dolly's Brae report had been questioned, and retained full confidence in his own witnesses. His agreement and full confidence in his own witnesses. He was satisfied with millions raised upon other species of property. The which would have told so much against him. Crime, during years of high prices, lamentably incommon interest, and should be defrayed by the attempts to raise the cost of food. If the proposition of every class. That a large proportion of the corn duties formed no instiflation for tained full confidence in his own witnesses. His tion of the property should escape paying its due tion of the corn duties formed no justification for share was an act of flagrant injustice. The arguithment of the corn duties formed no justification for the property should escape paying its due tion of the corn duties formed no justification for the property should escape paying its due tion of the corn duties formed no justification for the property should escape paying its due tion of the corn duties formed no justification for the property should escape paying its due tion of the corn duties formed no justification for the property should escape paying its due tion of the corn duties formed no justification for the property should escape paying its due tion of the corn duties formed no justification for the property should escape paying its due tion of the corn duties formed no justification for the property should escape paying its due tion of the corn duties formed no justification for the property should escape paying its due to the p disapprobation of all party processions, and espe- ment that land was bought or inherited, subject to millions a year from real property to those industhese burdens, had often perplexed when it had not trial employments which were already heavily convinced, but it was not true, nor, as matter of taxed. How could these proposals satisfy the principle, was it just? If a tax was impolitic or clamour which the Protectionists had so busily unfair, the circumstance of the inheritance was in-significant. Might it not happen that, together with its burdens, the land enjoyed the protection of taxes by taking off the duties on tea, tobacco, and laws which gave its produce an adventitious value? malt. Nor did they speak one word about reforming the game laws, or appear willing to support the in another place, there was any course open to him, by moving the adjournment of the house or otherwise, to reply to the accusation in the house?

The Speaker knew of no course which would medy the injustice he complained of. One of this industry, the increase of population, the improvement in wages, and the reduction of crime and ment in wages, and the reduction of crime and pauperism—results that were rapidly following as legitimate consequences of free trade. The hon. member, in conclusion, thus addressed the Protectionist landlords :-- "You have ruled in past times in the house with an undisputed sway. (Hear, propose to transfer to the consolidated fund. The hear.) You have been in the habit on the hustings of teaching the people that you came here to promote agricultural prosperity and to maintain a high price for corn. ("Hear," and "oh.") As sensible men, I would say to you, get rid of this habit as soon as possible. (Cheers and laughter.)
Well would it be for you if all the volumes of Harsard for the last ten years could be burnt. (Ironical cheers from the Protectionists.) For then your children and grandchildren could never have the opportunity of reading the speeches you have made in this house. (Cheers.) I am convinced undeniably just; their cost came within the limits that the proposition of the hon, gentleman contains within it no element of benefit, improvement, or Mr. Scorr thought it the duty of every state to their introduction would inaugurate a happy system restitution, to the tenant farmer of this country, and that being my opinion, I will be no party to a proposition, the object of which is to transfer taxes from real property and lay them on the industry of the country. (Hear, hear.) To do so would be to reverse the policy of the last seven years-a policy which has been pursued with advantage to the population, and which is tending to the permanent security of every valuable institution

in the kingdom. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Drummond thought it would require powers of mystification equal to those of the hon. member who last spoke and the hon, gentleman who made the motion put together to persuade the farmers cessity for reversing the policy which both sides of n proving that destitution had diminished since essential to the welfare of the country, that some ests have been treated when they have come before agriculturists have received and are receiving. Were the manufacturers sneered at? (Cheers.

that afterwards another generation arose who proing. Since 1813 the amount raised for the poor and | that the present race of farmers should try experiments, fail, pass into the workhouse, and let a hetter lot succeed them (Great cheering.) Were the manufacturers ever taunted in this house with their ignorance? Yet is it not notorious that no deal of the School of Manchester. (Laughter.) What has it ever produced that was scientific or relative value, and, as was thus proved, had in no useful? Has it any name in chemistry to boast of legree gone out of cultivation. These figures dis- | Can it point to a Fourcroy? (Cheers and laughter. osed of the allegation of injustice to the land in | Can they quote any Manchester manufacturer wh commented upon Mr. Disracli's several proposals, with his trade? Why, sir, it is well known that Instead of a million and a half, the establishment they know no more of the chemical agents required charges of England were, last year, £700,000. If for their own print works than the blocks the this was withdrawn from local checks, consider- use. (Great laughter and cheers.) Nay, sir, did able danger of extravagance would be incurred. we not take pity upon their intense vulgarity — (a

Were they laughed at and ridiculed as the agricul-

chemistry? (Hear, hear.) Did not the honourable

came to decide what was to be done with the the more beautiful fabrics of the French, or indeed surplus revenue. He denied, however, that they even of the Chinese manufacturer — (loud laughter differed materially in principle from other items drowning the remainder of the sentence.) Yes indeed it was so, and in mercy we gave you a school casual poor, it was highly inexpedient to remove of design; but so little have you profited by it, that in the last report of that school it is stated that you trade had promoted some manufactures but dcsmuch trouble and complication, a relief not exceed- | trade, cut down half the value of timber and bark. and reduced the produce of all the land in England even this modicum of benefit would be monopolised from eighty shillings to forty shillings an acre The destruction of property on one side had surpassed its increase on another, and the whole system was one of class legislation. The prowere ridiculous. "When we ask you," said Mr. Drummond, "what is to be done for the rural population?"-you reply, "Oh. take the tax off advertisements." And why? Because you want to be puffed in the newspapers. (Cheers and great laughter.) Do you ask that the tax should be taken off beer? No. When a poor wet labourer-(a laugh)—yes, out of the 310 working days, about 250 are wet through—(shouts of laughter)—when a poor wet labourer comes cold and tired to his home, instead of a glass of ale, you give him a newspaper. (Laughter.) Oh, yes, this is your love for the poor. When the hon, member for the West Riding was recounting all that had been gained by free trade, he exclaimed—"See how cheap prc-Mr. SEYMER said that farmers were not in the served fruit is." (A laugh!) Preserved fruitone of the luxuries of what is called "genteel life." In other words the manufacturers have got their

thing which comes from a foreign country. (Hear, ry. If the agricultural party bowled well he anti- tend to insist that we shall have a right to use our own barley as we please—that the labourer shall have a right to pluck his hops from the hedge, and use them as he likes—and that the people of Iretection, but if the agriculturists had only asked to land, Lincolnshire, and the east of Yorkshire shall be relieved from local burthens he would have sup- have a right to grow tobacco if they please. Until this be carried out, not a moment's peace will you settled free trade. (Hear, hear.) Why, this is only the first skirmish of the battle. The struggle is to be between capital and labour—it is to be between read in its publications, they may be surprised to hear this passage from one of them-" We are not tures which gives us our wealth-our power-and our population." Observe, wealth put first :-"Si possis rectè-si non, quocunque modo rem."

ning and the end of the concern up to the present

moment had been Mr. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor,

was tampering not only with the feelings but with

else,-had ever been able to accomplish by the

upon it-It holds its primeval right from nature's charter, Not from the nod of legislation." (Cheers.) Captain Pelham endeavoured to be heard, amid much confusion and called for a division. He at-

on which day Mr. Disraeli in answer to Lord John | decrease the number in the towns and boroughs, Russell, said he hoped it would close.

