MY FRIENDS, During the last week I, have suffered from very severe indisposition, but I am now, thank God, well enough, and have nerve enough to address you; and the reason why I rejoice at being able to communicate my sentiments and beings is, because in my soul, and in my feelings is, because in my sour, and in my conscience, I believe you are upon the eve of the greatest crisis that ever England with

1968 Government of this country was never in so feeble a position as it is at the present in so feeble a position in so feeble a position in so feeble and its only hope of regaining BRUNSWICK HALL, ROPE MAKERS' moment; and holding power, is based upon the strength and holding power, is based upon the strength that disunion, which I am sorry to hope of the breaking out not amongst your the leadership of that order.

the memory day, to see how they can best vicinity. destroy the political influence of FEARGUS conspirators, I say :-Come one, come all, this rock shall fly, From its firm base as soon as I.

Men of the Provinces, for years I have told you, that when you were up and doing, the men of the metropolis were inactive and apathetic; while I have recently expressed my joy at the new vigour that has been infused into the metropolitan hive, and I still rejoice in the drones.

How often have I told you, that every Gorernment has based its power upon popular in New York, and which was reported in the national squabbles are not confined to any particular country; but find their way across the Atlantic. At the meeting to which I refer, contending for the DUFFY ALLIANCE principle, and the other party for the principles adopted by the purely democratic party in Ircland, so faithfully and ably represented by the Irishman; and to prove to you the fact,

heroes who bled and died at De la Palma, and other bloody indis in Mexico, were Irishmen; and we know that two-thirds of those who bore the stars and stripes victorious over the embattled heights of the foe, were Irishmen, (Iremendous cheering.) It is not, then, the want of natural courage that has defeated Irishmen, but the want of

Now, after long experience, this man truly tells you, that the want of union, and not the principles in England.

I learn that some poor gentlemen, who are too proud to work, and too poor to live without livered at the John-street Institution, on Tuesday week last. But I not only reiterate a long-established Monarchy to a Republic. power behind the throne is greater than the throne itself, and when the laws for the people are made by the people, then monarchy will smell as sweet as Republicanism. And in con- duce, consume, and enjoy. (Great cheering.) name of justice, in the name of common sense, implore of you to keep the one iron, the Charreward will be, as of yore, philanthropic appeals to defend and support, not your victims, but the victims of the poor gentlemen.

Your faithful and uncompromising Advocate, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE HONESTY FUND.

HONOURED SIR,—Several paid-up Land members and Old Guards of Truro, desirous of convincing your base calumniators of their folly in attempting to break, or in any way i njure your reputation with the working classes of this country, join issue with our political brethren from all parts, in bearing our portion of the burthen, so shamefully thrown on you by a partisan judge and a splenetic lawyer. We here enclose £1 as our first instalment to the Honesty Fund, trusting, as we feel fully assured, that Penzance, Helstone, and St. Austle, will feel it their duty to show their attachment to justice their duty to show their attachment to justice to, and zeal, in aid of the good cause, and sat mould be considered in the accomplishment of their object. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Newton again invoked unity, prudence, devoition was then put and carried unanition, and zeal, in aid of the good cause, and sat mould. and common sense, and devotedness to one who is down loudly applauded. made the scape-goat of parties for his disinterested conduct towards the working classes.

We remain, dear sir, Your affectionate adopted children,

E. TREGENZAR, Sec.

TO F. O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. HONOURED AND PERSECUTED SIR,-We, the juvenile and veritable Chartists of Todmorden, feel with strong indignation the injustice and persecution which you have received from the enemies of free-Puerility of partial judges, to destroy your reputa-THOMAS FIELDEN, Chairman,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. .

VOL. XIII. No. 651.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

FIELDS, LIMEHOUSE.

This Hall—which has been enlarged, much mother's charms to the monarch of the day. (Hear, say, is now but amongst those who wish to assume to the credit of the body of working men who hear.) Had any section of working men such a base order—but amongst those who wish to assume to the credit of the body of working men who hear.) Had any section of working men such a base order—but are its conductors and in which is a large its conductors. are its conductors, and in which a co-operative origin?—instead of showing their quarterings on the leadership of that Grant detectives, while store, doing an extensive business, is now carleadership of that Grant detectives, while store, doing an extensive business, is now carleadership of that Grant detectives, while store, doing an extensive business, is now cardiminished heads. (Great cheering.) The third I employ never the less the under-current work generally ried on by the same management—was portion owed their origin to the sale of their talents nevertheless and it gives me pain, not crowded to excess at a meeting under the to the minister of the day. The third estate, the reaches my ear; and it gives me pain, not crowded to excess at a meeting under the to the minister of the day. The third estate, the reaches my car, but from the deep in- auspices of the Provisional Committee of the Commons, was supposed to constitute democracy. from sellish most constitute democracy. It is that I have ever felt in your cause, to National Charter Association, on Monday (Laughter.) Why, if such a balance did exist, it that I have ever felt in your cause, to National Charter Association, on Monday (Laughter.) Why, if such a balance did exist, it terest that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions, living in learn that a set of vile rapscallions are working Heaven and earth. learn that a see working Heaven and earth, the metropolis, are working Heaven and earth, ganising Chartism in Limehouse and its

Mr. Barnard was called to the chair, and, knew nothing of the misery and wretchedness destroy the Points interested gang of in a few appropriate words, opened the busi- of her people; and if she did, and was to say, "I ness of the evening.

resolution, as follows:—" That while this meet- herself with the affairs of the nation. (Loud cheers.) ing deeply deplores the dismembered condition of Well, then the aristocracy made a puppet of the the ultra-democratic compact, and the absence sovereign, and grasped the power of the Commons; of that thoroughness of purpose so essential to success, it recognises, notwithstanding, Now the Charter was a real constitution. (Loud amid the scattered fragments and confusion of cheers.) The Charter was like a machine, it was at the new vigent the metropolitan hive, and I still rejoice in party, the elements of progress and ultimate imperfect it a single spoke was left out—it would be triumph which, by judicious arrangement and a limping, halting affair, and they would be almost dressing you and them, is to implore of the concentration of purpose, may be made to pose that they had never possessed it. Just suppose that they had the Suffrage without the Ballot. The church would step in with its thunder—the full measure of instice for all "Mr Stallwood" that your disunion has been the strength of the tendance and enthusiasm at their meetings re-Government, I give you the following pithy minded him more of 1848, than of any other extract from the speech of a man named period. (Hear, hear.) It would not be neces- be is at once endowed with all the qualifications and Walsh, delivered at that meeting. Here it sary for him to go into an exposition of the genius of a Legislator. (Laughter and loud cheers.)