On the Party Processions in Ireland Bill coming on amid the orders of the day, Sir W. VERNER moved the omission of certain

Sir G. GREY briefly resisted the alteration, as i would put an end to innocent processions. Mr. Grogan said that the late disaster would not have occurred but fer the misconduct of the Ribbonments. It was to the resistance of the landlords to call him a "political impostor?" In such a case the parties interested, and in the mean time ample means

the motion was then withdrawn. The report was brought up, and the house rose at half past twelve o'clock. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- INSOLVENT MEMBERS' BILL.—On the motion for the second reading of this Bill. Sir G. Grer apprehended that the measure, to the

general principle of which he was, nevertheless, favourable, would involve a liability of injustice and oppression towards members of the house. Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. NAPIER having spoken in opposition to the bill, the house divided :- For the second reading 34: Against 73; Majority 39. SMALL TENEMENTS RATING BILL .- Mr. HALSEY

moved the second reading of this bill. By this measure power is to be given to vestries to charge the rates upon tenements not above £6 annual value upon the owners instead of the occupiers. Many parishes would thus be saved from the necessity of applying for local acts. Mr. P. SCROPE moved an amendment that the

bill be read again that day six months. Mr. Baines approved of the measure, and was followed in a brief discussion by Sir J. PAKINGTON, Capt. Benner, Mr. Adline, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Slaney, Mr. Aclioney, Mr. Henley, Mr. Reynolds, they accepted a grant of £300,000? (Laughter and Mr. O'Connor, in his opinion,—indeed, in the phase of content of the consolidated for the c Mr. Bright, and Sir G. Grey.

reading 182; Against 2; Majority 180. BENEFICES IN PLURALITY BILL. - The second

Sir G. GREY admitted that the existing laws on the subject were defective, and was willing to adopt the principle of the new measure. He had, however, some alterations to propose, and wished the committal of the bill to be postponed in order that time might be afforded for their consideration.

intentions of government with regard to the in preparation, and would speedily be presented. Waiting the maturity of this measure, he wished

The bill was then read a second time, to be committed on the 30th of March. LARCENT SUMMARY JURISDICTION BILL. - Sir J. PARINGTON then moved the second reading of this bill. The measure is intended to extend the summary powers of the magistrates over juvenile offenders charged with small crimes, so as to preserve a large class of young criminals from the contamination of the gaol. Its provisions extend to and ordered for committal. thefts amounting in value to not more than one

The ATTORNEY GENERAL entered into many details laws relating to juvenile offenders and petty offences. He approved of the bill. Mr. Packe, Mr. Robert Palmer, Mr. Henley, Mr. Miles, and Mr. Viviantook part in the discussion

TENANTS AT RACK-RENT RELIEF BILL. -

which was agreed. The house adjourned at five o'clock.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The DUKE OF RICHMOND again called attention to the subject of the medals granted for actions on land and sea between 1794

After a discussion and explanation from Earl GREY and the Duke of WELLINGTON, the subject

The Earl of DESART then moved certain resolutions, condemnatory of the principle of out-door relief in Ireland, which he declared had produced bankruptcy and ruin, driven capital out of the country, and paralyzed the efforts both of landlords

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE felt it his duty to oppose the resolutions. On a former occasion he had defended the adoption of the principle of outdoor relief as an inevitable necessity, and he saw no reason to alter his opinion.

A long discussion on the state and prospects of Ireland ensued, which was terminated by the withdrawal of the resolutions, and the adjournment of the house at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. — Mr. M. MILNES

obtained leave to bring in a bill for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders, and the prevention of juvenile offences. BURDENS UPON LAND .- The debate upon Mr. Disraeli's motion, adjourned on the 19th, was re-

Mr. STAFFORD, who supported the motion, and

assured the Free Traders that the question of protection was not settled, as they assumed it to be. Sir James Graham made an elaborate speech against the resolutions, which he contended involved no less than the reversal of the whole policy of the last five years; a transfer of not less than eighteen or twenty millions of taxation to the Consolidated Fund, and the overthrow of the government. Not being prepared to concur in these objects, and believing that land was exempted from many burdens that pressed upon other classes, he should

oppose the motion. MR. GLADSTONE said, if he thought the results predicted by Sir J. Graham, would follow the adoption of the resolutions, he would vote against them; but, on the contrary, he considered the claim was a just one, and he would vote for them, and against his honourable friend with whom he had voted ever since the dissolution of the Government of which they were members ! (This declaration elicited loud and protracted cheers from the Protectionists.) At the same time, he did not mean his discretion to be fettered by any of Mr.

Disraeli's subsequent proposals.

Mr.Wilson produced a mass of statistics, to prove that the farming interest was suffering under exceptional circumstances, and that there was no reason for assuming the present prices would be the permanent prices in this country. After speeches from Mr. Buck and Mr. Grantley

Sir. R. Peel, in an exceedingly full and attentive house, delivered a lengthened and eloquent speech, in defence of the policy he had inaugurated in 1842. and which he exhorted the house to maintain and extend. In the course of his speech he defended himself against the imputation of bad faith and personal motives, cast upon him by the Protec-

Lord J. Russell opposed the resolutions, on the ground: firstly, that the surplus revenue was not yet before the house; and that, if it were, they ought not to pledge themselves to give remission to the landed interest to the exclusion of industry. Mr. Disraeli made an able reply, and on a divi

sion the numbers were:—Against the motion, 273 For the motion, 252; the majority being only 21. The result was hailed with loud cheers. The house rose at half-past one o'clock

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The house met yesterday at five o'clock.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the County Cess (Ireland) Bill. On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Criminal

Law Consolidation Bill passed a second reading.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Party Processions (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. Parlimentary Voters (Ireland) Bill.—Mr.

Name objected to the alterations effected by the explained how, under its clauses, the franchise would devolve upon parties having no beneficial interest in their nominal holdings.

Mr. O'Connor had not done as he had promised to their confidence in the proprietor (which, it may be remarked, is the only security enjoyed by the depositors in any ordinary private bank), it is satisfactory to refer you to the jury that, in a case of the opinion of Mr. Laws, who stated, in his examination before the House of Connor's private proprietor (which, it may be remarked, is the only security enjoyed by the depositors in any ordinary private bank), it is satisfactory to refer you to the opinion of Mr. Laws, who stated, in his examination before the House of Connor's private proprietor (which, it may be remarked, is the only security enjoyed by the depositors in any ordinary private bank), it is satisfactory to refer you to the opinion of Mr. Laws, who stated, in his examination before the House of Connor's private proprietor (which, it may be remarked, is the only security enjoyed by the depositors in any ordinary private bank), it is satisfactory to refer you to the opinion of Mr. Laws, who stated, in his examination before the House of Connor's private proprietor (which, it may be remarked, is the only security enjoyed by the depositors in any ordinary private bank), it is satisfactory to refer you to the marked, is the only security enjoyed by the depositors in any ordinary private bank) it was his duty to tell the jury that, in a case of the opinion of Mr. Laws, who stated, in his examination before the House of Connor's private propriot of Mr. Laws, who stated, in his examination before the House of Connor's private propriot of Mr. Laws, his duty to tell the jury that, in a case of the private bank), it is satisfactory to refer you to the private propriot of Mr. Laws, his duty to tell the jury that, in a case of the private propriot of Mr. Laws, his duty to tell the jury that, i PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL. - Mr.

days, and not only cost £15,000, but exhibited, he sition." Had the defendant not a right to point out would not say perjury, but a considerable "economising of truth" among the witnesses.

Sir J. Walsh and Col. Taylon opposed the bill.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell said, that this bill would much diminish the household suffrage in boroughs. We ought to make concessions, not to democracy, but to the increasing enlightenment and increasing social virtues of the working classes.

Col. Rawdon supported the bill.

Of Invertunction increasing or branches, as he called them, which he had distributed throughout the kingdom, who were exerting their influence to sway the popular voice in this matter? What would come to pass in future days it was utterly impossible for himself or any other man to fore-

And the law of settlement; said that the poorrates could not be touched without going into the whole poor-law question, and opposed the motion.

The debate was then adjourned until Thursday, on which day Mr. Digraeli in answer to Lord Tobal.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor approved of this measure tell; but he could tell them what might be the ultimate result of such a course of proceeding. It might happen to the whole of the proposes to deal with the funds such a course of proceeding. It might happen to the whole of the proposes to deal with the funds such a course of proceeding. It might happen that Mr. O'Connor might keep the whole of the proposes to deal with the funds such a course of proceeding. It might happen that Mr. O'Connor might keep the whole of the proposes to deal with the funds such a course of proceeding. It might happen that Mr. O'Connor might keep the whole of the proposes to deal with the funds such a course of proceeding. It might happen that Mr. O'Connor might keep the whole of the proposes to deal with the funds such a course of proceeding. It might happen that Mr. O'Connor might keep the whole of the proposes to deal with the funds such a course of proceeding. It might happen that Mr. O'Connor might keep the whole of the proposes to deal with the funds such a course of proceeding. It might happen that Mr. O'Connor might keep the whole of the proposes to deal with the funds such a course of proceeding. It might happen that Mr. O'Connor might keep the whole of the proposes to deal with the funds such a course of proceeding. It might happen that Mr. O'Connor however, thinks it just to explain distinctly motives, and what might be the ultimate result of the motives, and what might be the ultimate result of the motives, and what might be the ultimate result of the motives, and what might be the ultimate result of the motives, and what might be the ultimate result of the motives, and what might be the ultimate result of the motives, and what might be the ultimate result of the motives, and what might be The promoters were afraid that, unless the county constituencies were enlarged, Ireland would return in fact, was the Company. That such was the case secure of the towns and boroughs. (A laugh.) Which had been most fully borne out by the evidence way of loan, or otherwise, except on a deposit of title deeds when the hon, member (Sir J. Walsh) talks of the rapid strides of democracy, he must tall him that rapid strides of democracy, he must tell him that the landlords of Ireland had always measured their blot on the character of a public man—a man who property by the standard of political power, rather than by the public necessities and state require- the money of a large class of individuals—and to the alterations, to put down all kinds of processions whatever; but cries of "divide" being again raised, people of Ireland that had driven the people to a thus, if a public man tampered with the feelings the weekly receipts of the bank will not be wild democracy; and he would tell the landlords, and property of the public, he submitted that it was that until the present system of quibbling govern- the duty of that press to step in and tear asunderment was done away with—(a laugh)—we should never see the only proper and sound system of government established—a system of pure democracy. The landlords of Ireland could not say they were in the same position as the landlords of England—the English landlords were gentlemen, the Irish landlords were tyrants. He accepted this measure he believed that shortly the same more fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had made out had in no way weakened or fendant had not not say they were in the duty of that press to step in and tear asunder—to put the duty of that press to step in and tear asunder—to put the same very supplied to pull aside the veil, with a view to the full and perfect exposure of the whole enormity and extent of the abuses which the particular person was practically and the press to step in and tear asunder—to put the duty of that press to step in and tear asunder—to put the duty of that press to step in and tear asunder—to put the duty of that press to step in and the full and the veil, with a view to the full and the perfect exposure of the whole enormity and extent of the abuses which the particular person was practically and the press to step in and the full and the press to step in the duty of that the veil, with a view to the full and the press to step in the full and the press to st

because he believed that shortly the same measure of justice must be dealt out to the people of
England. Talk of a £25 rating for Ireland! Did
the hon. member for Dublin (Mr. Taylor) know
was entitled to akk for a verdict in favour of that
the 100 reters were the same meathe formula in the hold in no way weakened or
shaken the case which he had himself made out on
the part of the defendant. Hence he felt that he
the hon. member for Dublin (Mr. Taylor) know
was entitled to akk for a verdict in favour of that that 36,000 voters were the whole constituency of gentleman; and for that verdict he should look Ireland? Why, the West Riding of Yorkshire alone with the utmost confidence.

had a constituency of 36,000 persons, and returned Mr. Serjeant WILKINS then rose to reply upon only two members; so that the same number as the whole case, and submitted, in the first place sent to that house two members in one case, sent that the defendant was not entitled to a verdict, in-105 members in another. Was there ever a greater asmuch as he had entirely failed to make outh is anomaly? The Irish landlords always made them- plea of justification, and therefore, having so failed, selves tools to a government; and he would ask, did they ever know anything more absurd and anomalous than the paltry subserviency to a minister carnestly besought the jury to cast aside and to which the Irish government had shown last night, throw from them every feeling of prejudice, which cheers from the Protectionist benches.) The Irish opinion of the great masses of society-instead of On a division there appeared—For the second gnashing of teeth, and yet said they would not take to the world as the enemy of the poor man, ought what their country wanted, merely because they to be regarded, and treated, and accepted as a great reading of this bill was proposed by Mr. Frewen. wished to support the government. (Renewed public benefactor, seeing that he had by himself been the means of producing an amount of good to mandesigned to render the existing prohibitions of the government for this measure. He had not the world, with no other individual in pluralities more stringent, and to extend their much certainly to thank any government for—(a laugh)—but he regarded this bill as a step in the ment or not—whether he were a Peer or anything

> Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON said the landlords of Ireland were more successful with their tenants than Mr. O'Connor was with his tenants at Snig's Mr. O'Connor said that his tenants did not pay

right direction.

Sir. R. Inclis was anxious to know the real navier of the results of government with regard to the neasure.

Lord J. Russell said that a bill of their own was in preparation, and would speedily be presented. Waiting the maturity of this measure, he wished which they could take their stand, and arrange a through the process of the one hefore the honse to he are real national to the franchise giving Ireland the stands and wavers, who had the proceeded to sum up the size of the contributors and would speedily be presented. The Chief Baron then proceeded to sum up the size of the contributors, but how was it and not pay any rent.