must confess he had a very great leaning towards bers, although their relative numbers were so dis-Communism"—and he thought it necessary that similar? As regarded Annual Parliaments, suppose that her Majesty should exact the enormous amount of £385,000 per annum, or that "John Campbell"-now Lord Campbell-for it had been tritely ing their servants, if they did not suit them? (Loud too proud to work, and too poor to live without observed, that these people "changed their names cheers.) He had gone through the six points, and labour, were mortally stung by my denuncia- like thieves," as though they did not wish to be he hoped he had clearly illustrated that if they now compulsory idle, which might easily and pro- in their hands, in 1848, they did not erect the poli-

clusion, let me, in the name of God, in the Mr. William Newton, in seconding the resoluunless the Charter was made the means of improimplore of you to keep the one iron, the Charving the social condition of the people it would be that the "Lion Queen" was destroyed by a tiger a ter, in the fire alone; and do not, for the one of little use. (Hear, hear.) This was the first short time ago. The Times, Standard, and Advernmenting thereon, had said she was folly of interested speculators, when your only time, and he thought the improvements made in induced to enter the den, and go through her credit to its promoters. (Loud cheers.) He was of the common people, and which brutal indelighted to hear the invitation thrown out by their stincts proved them not fit to exercise, enss the principles of the Charter. (Hear, hear.) same "Lion Queen" had performed twice before lt was of all things necessary that they should disher Majesty, and that at her first performance her apply what he called the educational portion of the on the second occasion, her Majesty had caused her subject. (Loud cheers.) He trusted no obstructo be presented with a purse of fifty sovereigns. though they fell short of what that meeting de-manded, and were justly entitled to. That there Prince Albert's visit to Hounslow for the purpose of would be no arraying of section against section, seeing a Guardsman cut right through a living but that they should all pull together in the cause of progress, until they achieved the great and of brutal instincts. (Loud cheering.) Let them mighty end they had in view. (Cheers.) For his prove by their morality and intelligence that they part he did not think much of Financial Reform; were the sovereign people. Let them be true to derstood their social rights; but there were some it was to political and social reform he looked for themselves, and the Charter must speedily become two millions who did, and who were determined to

Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds rose, loudly cheered, to support the resolution. They had been told by the preceding speakers that they had met that this meeting pledges itself to resuscitate the compight to agitate for rights they did not possess. Paratively dormant agitation for the People's Charles and the devise a system of organisation in this He contended that there was a time when there ter, and to devise a system of organisation in this was no nobility save that of manhood: no Barons, Marquises, or Dukes,—(hear, hear,)—when each was as free as they came from the lands of their creator. (Hear, hear.) Well, just suppose they he had already enrolled his name under the organication. went and formed a colony in the back woods, after sation of the Provisional Committee, and said there, clearing away the brushwood, would not the first in that Hall, was now a comfortable place for the those rights and privileges had been wrested from Mr. W. J. VERNON received a warm greeting, and steps as should ensure a more equitable distribu-tion. He did not wonder that the rich were op-posed to Chartism; to them it doubtless was a Reform Bill would bring the people nothing, whilst Dr. Southwood Smith had told them that the aveerned, that you shall not be put down in your sense to suppose that a corrupt House of Commons quietly dispersed. designs by your enemies. I shall hold myself in would reform itself.' (Cheers.) True, they were

established by William the Conqueror; the second portion received their origin in the sale of their was the most contemptible of mockeries; but the -it was the aristocracy that exercised control there. As to the Queen, he believed she wish such and such laws to be passed for the be-Mr. EDMUND STALLWOOD moved the first soon be told, by Lord John Russell, not to trouble

full measure of justice for all." Mr. Stallwood men of many acres, would come in with their blusrose, warmly greeted, and said, the resolution tering threats, &c., and what a hapless position How often have I told you, state I told you have upon popular remnent has based its power upon popular leads the had the honour to submit was, some short disunion? And if you have read the account of disunion? And if you have read the account of time since, entirely true; but, by the exertions of the Provisional Committee, the "scattered liamentary Reformers; but, although he (Mr. I told you have a manufacture of the Provisional Committee, the "scattered liamentary Reformers; but, although he (Mr. I told you have read the account of the Ballot, and had they both these something more would also be required. Mr. Newton had spoken of the Particular agreet meeting that has recently taken place iragments" were, in a great measure, ga- Reynolds) belonged to the council of that body, he In New 101A, and while find that these thered together; and they already possessed did not altogether admire its programme. He had more than one locality in the Tower Hamlets
—one in the City of London—one in Marylebone—one in Finsbury—one in Westminster,

and a second forming—and soveral others. Atlantic. At the Commons House of Parliament; and hence, he there was not only a squabble, but a regular and a second forming—and several others said, let Payment of Members prevail. He unhesifight, between the Irish emigrants—one party over the water, in South London. They were tatingly told them, they never would have their just also about to hold a meeting in the suburban borough of Greenwich. Many of the most prominent provincial towns and cities had way: but if he lost his property to-morrow it was way; but, if he lost his property to-morrow, it was likewise given in their adhesion. Scotland, immediately supposed his talents and genius were too, was actively re-organising; and the at- gone, as he immediately lost his qualification; now look at the other side; take the most wretched,

suppose a shower of gold was to fall upon him.

forests. He would not cause any ill-feeling, by taking away any of the property at present held by the wealthy classes, but he did think, common sense for no scoper gid they were a merciful and magnataking away any of the property at present held by the wealthy classes, but he did think, common sense for no scoper gid they let power go out of their and justice said to the workmen, henceforth pro- hands, than their old enemies turned upon them, and women were whipped in the streets, and men bloodthirsty miscreants. It will be remembered

tion would be offered to any party of progress, even And they must have farther forgotten, that the

Dr. Brookes rose to move the following resolution:—"That with a view to render practical the naries to keep down right and justice. (Tremendous locality calculated to secure its certain and speedy

adoption.

1 : 33 - 1 :

SQUARE.

ences every night of meeting.

llustrate the irresponsibility of Government, than the inattention to the wants, wishes, and desires of the people, notwithstanding their and good geniuses seemed united in their favour, for. (Loud cheers.)
continued petitions. appeals. and remon- and progress seemed inevitable. (Cheers.) Some Mr. W. J. Vernon, who was most enthusiastistrances. (Hear, hear). Mr. Brown then of them might not know that he was the humble early received, said he was pleased to meet so many went through the several points of the Charter, showing the necessity for their adoption, and their interest and utility to the control of their sister democrats present on that occasion. It is to the control of their sister democrats present on that occasion. It is had suffered with Williams and Sharp, which he sure was it he told them that labour was presumed would give him the privilege of speech

Bronterre O'Brien rose, loudly apducing the word "Social" into it, as no a mighty movement, and he was proud to say the he had most inconsiderately said to their friend and great political change would ever take place until the people understood their social rights.