Occasion said that in the process of the contributors of the travelling expenses, notwith-standing distored to the foundation. When they could take their stand, and arrange a process of the one hefore the honse to he in the out of the 70,000 persons who doubt would, during nis incline nave led nim to not pay any rent.

Mr. Bright occasion that it is tenants and not pay any rent.

Mr. Bright occasion that it is the three were few districts or corners that out of the 70,000 persons who doubt would, during nis incline nave led nim to not the foundation. The constitution of the 70,000 persons who doubt would, during nis incline nave led nim to act the following that there were few districts or corners that subscribed, there had not visited with a sanding that there were few districts or corners that out of the 70,000 persons who doubt would, during nis incline nave led nim to act the foundation of the foundation of the contributors, but how was it has a new Reform Act will soon be demanded by England, Ministers had subscribed, there had not visited with a sald to 3s 4d to 3s the progress of the one before the house to be franchise for England, besides giving Ireland the poor overworked mechanics and weavers, who had ballot. After some further discussion the bill was read

secoud time. and Mr. REYNOLDS. The Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill and the Commons Inclosure Bill were then read a second time

Woods and Forests.—Lord John Russell gave notice of a bill for the better management of the tion of the jury, as proofs, the ruddy cheeks and the in substance, amounted to what was called a justi-Sixteen years.

Sixteen years.

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the crown, and of the Public Works in the country. This protection of a jury in certain cases included in the measure the noble lord briefly explained to confict of a pury in certain cases included in the plant, as proofs, the ruddy cheeks and the jury, as proofs, the jury and measure.

Mr. Napier was convinced that the changes it enacted would prove beneficial, especially in Ireland.

Mr. Napier was convinced that the changes it enacted would prove beneficial, especially in Ireland.

Mr. Napier was convinced that the changes from the Public Works department. Three commissioners (one being unpaid) were to had presented the very impersonification of absent had presented the very impersonification of absent had presented the very impersonification of absent had presented the very impersonification of the woods, the had presented the very impersonification of absent had presented the ve and Land Revenues. The Public Works were to be of the eccentricities and anomalies of the existing erected into a political department, at the head of which would be placed a commissioner, who was to be a member of, and responsible to, the House of Commons. The receipts and outlays of the Woods and Forests were to be included among the items of courted investigation of the most visid characters. that followed, after which the bill was read a second the public revenues, and the Commissioners of courted investigation of the most rigid character; doubt, the plaintiff would be entitled not only to Public Works were to draw their supplies from par-liament in like manner with the other branches of examination into the matter, not one blot had Sotheron moved the second reading of this bill, the public service. No increase in the gross amount throughout the whole case been affixed as against of salaries in the offices would be occasioned by the proposed measure. Much economy and an increased revenue from the crown properties were anticipated opinion,—and it was utterly impossible, after the from the change.

After a short discussion leave was given and the should be otherwise,—that there had been neither bill brought in. The house adjourned at half-past nine.

THE LAND COMPANY AND THE "NOTTING-

HAM JOURNAL." COURT OF EXCHEQUER,-SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

O'CONNOR U. BRADSHAW. Upon the Lord Chief Baron taking his place this Mr. Sergeant WILKINS said he had the satisfaction

to announce that it was not thought necessary to pist; but he hoped the jury would be the last peradduce any further evidence on the part of the plaintiff. plaintiff. Mr. Roebuck commenced the proceedings by was seldom that they could find a man in Mr. O'Conaddressing the jury upon the additional evidence nor's position, who would go among the poor, who which his learned friend the sergeant had called visited their hovels, and who subjected himself by forward on Friday, and said, that notwithstanding choice to evils which they were subjected to by nethe statements which had been made by those wit- cessity, and he could only attribute his zeal in nesses he should in the outset of the observations persevering in this course, notwithstanding the difwhich he should feel himself bound to offer to the ficulties in his way, and the abuse which was heaped jury upon that further evidence submit, that whilst upon him, to a consciousness that he was doing the evidence which he had placed before them had that which was right and good, and that which his been abundantly sufficient to establish the truth of his plea of justification, and therefore to entitle the hands. The course which the evidence had taken defendant to a verdict, yet that the additional had shown what extent, what amount of the money proofs offered by his learned friend had most sig- had been expended; as large a sum as £112,000 dence had shown, moreover, that both of those and for tillage, £4,260; making a total of £92,660 concerns had been the emanation of a few indivi- odd. Then there was the expense of making roads, who had assembled in a room somewhere in London, paid to the delegates for their travelling expenses, and, having so met, had then designated themselves as a body of "delegates from the working classes." stamps;—why, when all these matters were taken Now, he should argue that those persons were just into consideration, where was there any surplus, as much entitled to that description and designation | did the jury think? How much of that money as the three tailors of Tooley-street, who had, in could have found its way into the pocket of Mr. "people of England," had been warranted in laying claim to the position which they had then assumed them as between £3,000 and £4,000 out of to themselves. With regard to Mr. O'Connor, he pocket. That fact was clear, and fully established accused that gentleman of every charge which had even by the evidence which had been produced clear had he made that appear as was the sun at and he might have deluded himself in the ardour of Mr. O'Connor could deal with that large amount of learned friend. Here it was :money. Supposing, now, that Mr. O'Connor had been suddenly called from this world—suppose he had fallen down dead, to whom would all that money have gone? To the poor and wretched contributors? No, no such thing; not one farthing of it; all would have gone to Mr. O'Connor's family

have been driven to the necessity of filing a bill in the Court of Chancery with a view to the recovery of the hard-earned pittance which he had placed in the hands of that man, who was then no more. But it had been said that Mr. O'Conner had made the company's estate.

But it had been said that Mr. O'Conner had had been said that the company had here. his will, and that by that instrument he had be- respect of any loans from the bank, no other connexion can queathed the whole of his property to trustees for besaid to exist than that always existing between a mortducathed the whole of his property to trustees for the benefit of the subscribers. Let him ask why, instead of rendering such a will-making necessary, Mr. O'Connor had not done as he had promised to their confidence in the proprietor (which, it may be re-

have been driven to the necessity of filing a bill in assistance to be afforded to it by the bank, in furthering

National Land and Labour Bank, 493, New Oxford-street,

London, Sept. 15th, 1848.

Sir,—After mature consideration, and under the best

sir, the farmers and yeomen are saying—Let us look to our own wives and our own children. (Hear.) So far, however, from wishing to do anything of the kind I allude to, I would support any government which would lay directly upon the rich a load of taxation sufficient to enable the Exchequer to allow the labourer to brew his own beer, to build he pleases. (Cheers.) As to the linsults heaped upon the land—fortunately the supremacy of the land—fortunately the supremacy of the land is not much affected by them. The land!—

to the world at large, and to the working classes, that Mr. O'Counor had obtained possession of the people's money to the extent of £100,000, by means of five hundred machines or had obtained possession of the sort instructed to send a written application with the certificate for the whole of your funds with interest, on or before the 30th inst, and the amount due will be punctually remitted between the 1st and 15th of October, after which of five hundred machines or had obtained possession of the sort instructed to inform you, that in that case you are instructed to send a written application with the certificate for the whole of your funds with interest, on or before the 30th inst, and the amount due will be punctually remitted between the 1st and 15th of October, after which Mr. M. J. O'Connell said, that this bill would of five hundred machines or branches, as he date, notice, as usual, will be required according to the

annum, and will be carried to account precisely as explained in the enclosed rules, and business will be conducted in all respects as therein detailed. No money whatever will be advanced by the bank by

ment securities. No money will be advanced to the National Land Company on mortgage of their estates until fit persons have been appointed to whom the estates will be conveyed by Mr. O'Connor (in whom they are now vested), in trust for

In future the weekly receipts of the bank will not be published, it being essentially a private bank.

During the late crisis in political and monetary affairs, the withdrawals from the bank have, of course, been heavy, in common with, although probably to a less extent than those from all other savings banks in the kingdom; but they have invariably been met with the greatest facility and junetuality, and I have continued, as before, to receive promises of further deposits as soon as a revival of trade

shall take place.

The object had in view by Mr. O'Connor, in effecting this The object had in view by Mr. O'Collior, in electing this entire separation of the bank from the Land Company, is to avoid the risk of any infringement of the several banking acts which the committee of the House of Commons, (although they did not report thereon) seemed to think were violated, so long as the Land Company shared in any degree in the responsibilities of the bank; but the furtherance of the location of members on the land is still the proposition and the proposition was to affording denositors. principal aim of the proprietor, next to affording depositors the greatest amount of interest compatible with the security they have a right to expect.

An ample reserve fund will be constantly kept on hand to meet withdrawals, although the investments of the bank will be readily convertible when required to honour notices of withdrawal.

of withdrawal.

It is satisfactory to inform you that Mr. Grey, the accountant appointed by the House of Commons, when the Land Company's affairs were investigated, to examine the bank books (with the permission of Mr. O'Connor,) expressed himself perfectly satisfied with their present regularity.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

For Fearury O'Connor,

For Feargus O'Connor, T. Price, Manager.

Having heard that document he would appeal to the jury, as men of common sense, as men of busi- if any suit had been commenced in a court of ness, as men of experience, and as men of the equity to call Mr. O'Connor to account, it would number of sheep from any quarter. The demand for that world and fully acquainted with commercial transactions, whether that circular-a copy of which had come into court with clean hands; whilst that genbeen at the time sent to every one of the depositors the bank—whether that circular did not dismoment intend to impute to Mr. O'Connor that he tinctly and in the clearest terms state that there would have said so—but he could have said that he sive—moved off heavily, at barely stationary prices. In simple means of his own unaided efforts. Mr. O'Connor had toiled day and night in the promotion and establishment of this Society, and had never upon any one occasion put one shilling of its possible party in reference to the bank? That the honory and have said solution and establishment of this Society, and had never upon any one occasion put one shilling of its possible party in reference to the bank? That the honory and have said solution for the could have said that he was the treasurer of these large funds, which had been raised for an illegal purpose, and therefore, as those suitors had been parties to the illegal trans-sheep, 2,010; calves, 225; pigs, 240. Monday. — Beasts, 725; heep, 17,300; calves, 225; pigs, 240. Monday. — Beasts, 725; heep, 17,300; calves, 104; pigs, 204. funds into his own pocket, nor had he ever made working classes were satisfied was proved by the honour and honesty of Mr. O'Connor might, and no

previously existed in a pestilential air, eating uncase. The action was brought to recover compenwholesome bread, and drinking impure water,-that sation in damages for the publication of a libel, in man had, by his sole exertions, been enabled to which the defendant had described the plaintiff to Sir W. Somerville moved the second reading of the Elections (Ireland) Bill, which was agreed to after some remarks upon its details by Mr. Bright tricts in England. Comparing their present location and position with what it had previously been, conveyed by those words was such as to reflect improperly and injuriously upon the character of the party to whom they were alleged to relate. Now, the defendant had pleaded, first, "Not guilty," and these poor reople were in a perfect Paradise. That such was the fact,—that the spots selected for them appearance of body, which was the indication of the the case was to be considered—first, was this a enjoyment of a far better means of existence than it malignant libel which had proceeded from a bad and been their unhappy fate, their unhappy lot to motive, and was it false and untrue—in fact, was it labour under, when working in the close and con- that which fell under the denomination of a malicious publication-malicious in its intention? If such should, in the result, be their opinion, then, without the verdict, but to have that verdict accompanied by such an amount of damages as they might consider the circumstances of the case to call for. That was the first view. Well, then, the next was, had his bona fides, or against his honesty. That was the sole question; and then he said, that if it were their the defence been made out, in part or in the whole; that was assuming that the imputation did not go beyond what was intimated? If their opinion upon case which he had made out, that their opinion that point should be in the affirmative, that the dedishonesty nor imposition on the part of Mr. O'Coufence had been made out, then, in that case, the denor, then that, in that case, that gantleman would fendant would be entitled to the verdict upon the be fully entitled to their verdict. Mr. O'Connor plea of justification, whilst the plaintiff would have had been accused of neither more nor less than the finding for him on the plea of "not guilty." wholesale robbery, but, whatever might be the re-Then there was a third and intermediate view. It was this,—assuming that Mr. O'Connor was not actuated by any desire or intention of acting dishonestly, the question then would be, had that gensult of their verdict, he felt confident that when a report of the inquiry had gone abroad, the public actuated by any desire or intention of acting diswould discover that they had long been doing Mr. honestly, the question then would be, had that gen-O'Connor immense injustice. Mr. O'Connor had made everything connected with the company known, and all that he could now be accused of was, tieman so conducted himself in the management and in respect of these schemes and their details, as fairly to give rise or cause for the comments of a public journalist; in other words, was there a reasonable ground for their being made, and thereby to justify the general characters of the invertebrate of the market to-day is tolerably steady, prices are 3d per cwt. lower than on Monday last. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 373 3d to 373 6d, per cwt. For delivery of new up libel was made out, or was the libel a wilful and solven and thereby to characters of the market to-day is tolerably steady, prices are 3d per cwt. lower than on Monday last. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 373 3d to 373 6d, per cwt. For delivery of new up to Christmas the price is 385 per cwt., at which very little malicious libel? If the latter, then the plaintiff is doing. Town tallow, 375 per cwt. net cash; rough fat, that he might have been too much of a philanthroto justify the general character of the imputation? If there was, then that would of course tend to reduce the amount of damages to such an extent as the jury might deem proper. If, however, they should be of opinion that the justification had not been made out, and yet there was no dishonesty, then the plaintiff would be entitled to the verdict with such an amount of damages as they might consider would be proportionate with the extent of injury the plaintiff had sustained. If, then, the jury should be of opinion that the "Land Scheme" was of such a character as was calculated to mislead the public, and was an imposition upon them, it would, not that case, become his duty to tell them that the peared for the defendant (solicitor, Mr. Symons, plaintiff must take all the consequences of his own nally failed in satisfying the mind of any man as to had been received, and he might recall to their re- acts, and submit to any fair public criticism which the bona fides either of the two schemes, or of the collection how a very considerable proportion of might be passed upon him and his acts by a public the bona fides either of the two schemes, or of the conduct and objects of Mr. O'Connor in connexion with them. All the evidence, he contended, had gone to prove this plain and simple fact, namely, that whilst the "Land Scheme" was illegal, so was the "Bank Scheme" fraudulent. All the evidence. All the evidence, he contended, had been expended. First, there had been for the purchase of the estates, taking the the proprietors of newspapers, and he could items in round numbers, £60,000; then, tor the erection of the cottages, £28,400; then, there was they had not settled their differences in the columns of their own journals, instead of coming to that and for tillage £4.260; making a total of £92.660 court and occupying it for a period of three days. But the plaintiff had another course open to him, duals, of whose names they were all in ignorance, the cost of mamure, the printing expenses, the sums for, being a member of Parliament, he could have made a motion in the House of Commons on a breach of privilege, and the whole circumstances of the case, as well as his defence, would have been given to the public next morning in the newspapers, and thus he would have been enabled to vindicate his character without having recourse to law. Now, days long past, represented themselves as the O'Connor? Why, when the whole of the accounts many years ago the Legislature had thought it necessary to pass an act for the purpose of more effectually regulating Friendly Societies and Joint-Stock Companies, and bringing them more directly within the range of the law, with a view to their been laid against him in the paper of which the plaintiff complained. Of the truth of the statements which that paper had contained, he had, he sub-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the poorhaving been pumped into the great re-ings of the public. One of the public ings of the p mitted, produced the most abundant proofs in the servoir of Mr. O'Connor's pocket? In regard to this nics must be registered, and receive the certificate course of the present investigation. As plain and scheme, Mr. O'Connor might have been deceived of the registrar appointed for that purpose. At the time of that registration the names of all the officers. noon day in its greatest brilliancy on the brightest summer day. The jury had heard that as large a sum as £100,000 had been gathered by this Com tion of the working classes; but that he would in accomplish an object which was calculated to raise the condition of the working classes; but that he would in ance with the provisions of this act, this Land pany from out of the pockets of the poor working tentionally mislead or attempt to deceive or to de- Scheme had been provisionally registered, and in classes of the kingdom, by means of contributions lude any other human being he utterly denied. the list of officers the name of Mr. Roberts, of Manof small and apparently insignificant sums—in many Vast stress had been laid upon the conduct of the chester, was set forth as the treasurer, notwithinstances not more than 3d.—and therefore it the more urgently behoved those to whom the money had been so forwarded to become its sacred guardians, and to protect it from imposition and from money in that bank was the estates which belonged to have been registered upon that occasion, and it