The principles of Radical The Daily News, in accordance with its vocation, and most inconsiderately said to their irrend and advocate, Ernest Jones—(tremendous cheering)—"good night," and although Jones, who was in the next cell, made none other than a mental response, (Loud cheers.) The principles of Radical had attacked them, setting forth that "co-operative were both punished severely. ("Shame, shame, Reform had been advocated for the last se- tion" would drive capital out of the market. The and other symptoms of indignation.) Notwithmiserable, and ignorant being in existence, and venty years, and the points of the Charter fool, did he not know that labour was the parent of standing this, he differed with the last gentleman had been, from time to time, supported by capital? He said, never mind—onward—get up who had addressed them. He did not desire period. (Hear, hear.) It would not be necessary for him to go into an exposition of the principles of the Charter, as he had done so more than once or twice in that hall—

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so sat, not inthe to time, supported by societies—have shared labour and shared capital—

societies—have shared labour and shared capital—

societies—have shared labour and shared capital—

revenge. He wished his brother democrats to societies—have shared labour and shared capital—

revenge. He wished his brother democrats to societies—have shared labour and shared capital—

so more than once or twice in that hall—

so more than once or twice in that hall—

so more than once or twice in that hall—

so more than once or twice in that hall—

so more than once or twice in that hall—

so more than once or twice in that hall—

so more than once or twice in the is at once endowed with all the qualifications and several wealthy and able men; by the Duke societies—have shared labour and shared capital—

so societies—have shared labour and shared capital—

so societies—have shared labour and shared capital—

revenge. He wished his brother democrats to societies—have shared labour and shared capital—

so coieties—have shared labour and shared capital—

so coieties—have shared labour and shared capital—

so coieties—have shared labour and shared capital We father never followed political leaders in this country, inough his house and his purse were opened to every smiles demangeures. (A Voice—'That's and great cheering.) The Irish people are the ralls, and great cheering, him the it upon official record, that at least one-half of the bersey who folicial r sary that Labour should be directly represented in the House of Commons by her own sented in the House of Commons by her own sons. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Stallwood) thought the Charter should be looked at simply as a means to an end, and that if they possessed it to-morrow, it would be of little use, unless they were prepared to apply it. For his part, he they were prepared to apply it. For his part, he they were prepared to apply it. For his part, he they were prepared to apply it. For his part, he they were sentenced and the pleasure of attending this series of the principles, at the present time; privation and suffering probably may have induced to hear that they were prepared to apply it. For his part, he had the pleasure of attending this could in Scotland. Again, they would be a through they were to have to health and happiness. (Loud cheers.) looked into the courts of law, into the church, Times itself, (Great cheering.) The Charter and and and capital enough in exiswant of national courage, has destroyed Ireland; and I as truly repeat—for the want of union, and thousandth time—that the want of courage, has destroyed popular not the want of courage, has destroyed popular not the want of variable. There was land and capital enough in existing the discussed of Parliand and in the vicinity of the two Houses of Parliands, something more, had become an every day word. Something more, had become an every day word. There was land and capital enough in existing the discussed of the two Houses of Parliands, something more, had become an every day word. There was land and capital enough in existing the discussed of Parliands, social questions should be discussed. (Hear, hear.) and in the vicinity of the two Houses of Parliands, social questions should be discussed. (Hear, hear.) and in the vicinity of the two Houses of Parliands, social questions should be discussed. (Hear, hear.) and in the vicinity of the two Houses of Parliands, something more, had become an every day word. What did that something more mean?—not blood, being engaged for seven years—the gentleman and insist upon the would find a surplus—(cheers)—but the wealth producers there was not what will parliament do, but what gent women, were reduced to the alternative the people do? He did not expect the tyranny of been put forth; but the bible had said :- "He of making sailor's shirts at one penny farthing ages to be overturned in a day. (Hear, hear.) who will not work neither shall he eat;" he wished Whilst he would not oppose others who went for to see this piece of scriptural doctrine fully carobtain more than—on an average—thirty shillings tional Debt; and in one sense he said truly. He per week, or £75 per annum. (Cries of "not (Mr. Reynolds) was no repudiator or spoliator. that.") Well, he would rather be over than under He would not sponge it out—but he certainly classes are deprived of their territorial and the meeting separated. every sentence in that speech, but I go turter, and inform the poor gentlemen, that, being very unwell at the time, nothing would have induced me to attend the meeting but that very object, namely, to take the winkers offithe eyes of the working classes, and not to allow them to be led blindfold out of the high-read of truth, into the quagmire of folly and allow them to be led blindfold out of the highread of truth, into the quagmire of folly and
nonsense. And I again repeat, that if
morrow I had the power of establishing a form
of government in a newly-colonised country,
of government in a n that form of government should be a light over the democratic horizon as would of itself tion if they took the garden God had given them, family as he ought, and paid his debts, where was that form of government should be a Republic; while neither self-vanity or ambition, or the threat of desertion, or slander, should ever induce me to relapse from should ever induce me to relapse from perty Tax should also be made to set to work the perty Tax should also be made to Get the Charter to-morrow, and when the fitably be done by means of the numerical role of the charter to-morrow, and when the fitably be done by means of the numerical role of all these things would be remedied by means of the social rights when they obtained that measure. (Loud cheers.) Only one nation (France) at present possessed universal suffrage; and France holds it by such an insecure tenure that no one can say how society. The land and fundmongers, who are, in reality, mere scabs on it, have dared to arrogate rabble, who are to be kept in order. (Hear, hear.) the hall, as well as the meeting itself, did great performance, at the instigation of the instincts It made his (Mr. O'Brien's) blood boil when he reflected how the people of England,-a thinking

long she will possess it, as every step taken in that their imprisonment in the good cause; but ous cheering.) If he lost his gown he had his country by the representatives, and for the benefit the memories of those men would be revered, hands to work with-and he would freely work tion, said, he agreed much with Mr. Stallwood, that proved the people to be humane, and their tyrants of the Proletarians, is declared to be an attack on when those of their oppressors would be hated with his bands rather than sacrifice his principles; of the Proletarians, is declared to be an attack on when those of their oppressors would be hated although a young man be was perfectly ready to reality, mere scales on it, have used to arrogate society to themselves. They are "society," and the wealth producers are canaille, outcasts, and of April—that day which had so alarmed cheers.) His master—Christ—was a Democrat and people, as they were called, -allowed the usurer chairman, to all sections to come forward and dis- their rights—those papers had forgotten, that this and land stealer, to deprive them of their natural rights, whilst they (the masses) were converted only aristocracy that would ever gain the re- water at France; and he had seen and conversed It was of all things necessary that they should discuss the necessary remedial measures; this was fully shown by the results of events in a neighbouring country, and hence. they ought at once to by her own royal hands. (Hear, hear.) And that vermin. Which the ancient laws declared were not the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the people would be one into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and esteem of the degrading name of servants, fellows in plush breeches, and game keepers, to preserve in the movement, blamed them for interfering spect and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some spect and cut into slaves and cut-throats.—(hear, hear.)—some body's property, as they were kept by divine provi-dence. (Loud cheers.) How did the higher classes (as they were termed) get the votes? by going on in such matters. Now, he (Mr. Davies) said, Fame was good for the martyrs' memories, but it their knees and begging the people to give it them no; but by taking them. And he (Mr. O'Brien) did not blame them for so taking their rights; but he did blame them for making the trifling mistake or taking the people's rights with their own. In France it was not to be supposed that the whole people understood their social rights; but there were some maintain them at all hazards; and if these were again driven to the streets in self-defence, they would not attack the poor ignorant hired mercenaries, but fly at once on the murderers who employ these merce-