imposture. Now, it was apparent that the whole of this money had been paid to and received by Mr. Ideal Company. The argument would not was extremely wrong that it had not been so done. It was in direct violation of the act of Parliament O'Connor, into whose "private account" in the document had been put in and read in evidence by that there had been such an omission. It would bank it had always been paid. Thus, no one but Mr. M'Grath, much to the discomfiture of his seem from the evidence that the sum which had cision were given.-The learned Judge said he conbeen expended in the purchase of estates was no sidered the question one of much importance, and one upon which the decision of the highest tribunal was less than £58,000 or £60,000. Now, a witness of the name of Browne had proved that the bank had not necessary, If the parties chose, they could remove had fallen down dead, to whom would all that money have gone? To the poor and wretched contributors? No, no such thing; not one farthing of it; all would have gone to Mr. O'Connor's family or legal representatives, and thus every poor man who had subscribed his "threepence" even would who had subscribed his "threepence" even would who had subscribed his "threepence" even would such a course would be attended with very little that the estates had been purchased, and that the counts at the London Joint-Stock Bank had been was, strictly speaking, sole proprietor thereof) were never-in the legal advice, Mr. O'Connor has determined to separate the office at the Stamp Office. That return or entry office at the Stamp Office at the indictment to the Central Criminal Court, and ought to have been made. It had then been proved that the estates had been purchased, and that the delay. It was known that he entertained some accounts at the London Joint-Stock Bank had been the less borne by the Land Company, in consideration, and under the best legal advice, Mr. O'Connor has determined to separate the office at the Stamp Office. That return or entry of the indictment to the Central Criminal Court, and ought to have been made. It had then been proved that the estates had been purchased, and that the indictment to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's been duly entered at or returne been duly entered at or returned to the Registrar's matters, and why that had been so, there had been no sent state of society; but, though his private satisfactory explanation given. Then it had been opinions would not operate upon him in telling a put forth that one James Knight had become the Jury what the law actually was, that might be an ad-'manager of the bank,' whilst the evidence of that ditional reason why the case should be removed to centleman himself had gone to show that he had never accepted the appointment, because, upon inquiries, he did not like the concern; and yet, not-

another tribunal. He had from the first considered that this case ought to be tried by the highest tribunal in the land, and he should, therefore, order withstanding his refusal to become manager, his ther trial of the indictment in this court to be postname had been subsequently issued to the world as poned until further application. the practical manager. But there had been many other acts of a somewhat similar tendency, and yet

Some ignorant and infatuated persons in Cardington, Rushbury, and other parishes, are signing a petition to the Almighty to chain the devil, &c., Markets, &c.

again, in pursuance of the requirements of the act of Parliament, in October, 1848, but when a subsequent application to renew the registry, or to make a complete registration had been made, that application had been refused by the registrar upon the ground that the company was in itself illegal, and, therefore, could not be permitted to register, and there could be no doubt but that it was illegal. According to the prospectus, the company was to have a capital of £130,000, in 100,000 shares at £1 6s. each. That being so, the company or promoters would, when provisionally registered, have a right to receive 10s. a share, which would be somewhere about £650; and, in point of law, they had where about £650; and, in point of law, they had where about £650; and, in point of law, they had where about £650; and, in point of law, they had where about £650; and, in point of law, they had where about £650; and in point of law, they had no improvement in its value. Flour, both English and foreign, was held on rather higher terms, which prevented many sales from being effected. Barley went off heavily, unless very fine malting, at much the same prices. Rye very dull. In malt hardly anything doing. Beans and peas were very dull, but fine samples net cheaper. Goed oats were scarce, but the demand was not lively, as the buyers look for better supplies when the weather is more settled. Linseed cakes met a readier sale at reduced prices. There was very little doing in cloverseed to day. The current prices as under: where about £650; and, in point of law, they had

where about £650; and, in point of law, they had no right to receive one farthing more. But it had been given in evidence that no less a sum than £100,000 had been received. That was a proceeding which was clearly and unequivocally an illegal proceeding. Now, it was possible that Mr. O'Connor might have been ignorant of the precise nature of the law upon the subject, or that he might have avolved the particular clause which had application. overlooked the particular clause which had application to that particular matter, and therefore he might have acted with a perfectly honest intention. Such, however, was the fact, that the whole amount which could be received under the provisional registration was not more than £650, whilst, in truth, Mr. O'Connor had received £100,000. Moveover, it was further shown in evidence that, notwithstanding overlooked the particular clause which had applica- 24s to 26s, beans, large, new 22s to 23s, ticks 24s to 25s,