cheering.)
Mr. Walter Cooper, amidst great applause, came forward to support the resolution, and said, on and hereby renews its pledge never to cease its agi- ried by acclamation. reading the Morning Chronicle the other day, he per- tation until the People's Charter shall be the Law of ceived the editor gravely observed, "That no go the Land, and the people be in full possession of the chairman and to the committee of the Williams and the reading of the Chairman and to the committee of the Williams and demagogues who told them they could, were de- resolution was hailed with great applause. He (Mr. W. Cooper) maintained, that if ceivers." government could not please or satisfy all the peo- longed cheering, and said this was the anniver-

designs by your cnemies. I shall hold myself in readiness to repeat the dose, and if that does not do, you will be at perfect liberty to make what use you think proper of my share in the said Company to enable you to beat down your persecutors. Hoping, sir, that you will press forward in your half my feeling of sympathy and regard.

Northampton.

Sabath in Canada.—All auction sales of real that it is an expandanced affair tha

TUTION, JOHN-STREET, FITZROY-taught me a lesson which I shall never forget. Chartism, continue to attract crowded audi- to send more people than there is room for." On Tuesday evening, April 9th, Mr. JAMES GRASSEY was unanimously called to the chair, and in a few histogram of the second and would not work, had no right to the few histogram of the metion, said:

The second of the second of the second of the metion, said:

There were doubtless men there who felt to their the chair, and in a few histogram of the second of the metion, said:

the chair, and, in a few brief sentences, called palaces; but they did feel they had a right to live, very hearts' core the death of Williams and Sharp, on Mr. T. Brown to move the following resolu-tion:—"That as we have an irresponsible of the day would come when intelligence to the deed was avenged. (Hear.) The day would come when intelligence to the day would come when intelligence to the day will be deed was avenged. (Hear.) The day would come when intelligence to the d government, supported by aristocratic estab- would be written on every countenance. Some ous spies: but Chartism was not dead; no, they lishments and powerful monopolies, which system must be, and is incompatible, and at variance with the most vital and best interests of the producing classes; and believing that the People's Charter contains the fundathat the People's Charter contains the funda- He did not like the man who came forward merely mentals of a just and good form of govern- to make a speech, without a purpose. He did not him in the lurch-(hear, hear)-and he deplored ment, and that its enactment would effect not like the man who came forward declaiming about that he should have recommended them not to inter-

throw his whole powers into this agitation; and he he hoped that Christian precept would be practised society was about to commence; that the shoe- occurrence might be avoided for the future. (Hear, makers had a shop in Holborn, and were just about hear.) Some people called it a victory, but he said plauded, and said, he congratulated the com- makers nad a snop in Tottenham-court Road. "one more such victory, and we are ruined for mittee, who drew up the resolution for intro- | IJe looked on these things as the commencement of ever."

each, or downright starvation. (Shame shame). ess, he could never consent to go for less than ried out; and socialism meant the realisation of labor, were mortally stung by my denunciation of any attempt, on the part of this country, to contend for a Republican form of government, in my speech delican form of government in the whole Charter they would sweep away the Nalican form of government in the whole Charter. Let them understand printhe whole Charter A vote of thanks was given to the chairman,

of the above, on Wednesday evening, April

morable Kennington-common meeting. Betwen three and four hundred persons sat down to tea. The tea-tables having been cleared, at eight o'clock the company was increased by the persons coming in to the public

meeting. Shortly after that hour, and said they had met for a twofold purposefailure, and it was to be regreted that Chartism had so few advocates in the Press; but it tremendous cheering.

The Chairman said, he had another novelty for the chairman said. launched, one that would go the whole hog, bristles and all, one conducted by their excellent friend Mr. Reynolds-(cheers)-who he would now call upon to move the resolution. "That this meeting deeply sympathises with the widows and orphans of Williams and Sharp, who sacrificed their lives in the cause of democracy, Mr. Reynolds, on rising, was greeted with pro-

ple, there was much they could do in modifying or sary of that great movement two years ago, when thing they did be to form a code of rules for their Chartists of that district to meet in; and its direction of the social condition of the they went humbly to ask for that which he conshould be closed by singing the Marseillaise Hymn.

Sir, notwithstanding the slander and abuse which have been heaped upon you by a vile and corrupted press, the decision of prejudiced juries, and the preparative of partial judges, to destroy your reputative of partial judges and privileges had been have of their friends were ready to compare they were they ought to possess as a right. It was no business, by establishing their splendid and hear.) The philosophy of Peel and Graham, and of wonder that the aristocracy and money-mongers them that some of their friends were ready to compare the machines, and that when they were "used un" they make they all the proposity they make they all the proposity they make they all the proposity they page and they were "used un" they all the proposity they page and they were they condition of the they went humbly to ask for that which he condesired they condition of the wonder that which he condesired they condition of the wonder that which he condesired they condition of the wonder that which he condesired they condition of the wonder that which he condition of the dayling the Marseillaise Hymn.

(Great applause.) It has a more desired they ought to ask for that which he condition of the marseillaise Hymn.

(Great applause.) It has a more desired they ought to ask for that which he condition of the marseillaise Hymn.

(Great applause.) It has a more desired they ought to ask for the marseillaise Hymn.

(Great applause.) It has Purility of partial judges, to destroy your reputation, you have risen in the estimation of all good him by force and fraud. (Loud cheers.) They and honest men. We are of opinion that it is the low found society so reduced that the toiler, after for the middle classes through the possessed was under the property they possessed when the property they possessed w duty of every true Chartist to do what lies in his power to lessen the burthen which now presses so leavily on your exchequer, and we hereby deposit in your hands the sum of £1 is. as our first contribution towards liquidating the expenses incurred in button towards liquidating the expenses incurred in the libel case. On behalf of Committee,

Thomas Fielder. Chartman.

Thomas Fielder. Chartman.

Thomas Fielder. Chartman.

The most outcome that it is the duty of every true Chartist to do what lies in his struggling, from morning until night, had scarcely whole depended on the individual, and show their dividual, and show their friends to organise. In the poet—

the libel case. On behalf of Committee,

Thomas Fielder. Chartman.

The most outcome that it is the duty to take such duty to take such libel distribution.