was further shown in evidence that, notwithstanding

subscriptions, which money was to be expended in

the purchase of land, which land was to be divided

amongst the subscribers by allotment. That course

was clearly illegal. He, therefore, now pronounced it as his opinion that this Company—the "scheme"

rather, for, as it not had been completely regis-

tered, it had not assumed the legal character of a

Company-was indisputably illegal, and had been

illegal from its very commencement, indeed from

the moment of its conception. Thus very serious

questions for consideration arose. Mr. O'Connor

might have been, however, uninformed either of

led to, that every man, whether high or low-

whether a man of talent or in a state of ignorance

was any legal claim on Mr. O'Connor. So also,

One question was, therefore, as to the

bona fides of Mr. O'Connor in the matter; and then,

on the other hand, there was the question of bona

fides also on the part of the defendant,-did he be-

lieve, and had he reasonable cause for that belief,

that the Land Scheme was an imposition on the

working classes? Was it an attempt at imposition

on the public? These were points which the jury

that with respect to the bank, that concern, even in

gether the deficiency must have been supplied by

the Land Company, but when the two schemes had separated then the security of the land was alto-

gether lost to the bank depositors. Now although

not sufficient. Nothing could be more improper-

his name with the money collected from 70,000 per-

sons, would be laid hold of for the benefit of his cre-

ditors, and legally be so taken and so applied.

This was a position which no man was justified in

placing himself in. No man had a right to take

such a monstrous responsibility upon him, unpro-

legal title to one acre of them but Mr. O'Connor.

would be entitled to the verdict. If the former, in

tor, Mr. Turner, Lincoln's-inn-fields): and Mr.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

behalf of some parties against whom two indict-

ments were pending in this court, in which they were charged with keeping a "disordly house" an

take place in this court until after an indictment

which was now awaiting trial in the Court of

the court whether it would sanction the proceedings

of the prosecutor, one Thos. Stowell, an informer, whose only object in taking them was to involve

expense, and to harass and annoy the parties?—The

there were grave matters of law involved, upon

undertake to furnish the court with the affidavit in

renew the application.—The Court then named two

33, Old Jewry.)

t seed, £9 10s to £10 10s. per 1,000, flour, per sack of 280lbs, ship, 26s to 28s, town, 36s to 38s.

Foreign.—Wheat.—Dantzig, 42s to 48s, Anhalt and Marks, 36 to 40s, ditto 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 Berdianski, 32s to 35s, Taganrog, 32s to 34s, Brabant and French, 34s to 36s, ditto white, 38s to 42s, Salonica, 30s to 39s, Egyptian, 23s to 26s, rye, 20s to 22s, barley, Wismar and Rostock, 18s to 21s, Danish, 18s to 22s, Saal, 20s to 24s, East Friesland, 16s to 17s, Egyptian, 15s to 16s, Danube, 15s to 16s, peas, white, 23s to 24s, new boilers, 25s to 26s, beans, horse, 22s to 23s, pigeon, 24s to 25s, Egyptian, 22s to 24s, oats, Groningen, Danish, Bremen, and Friesland, feed and black, 11s to 15s, ditto, thick and brew, 16s to 20s, Riga, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Swedish, 14s to 16s, flour, United States, per 196lbs., 22s to 24s, Hamburgh 20s to 22s, Dantzig and Stettin 20s to 23s, French per 280lbs., 32s to 33s.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.—We have to report a very limited to 15s to 25s, French per 280lbs., 32s to 33s. the refusal of the complete registration of the Company, Mr. O'Connor had gone on receiving money, a proceeding which was manifestly and indisputably illegal, and contrary to the law upon the subject. Then it appeared that Mr. O'Connor had not in any of the proceedings at the Registry-office been registered as the treasurer. Now, as that gentleman was in reality the treasurer, it was his duty to tell the jury, that his name not having been registered as the officer of the Company was in direct oppos-tion, and a direct violation of the law. The jury must consider and say whether in their opinion this illegal act had been a wilful violation of the law on the part of Mr. O'Connor. Now, the Company could not be completely registered, it could not be legally registered, because it professed to collect

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.—We have to report a very limited supply of grain on the market, consequently every article is held firmly at Monday's rates. RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE.) Feb. 16 .- We had a heavy market of wheat. Wheat sold from 4s to 5s 0d; oats, 1s 8d to 2s 10d; harley, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; beans, 3s 9d to 4s 3d per

bushel. Arrivals this week: — Wheat—English, 170 quarters: foreign, 670 quarters. Barley—English, 361 quarters; foreign, — quarters. Oats — English, 1,650 quarters; foreign, — quarters. Flour—1,810 sacks. BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 41d. to 51d. per 4lbs. loaf. CATTLE.

the law affecting the question, or ignorant of its consequences, but the effect was that this result was SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 18.—We were again very scantily supplied with foreign stock. Several vessels on their way from Holland, laden with beasts and sheep, have —whether educated or not, that every man who had paid his money for the purposes of this "scheme" had become a party to an illegal matter, and but moderate, the time of year considered; yet they proved it was, therefore, not only a matter of considerable doubt whether any relief could be obfully adequade to the demand. Notwithstanding that the supplies of meat in the dead markets have materially fallen off during the week, we have not the slightest improvement to notice in the beef trade, which ruled heavy at last week's quotations. The top figure for the best Scots was 3s 10d per 8 lbs. No increase was observed in the tained in any court of law, but whether there description of stock was somewhat active, and a good clear-ance was effected, at tully Friday's advanced rates of 2d per Slbs.; the primest old Downs, in the wool, producing 4s 6d per Slbs. There were about 800 shorn sheep on offer. Calves—the supply of which was by no means exten-

rencies.

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.—Friday.—Beasts, 735; sheep, 2,010; calves, 225; pigs, 240. Monday.—Beasts, 3,362; sheep, 17,800; calves, 104; pigs, 204.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal.)—Beef, 2s 10d to

per 8lbs. by the carcase. PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday.-There was considerably more doing in Irish butter last week than for some time past. Dealers from the northern and western parts of the country were here, and purchased about 5,000 firkins, and prices ad vanced in consequence for some descriptions from Is to 3s per cwt., and will go higher if further supplies are wanted on the public? These were points which the jury from this market, even without exterior demand. Present must take into their consideration. It was evident appearances indicate a favourable conclusion to the season. Foreign rather more saleable, and best Friesland 4s per cwt. dearer. For Irish and American singed bacon the concern. Who then was to pay the losses? It had and lard steady.

English Butter Market, Feb. 18.—Our market presents

English Butter Market, Feb. 18.—Our market presents

clear that when the two schemes were working to-gether the deficiency must have been supplied by Dorset butter. The stock of old left here has become a dead letter. Dorset, fine new milk 104s to 108s per cwt; ditto fine old 56s to 80s; Fresh 7s to 13s per doz. lbs. FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c.