The most outcome that it is the duty in dividual, and show their dividual, and show their dividual, and show their dividual, and show their friends to organise. In the procession through the form of the means of the base Press denouncing the Chartman whole depended on the individual, and show their dividual, and show their dividual dividual, and show their dividual dividua tised on them-notwithstanding their high moral the means of the base Press denouncing the Char- most orderly and enthusiastic meetings is has ever they now held would be abolished, and that the ritories were invaded by rats, and her edibles despeople would have their just social privileges retroyed with more rapidity than profit to her dostored. (Loud cheers.) They knew it must place mostic rule. A frigad advised her to smear the rats' that great question of Socialism prominently for- retreats with coal-tar, and the gade wife did so. Dear Sin,—Enclosed you will find 2s. 6d. worth of postage stamps, which you will please to receive as my contribution towards reimbursing you the Bradshaw, of Nottingham. I regret that my means will not allow me to contribute more just now, but it is implied a constitution; but he defied any company, and believed in the Land Company, and believed in the practicability of the company, and believed in the practicability of the contribute more and the gade wife did so, that great question of Socialism prominently for destructive system it would destroy their gross it would bestroy their gross destructive system; it would destroy their gross it would bestroy their gross it would will not allow me to contribute more just now, but being a paid-up three-acre shareholder in the Land Company, and believing in the practicability of the more just now, but being a paid-up three-acre shareholder in the Land Company, and believing in the practicability of the more just now, but be defied any lution was unanimously adopted.

Assuredly those their writer assured them that there were as of the pluster with assured them that there were as of the pluster with assured them that there were as of the pluster with shareholder in the defied any lution was unanimously adopted.

A surredly those them that there were as of the pluster with shareholder in the case of the chairman, or produce an English constitution. In fine, was an and social condition of England. (Hear, or produce an English constitution, in the case of the chairman, or produce an English constitution, in fine, which as of the chairman, or produce an English constitution of the more lated to the port which as the contribute more just now, but he defied any lution was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the port when have been added to the port which as the case of the chairman, or produce an English constitution; but he defied any lution was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman, then should say it was of the chairman, or produce an English constitution of England. (Hear, or produce an English constitution, in fine, that we have been added to the port when the defied any lution was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman, then should say it was the constitution of the more late to the most small we seem added to the port when have the chairman, then should say it was the constitution of the chairman, then should say it was the constitution of the chairman, then should say it was the constitution of the chairman, the chairman of the chairman, the chair was a sufficient or the most should say it was the chair was a sufficient or the chairman of the chairman or the chairm land in England with which to feed one hundred children, and thus hand down to posterity the hero- purchased by our fellow-townsmen, the remainder millions of persons, and the united kingdom did not ism of a Kossuth and a Mazzini? (Loud cheers.) consisting of vessels that have been transferred

full representation in the Press, it would be impossible that the ministers could be in such state of ignorance; but as they had not it was the duty of the Minister not to send spies but intelligent men to their meetings, who would furnish correct reports of their proceedings, so so that they might know the real wants and wishes of the people. (Hear, hear.) He looked on mere financial reform as humbug. Why, if Mr. Cobden's plan was carried out to its full extent, it would only effect a reduction to the amount of 6s. 8d. per head per annum. (Hear, hear.) Surely they had plenty of cogitations going on at the present moment; first, they had the Financial Reform Association; secondly, the Parliamentary Reformers, under Sir Joshua Walmsley, which had not half Democracy plunder and rapine. The aristocracy may be said LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTI- (Great applause.) "Ah, said Mr. Guthrie, "this enough in it—it lacked that great point which to be divided into three parts; the first portion was TUTION JOHN SUPPLY Grant may a lesson which I shall nover forget." would enable labour to would enable labour to represent itself-The Malthusians say the people are too many, and members. (Loud cheers.) Thirdly, they had a poverty and starvation are God's agents for thin- new move professed for the Charter; and lastly, ing them out. It was an infamous piece of they had their own grand movement for the People The series of meetings, convened by the blasphemy to make such an assertion. It Charter, and something more; and he trusted that Provisional Committee of the National was saying to God "You are a consummate they would not suffer themselves to be deluded, but Charter Association, for the promotion of old blockhead, and don't know what you are about, that they would adhere firmly to their own movement until Democracy was crowned with success. (Cheers.) He asserted, there was enough for all and the aristocracy and oligarchy was laid prostrate

The Minister talked of "low marmurs;" had they

his disciples to go so far a-head of him as to leave only the political emancipation, but also the the people's intelligence and nobility, when he fere with foreign politics. For his part, he (Mr. D. W. social amelioration of the toiling masses, other. Such things were well calculated to delay Republican and Socialist. (Loud cheers.) He rethis meeting hereby resolves to agitate, until democratic and social progress. He would go for gretted that the subscriptions had not been so it is recognised as the basis of the constinothing less than their whole rights. He knew large as could have been wished, for the widows and tution.

Mr. Brown said, nothing could more clearly the Charter, and social rights. that the miserable condition of the working classes

Applicated that the subscriptions nad not been subscriptions nad not been subscriptions. He also knew that the miserable condition of the working classes. (Applause.) He was quite willing to work, and must be pleaded in extenuation, but, nevertheless, did so because he had faith in this age. The great and that the widows and orphans would be cared

> (Loud cheers.) In Tothill-fields prison, Clark move,—(cheers)—or a Charter League? It was his (Mr. Vernon's) opinion, that this League

the National Hall, High Holborn, in support received a message stating, that Mr. O'Connor's full sympathies were with the objects of the meeting, but that he was confined to his bed by alarming in-10th, being the second anniversary of the me- disposition. He (the Chairman) had now something of a novelty to introdune to their notice in the shape of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Warrall, of Trinity Chapel, Bethnal-green.

The Rev. Gentleman rose, greeted with a right hearty welcome, and said: They must not expect much of a speech from him, as he had not been long a democrat. He was converted by seeing six or Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS was called to the chair, seven policemen beating a working man on the Green where they held their meetings two years to sympathise with the widows and orphans of nister of religion, he was placing himself in awk-Williams and Sharp, who had died during ward circumstances, but what of that? (Tremendand abhorred. (Cheers.) Their second object discuss the question of Democracy with his Lordship the aristocracy—as well it might, when they a Communist, and so was he. (Great cheering.) looked back at their origin (the Graftons, &c., to wit), to whom they owed their birth and worthy and zealous leaders had so ably started. lineage to kept women of Charles II. The (Loud cheers.) He had already looked across the spect and esteem of the people would be one with the intelligent and smiling Louis Blanc. in Foreign politics; and even Mr. O'Connor conclusion he would call their attention to the case had said they gained applause by interfering of the widows and orphans of Williams and Sharp. if they did they deserved such applause. (Loud they did they deserved such applause. (Loud they do they do they did they deserved such applause. (Loud they did they do they d phans from poverty during the rest of their days. The reverend gentleman resumed his seat amidst

a thorough Democratic journal would be them, it was that of introducing to their attention a lady-Mrs. Ma thews. (Loud cheers.) Mrs. Matthews said, she would not attempt to make a speech on the present occasion, but on some future favourable opportunity she should be most happy to aid the funds, by delivering one or two lectures in its behalf. (Great applause.) Mr. MASKELL also addressed a few observations

in behalf of the resolution, which was put and car-On the motion of Messrs. Tomerson and Brown,

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and said—he had a note placed in his hand, stating that it was the desire of several, that the meeting should be closed by singing the Marseillaise Hamn.

and the whole audience joined in chorus, upstanding, and at the conclusion, the most unbounded applause prevailed; and thus terminated one of the been our lot to record.

LATELY, NEAR Montrose, a house teeper's ter



FRANCE

INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.—The sitting of the Assembly was the scene of a tumult on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., in consequence of M. Miot applying to M. Denjoy the epithet of police agent. M. Denjoy, in the course of his explanation of the cause of disorder, referred to the outrage committed against the cial measure of high importance. A royal decree Great sgitation followed this allusion, in the midst of which General de Hautpoul rose and protested against the statement of M. Denjoy, adding that he himself was present, and no insult had been adfact which is well attested by many other spectators, men established at Geneva, Lausanne, Vevey, La offered to admit them into his army. was received by the Left with jeers. The fact is, that several thousand workmen met at the entrance Zurich, Berne, Porrentrury, St. Imier, Berthoud, of the Faubourg St. Antoine. A vell of 'A bas les carriage and shook his fist in the President's face. A footman was so illtreated by the mob that he is laid up with the contusions he received. The escorting cuirassiers either would not act or were passive. The party in the carriage consisted of tonal engineer. Edgar Ney, Hautpoul, and Lahitte. Changarnier was not present. It is considered highly fortunate Had they charged the mob, the probability is that

circles than I can express. was also returning from Vincennes by the same Pater and Eve to the memory of those who had died MM. Chandor, Teleki, and Count Bethlem, who route. He was hooted and apostrophized by the for the cause of Italy, a great disturbance ensued, had succeeded in making their escape from Arad, coarsest names, to which he replied with military which called the police to the spot. A letter from had passed through Constantinople. energy, but observing a soldier in the crowd which Leghorn to the 29th ult., in the 'Statuto' of Floinsulted him, he seized him on the instant, and rence, adds that fourteen persons had been arrested not been resumed. made him perform a military salute; the same night on account of the disturbance. that man was despatched to the outposts of the French army in Africa.

The only speech of any value in the sitting of the Assembly was a violent attack by Jules Favre upon midst of the excitement produced, some words took place between M. Duche and M. Chastaigne-Goyon, which led to explanations from the tribune. M. ally an amendment of this latter gentleman, proposing a reduction on the chapter, was rejected by 440 votes to 175. M. Fould ascended the tribune budget of receipts for 1851, but the agitation was so Naples on the 4th of April. great that he postponed his statement.

The 'Presse' of Thursday morning has a singular contains in large characters the prospectus of the Republican Club, which used to meet at the Palais National, and of which M. Guodchaux was presiis to hold up the past of the Minister of the Interior, M. Baroche, who was one of the vice-presidents of this club. The 'Presse' places at the foot of the prospectus of the club some remarks on the apostacy of M. Baroche. The 'Patrie' says : - 'If we are correctly in-

formed, the government has resolved to cause to be executed the police regulations relative to persons without ostensible means of existence (gens sans aveu) or without domicile, who abound in Paris. In the course of Wednesday fifteen bundred persons belonging to this category were expelled.' In the sitting of the Assembly on Thursday,

Dupin was re-elected president by a considerable majority.

was carried by 431 votes to 217.

SATURDAY .- The 'Union Electorale' has published an address to the electors of the Seine of the rejection of his appeal had arrived on the again join hands, and march to the overthrow of declaring M. Fernand Foy its single candidate, day of his escape. It is supposed that the doors of their oppressors—sternly resolved to fight out their and calling on all the friends of order to support his prison were opened by the connivance of the mutual redemption, or die together; and that day rious titles and pretences, which I have at different times is not far distant. We tell the tyrants they have and Bonjean have retired.

A democratic meeting has taken place in the Rue Rambuteau in order to settle on a candidate. Goudchaux and Girardin were unanimously re-SUNDAY.—In the sitting of the Assembly yes-

terday the two vice-presidents elected were Leon Faucher and Jules de Lasteyrie. The latter resigned in order to give the legitimist party, which has as yet no representative, a chance. The debate on the elections of the Haut-Rhin was resumed. The election was confirmed by a majority of 420

Emile de Girardin has, according to the 'Napoleon,' promised the 'Voix du Peuple ' to pay the

caution-money for that paper, even if it should be raised to 100,000fr. The Committee on the new law on the press held a long sitting on Saturday. It was resolved,

finally, to reject the proposition to increase the security lodged by the proprietors of newspapers. A long discussion took place on the subject of the proposed Stamp duty, which was adjourned. The 'Napoleon' of to day says that if a Repub-

lican should be elected for Paris, Universal Suffrage should be reformed, for that 'though the Constitution has laid down the principles of election, it is the law which fixes the conditions and manner and the government would have a right to demand precautions and guarantees against such surprises.' It adds that Universal Suffrage is now on its trial; or, in other words, that Universal Suffrage will cease to exist if it should not support the acts and deeds of Louis Napoleon.

Monday.-The 'Moniteur' announces that M. Proudhon's journal, the 'Voix du Peuple,' has been seized by order of the Attorney General, for an article, entitled the 'Budget,' calculated to excite hatred and contempt against the government of the Republic.

TUESDAY. - At the close of the sitting of the National Assembly the President announced that M. Jules de Lasteyrie had been elected Fourth Vice-President of the Assembly by an immense majority. M. Vatimesnil, the legitimist candidate, obtained only forty votes out of 391. The Prefect of the Seine has issued a notice rela-

tive to the approaching election of Paris, ordering the preparation of a table in each mairie, correcting the list of 1850, and comprising the changes effected in execution of the disposition of the electoral law, the Conference held at Dresden in the course of earth,—many more groans will ascend to heaven,—the Conference held at Dresden in the course of earth,—many more groans will ascend to heaven,— This table is to be published on the 22nd. By other decrees will be made known the days on which the cards will be distributed, the localities for voting, and the days and duration of the ballot.

The committee on the Mayor's Bill has heard the Minister of the interior, who declared that he could not accept the modifications proposed by the committee. M. de Laboulie was appointed reporter. The 'Voix du Peuple' was seized yesterday for

three articles in its weekly supplement. The committee on clubs and electoral meetings has deferred, in accordance with the ministry, the presentation of its report until after the Paris elec-

-The copyright of the 'Reforme,' of which M. Flocon was formerly editor, and which has been in circumstances connected with the recent events in those principles, shall outlive time and torture a state of suspended animation for the last six Hungary, was that the higher clergy, almost without in defiance of despot, death, and devil! Mr.

number of the leaders were arrested. parading the streets, singing revolutionary songs.

RELGIUM. The Belgian government has just taken a commer-President of the Republic at the entrance of the permits the entry of linen thread of every size on Faubourg St. Antoine, on his return from Vincennes. condition of its being re-exported when made up

into cloth. SWITZERLAND.