COVERT GARDEN MARKET .- The favourable change in the that security had been thus taken away, the parties weather has made vegetables plentiful, but many kinds of self, had still allowed the previous statement in the rules to stand as it had done as to the land being the security The circular then, without the correspoding alteration in the rules of the Land Scheme, was and apples. Filberts, walnuts, and chesnuts are abundant, and oranges and lemons are sufficient for the demand. Amongst vegetables, turnips and carrots are good, and there is some fine Corpusal breastly in the market. in the Land Scheme, as well as Mr. O'Connor himand there is some fine Cornwall broccoli in the market. Potatoes are unaltered since our last account: foreign nothing could be more wrong. Mr. O'Connor had received £112,000 from the subscribers. He had no salading are cheaper, and so are mushrooms. Some French beans, asparagus, seakale, and rhubard, may be obtained. Cut flowers consist of heaths, pelargoniums, bignonia, right to have received that money without the protection of the act of Parliament : namely, under the venusta, primulas, camellias, cinerarias, Christmas roses, azaleas, lilacs, lilies of the valley, epacrises, acacias and authority of the complete registration of the scheme. Supposing that gentleman were to become a bankrupt, every shilling in this bank, and every one of those estates which had been purchased in

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Feb. 18.—The arrivals from the continent since our last report have been very limited, which is entirely owing to the boisterous weather. The supply coastwise and per rail is quite sufficient to prevent any improvement in price. Yorkshire Regents 90s to 120s per ton; Wisbech ditto 70s to 100s; Scotch ditto 70s to 80s; Ditto Cups 65s to 75s; French Whites 70s to 80; Belgian

70s to 80s. TALLOW, HIDES, AND OILS. MONDAY. Feb. 18.—The delivery of tallow since this day

LEADENHALL.—Market hides 56lb. to 64lb., 11d to 11d per that case the defendant ought to have the verdict.

The Jury retired for 20 minutes, and then came into court. The Foreman, reading from a paper in his hand, said, "We find for the defendant, but we little to be a self-skins each 2s 6d to 3s 6d; the self-skins each 2s 6d to 3s 6d;

his hand, said, "We find for the defendant, but we beg to accompany our verdict by the expression of our unanimous opinion that the plaintiff's character stands unimpeached as regards his personal honesty."

10410. to 112 10. 354 to 40 ; causanus Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, with Mr. Atherton and Mr. 33L; cod 30L to 31L; cocoa nut per ton 38L to 49L Prentis, conducted the case for the plaintiff (solici- palm, 321.

> MONDAY, Feb. 18 .- We have again to note a firm market, and without any alteration in prices from this day se'nnight. Stewart's 19s; Hetton's 19s; Tees 19s; Braddyll's 18s 6d; Kelloe 18s 6d; Wylam 16s 6d; J. Hartlepool 18s. Fresh arrivals 85; left from last day, 337;

THE ARGYLL ROOMS.—At the sitting of the court Mr. Parry said he had to make an application on behalf of some parties against whom two indictments were pending in this court, in which they were charged with keeping a "disordly house" an to a full attendance of buyers, and the biddings were brisk

establishment in the parish of St. Jame's, well known as the "Argyll Rooms." That application was, that the trial of these indictments might not time. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Scotch.—There is still only a limited demand for Laid Highland wool; but stocks are light, and which was now awaiting trial in the Court of Queen's Bench had been dispossed of by that tribunal. There was not the slightest distinction between the indictments in this court and the one in the Court of Queen's Bench. The expenses they had incurred had been very great, and he would ask the court whether it would sanction the proceedings the court whether it would sanction the proceedings the court whether it would sanction the proceedings the court of Queen's Rench had been very great, and he would ask the court whether it would sanction the proceedings the court of Queen's Bench had been very great, and he would ask the court whether it would sanction the proceedings the court of Queen's Bench had been dispossed of by that tributes is, however, a little more inquired for. There is only a fair trade demand for Crossed and Cheviots, at late rates.

FOREIGN.—The attention of the trade is now occupied with a series of public sales going on in London, which are reported to be going off at a considerable advance on the December series, which will give a fresh tone to the market. Imports for the week, 98 heles, previously this year.

ket. Imports for the week, 98 bales; previously this year, Borough, Monday, Feb. 18.—Our market remains withearned Judge wished to know whether there was out alteration. The demand continues limited, and prices

not an affidavit, in which the prosecutor swore are nominally those of last week. LONDON, Monday .- The operations in the seed market were unimportant, and our quotations must still be ze-

which it was desirable to obtain the decision of the highest criminal tribunal in the land.—Stowell said he had sworn no such affidavit .- Mr. Parry would garded as nominal. COLONIAL PRODUCE. very short time, if the Court would allow him to

LONDON, Tuesday—Sugar.—We have again to report a dull opening of the market for the week, and although imo'clock for a renewal of the application, and at that hour, Mr. Parry handed in the affidavit, and repeated his application.—Mr. Clarkson opposed the hour, the object of which was that the deapplication, the object of which was that the deapplication.—Signature of the market for the week, and although importers have given strong support to it by buying in largely, yet prices averaged a shade in favour of the buyers. 650 hads of West and a sold; Barbadoes, 38s to 42s 64; Mauri-application, the object of which was that the delivery of the market for the week, and although importers have given strong support to it by buying in largely, yet prices averaged a shade in favour of the buyers. 650 hads of West and a sold; Barbadoes, 38s to 42s 64; Mauri-application, the object of which was that the delivery of the buyers of the buyers. 650 hads of the porters have given strong support to it by buying in largely, yet prices averaged a shade in favour of the buyers. 650 hads of the object of which was that the delivery of the buyers. 650 hads of the object of which was that the delivery of the buyers. 650 hads of the object of which was that the delivery of the buyers. 650 hads of the object of which was that the delivery of the buyers. 650 hads of the object of which was that the delivery of the buyers. 650 hads of the object of which was that the delivery of the buyers. 650 hads of the object of which was that the delivery of the buyers. 650 hads of the object of which was that the delivery of the object of the object of which was the delivery of the object of the ob fendants might keep the place open until after the decision of a higher court had been obtained, and the object of the prosecutor in opposing it was, that if the parties were tried in the ordinary course and convicted the place price of the prosecutor of the prosecutor of the prosecutor of the parties were tried in the ordinary course and convicted the place price of the prosecutor of th

convicted, the place might be shut up until that de- 485 6d to.51s. Coffee. -This article has been dull; a small parcel of good ordinary native Cexion was offered in public sale and bought in at 61s. No sales reported by private contract,

DEATH,

Died on Sunday, the 17th inst., at Hollinwood, Mr. S. Dixon, aged 29 years. The deceased was a member of the National Charter Association, up to the time of his affliction, which commenced about nineteen months ago. The deceased was a regular supporter of all the democratic movements for the last nine or ten years, and was a most enthusiastic admirer of the lamented, but patriotic John Mitchel, and Robert Emmett; the speech of the latter he took great delight in delivering to a large number of crowded meetings, in different parts of the country, his death, the cause has lost a great supporter. His loss is regretted by a large circle of friends.

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