We learn from Berne, 1st inst., that the Federal Chaux de Fonds, Locle, Fleurier, Friburg, Bale, surveillance of the police.

The grand council of Geneva has just deprived

ITALY.

Another account says that General Changarnier | Morte part of the congregation having called for a in the Principalities.

ROME, MARCH 24.-On the 21st the Austrian arms were replaced at the Palazzo di Venezia, the residence of the Austrian embassy. The head of the police, Monsignor Savelli, who is also Minister the police system of the government. M. J. Favre of the Interior, and the municipality of Rome, in took occasion of the chapter of the budget relating their carriages, went to the palace to compliment to the secret service money being brought forward, the Austrian authorities. About 500 men to review the conduct of the ministry; and, in the (Roman troops,) with a Roman military band of music, were present; there were neither cardina's, to Van Diemen's Land. A meeting of the Anti-Connor French officers or troops, the latter having been ordered to remain in their barracks. The Roman Baroche then replied to M. Jules Favre, and eventu- population showed a mixture of apathy and sulki- and a general illumination was to take place on the ness, and no sign of applause or displeasure what- day of the Neptune's departure from Simon's Bay. ever was evinced by them.

From intelligence received by the Papal Nuncio at one moment of the sitting to present the at Paris, it appears that the Pope will have left

Mention has been made of his intention to visit en route Alatri, the only city of the pontificial look; its first page resembles a posting bill, for it states in which the Republican flag was never hoisted, and of his remaining for a shorter or a longer time at Terracina and Velletri, but these evening to revive the agitation for the Charter-to dent. The object of the 'Presse' in this publication General Baraguay d'Hilliers will go out to is our cause ?—not alone the Charter, working men meet the Pope, and will accompany him to the Vatican.

Letters from Rome of the 31st ult. state that the authorities were making extensive preparations the Church have received orders to quit Rome helping hand, but our hearts do battle with them, forthwith; and even the Pope's subjects who are and all our feelings fight for them. (Cheers. not natives of Rome have had peremptory orders Whose heart did not beat quicker at the thrilling to quit the capital, and to return to their own words, "Paris is in Revolution?" Who did not countries.

A considerable sensation was created in Rome, by commission to confinement in the galleys for life, therland, with a crash that shattered the Austrian emrescued by a lady.

CIVITA VECCHIA, APRIL 5 .- I have this instant received from M. de Rayneval, and from the com- future; and the mistake that was committed last mander of the Vauban, intelligence that the Pope time will be remedied next time; such varlets as jected. It is said that Dupont de l'Eure will be put forward by the opposition.

left Portici yesterday at one e'clock in the after- Thiers, and Guizot, and Metternich, &c., &c., will noon for Caserte, on his way to Rome, travelling by not be let loose in society again unmuzzled, to

GERMANY.

man Bohemian party. His principles were of the deepest red. They procured his election to the Frankfort Assembly, and he was one of the few Austrians who emigrated with it to Stuttgart. He has ascends—ever ascends! and soon the bark shall be roused the ire of the Austrian ministry by some of affont again; bounding merrily to the happy haven his political pamphlets; hence his arrest. He was of a glorious future:escorted to Prague yesterday by rail, where he will Never despair! oh! my brothers in sorrow! be given over to the tender mercies of the Austrian I know that our mourning is ended not-yet authorities.

The ministry in Mecklenburg Schwerin have resigned; the cause is not yet known here, but it is supposed to be connected either with the proceedings before the central federal government in Frankfort or the approaching union of the two duchies, Mecklenburg Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz. Prussian government, and by the Danish plenipoten-

tiaries, that at the secret sitting of the Schleswig Holstein Chambers, the day before yesterday, at Kiel, it was determined by a large majority to refuse the forced loan of eight millions of marks demanded | Think of our blood red on history's pages ! by the Stadtholderate, unless the latter consented to | Then work ! that our reckoning be speedy and sure! employ the money for the purpose of invading Slaves cry to God! but be our God revealed Schleswig so soon as military arrangements to that In our hearts-in our lives-in our warfare for man. effect can be made.

at M. de Radowirz's proposition to hold over the 10th article of the Constitution, and thereby to neutralise the unqualified right of the Union Executive And my life for yours, it shall end in the right. to make war or peace.

and is notified in the Dresden 'Hue and Cry.' APRIL 6 .- A new postal treaty has this day been true that Ernest Jones and others are being tor-

Bayaria has hostile intentions, for it is continuing to them defiance, proudly conscious of our coming 'Cologne Gazette' says that Baden will be occupied next month, and that this determination is so positive, that the present minister of war, who opposes the brothers Bandiera! but the brothers Bandiera the occupation, is about to give in his resignation. AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, APRIL 1 .- One of the most remarkable a state of suspended animation for the last six weeks, in consequence of the government fines, was sold this morning for the minute sum of 4,000f. M. Buvignier, formerly a representative of the Red party, is the purchaser.

M. Buvignier, formerly a representative of the Red party, is the purchaser.

Wednesday — The Patrie' states that some of the most influential advisers of Louis Napoleon bave counselled him to charge M. Dufaure with the task counselled him to charge M. Dufaure with the task meets, in the revolution. A clear proof that the injent clergy, almost without in defiance of despot, death, and devil! Mr. A clear proof that the injent clergy, almost without in defiance of despot, death, and devil! Mr. SECURED by Professor Garrent's newly invented, generate trues. J. Garrent, Practical light, self-adjusting, elastic trues. J. Garrent, Practical proof that this was the case, is the number of vacant to the Mountain," and the "Red Cap," but if the glorious doctrines, enunciated by the Christ of Nazareth, have a resting-place in this world, they are faculty to be the most efficient one extant. Every variety of trues and bandages, can be had at the lowest possible perspiration that the inventor of a New Trues, pronounced by the christ of Nazareth, had devil! Mr. D. U. T. U. T. V. T. V

and to return when the discussion shall recommence.

A letter from Rouen states that serious disturbances took place in that town on Monday night last, in consequence of the Mayor having forbidden the representation of the Juif Errant, which had given the to a riot. An immense mass of people baving joined the rioters, who had been expelled from the the subject, we did not wish to publish them until we knew the final result; but now that the subject has the subject has here of the subject, we did not wish to publish them until we knew the final result; but now that the subject has here of the subject has here of the subject, we did not wish to publish them until we knew the final result; but now that the subject has been spoken of, we feel no inconvenience in adding government can exist but by virtue of the vices of the people. Slaves are but tyrants in the grub, and tyrants are slaves turned inside out. And with all the degradation and ignorance that the subject has government can exist but by virtue of the vices of the people. Slaves are but tyrants in the grub, and tyrants are slaves turned inside out. And with all the degradation and ignorance that the subject has government can exist but by virtue of the vices of the people. Slaves are but tyrants in the grub, and tyrants are slaves turned inside out. And with all the degradation and ignorance that the subject has been spoken of, we feel no inconvenience in adding government can exist but by virtue of the vices of the people. Slaves are but tyrants in the grub, and tyrants are slaves turned inside out. And with all the degradation and ignorance that the subject has been spoken of, we feel no inconvenience in adding government can exist but by virtue of the vices of the people. Slaves are but tyrants in the grub, and the first well, had of you, which please of the truss I had of you, which please of the truss I had of you. And the grub, it is cheap a turned inside out. And with all the d

royal decree respecting the future arrangement of cusations which have been made against the Spanish of the debt in the last session.

The Ottoman steam frigate, Tail, Captain Izet Bey, arrived here on the 27th ult., from Varna and Constantinople, with 124 Polish Refugees, who had formerly served in the Hungarian army. These re-Council has ordered the expulsion from Switzerland fugees are bound to Cogliara, and will proceed in of the members of the associations of German work-

There is news from Constantinople to the 25th of Thoune, Wintertouer, and Schaffhausen, and has March. General Dembinski, who was among the tread smoothly to day but has been beaton tyraus!' was set up. One workman mounted the ordered that those of Aarau, Lucerne, Glaris, Coire, Poles on board of the ship that carried some eighty out of the thorny waste and the rugged and Herisan shall be provisionally placed under the Polish refugees to Malta, would not abandon his rock by the bruised and bleeding feet of the whence he went of his own free will to join Kossuth General Dufour of a pension of 2,000fr. which had and his friends in misfortune who have been sent into ordered not to act. At all events they were quite been awarded to him, for thirty years' service as can- the interior. There were still 600 Polish refugees at Schumla. They had been divided into classes. comprising severally those who have consented to TUSCANY .- A letter from Leghorn, of the 24th | serve in the Christian battalions about to be formed that the military escort preserved a passive attitude. ult., in the 'Nationale' of Florence, states that on in Turkey, those who are willing to serve in the that day a great number of persons had gone to the civil administration, and those who desire to stay in the whole party would have been torn to shreads. new cemetery to place crowns on the graves of those Turkey and support themselves. The latter will re-This affair has made a deeper impression in upper who had fallen for the cause of Italian independence, ceive passports for whatever place they may wish to and that in the contiguous church of La Buona go to. Ahmed Effendi had gone to occupy his post

The official relations of Austria with Turkev had

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received by the ship Ellenborough, Captain George Lambert, intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 17th February.

The intelligence of the intentions of her Majesty's government with respect to the convicts on board the Neptune had at last arrived, and had been received with the utmost satisfaction. The destination of the Neptune has been changed from the Cape

A SPEECH DELIVERED BY GERALD MASSEY.

At the meeting held in the Hall of Science, April 3rd, for the purpose of resuscitating the Chartist Agitation in the Borough of Finsbury. Mr. Chairman and Working Men,-We meet this

arrangements appear to have been modified. give new heart and energy to our cause. And what -not alone a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work" -but wherever suffering humanity is pleading for freedom and right-wherever one human heart is bleeding beneath the lash of the oppressor-wherever a people is fighting the holy warfare of liberty, for the reception of the Pope on his entry into Rome. or yearning to cast off its old and execrable tyranny : All Italians who are not natives of the States of there is our cause. We may not be able to lend a utter the cry of triumph when the glorious men of Rome arose, under that second Rienzi-noble Mazzini-and rent asunder the blood-cemented desnotthe escape from the Castle of St. Angelo of Mon- ism of Popedom? Who did not feel it was their the escape from the Castle of St. Angelo of Monsignor Gazoala, the editor of the 'Contemporaneo,' cause when the gallant Magyars arose, and hurled ROBALIE COUPELLE'S celebrated cause when the gallant Magyars arose, and hurled PARISIAN POMADE is universally acknowledged and after a rather animated debate, in which M. Pope as a temporal prince. Soon after the entry of the French into Rome, Monsignor Gazorla was thousands of Englishmen are yearning, with was only recently he was carried by 431 votes to 217. sentenced to the galleys. He had appealed to the hearts and brightened eyes, for the great day of Pope for a revision of his sentence, and the news the future, when the peoples of Europe shall once as yet caught but one horrifying glimpse, across the barricade of St. Antoine, of the Giant of the Revolution—the power that shall destroy them in the bribe, cajole, intimidate, and tamper with the despair of the misery-stricken. They could not ap-BERLIN, APRIL 2.—Dr. Zimmer, an Austrian literary and political character, earning his bread by his pen here, was arrested on Friday last, on the demand of the Austrian Ambassador. Zimmer is an "Weth so much of hope for the future, we can afford to forgive the past;" and who said likewise:—mand of the Austrian Ambassador. Zimmer is an "We have fought and bled for the Republic, and enthusiast for German unity. In the Vienna and will give six months' of misery to consolidate the Kremsier diets he was one of the chiefs of the Ger- Republic.' They could not appreciate magnanimity like this. It has borne bitter fruit; but let us not be dismayed, working men. Though the bark of

Shall the vanquished to-day be the victors tomorrow. And our star shine on when the tyrant's sun's set ? What though the army of martyrs have perished? The Angel of Life rolls the stone from their grave Still live the love and the freedom they cherished, And their trumpet-cry stirs the spirits of slaves! Hold on! still hold on! in the world's despite!

APRIL 4.—Intelligence has been received by the Nurse the faith in thy heart! keep the lamp of God And my life for yours it shall end in the right! Think of the wrongs we have still to endure!

Think of the wrongs that have ground us for ages! And bearing-or borne upon-victory's shield,-Reports from Erfurt announce great dissatisfaction Let us fight—let us fall—in the proud battle van. Hold on! still hold on! in the world's despite. Nurse the faith in thy heart! keep the lamp of God

M. Blode, a Saxon lawyer, accused of treasonable offences, but allowed to go out on bail, has been condemned to ten years' hard labour, but has fled, in our cause. It is quite true that Mazzini, Kostin our cause. It is quite true that Mazzini, Kostin our cause. suth, and Louis Blanc are in exile. It is quite BAVARIA.—It becomes daily more evident that tening the day of bloody assize, and we still bid Robert Blum lives in the hearts of millions; and at the sound of the coming battle, his spirit shall leap forth millions of Robert Blums! They murdered are not dead! They never die who fall in such a General Post-Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpoolcause; their names may be branded with infamy, street, Kings cross, London. A cure effected or the money and their dust scattered on every wind, but their principles, and their unflinching advocacy of counselled him to charge M. Dufaure with the task of forming a new ministry.

The electoral meetings of the Socialist party have recommenced. Assemblies have taken place in the riding-achool of Triat, in the Champs Elysees, were three months ago summoned to surrender; as deeply inculpated in the revolution as their supethroughout the world. According to the showman's account of catching and taming "sarpents," they extract their teeth, at the bottom of which lies their poison, in the following manner:—They riding-achool of Triat, in the Champs Elysees, were three months ago summoned to surrender; as show the serpent a piece of red cloth, and the SPAIN.

MADRID.—The 'Heraldo' alludes in the following terms to the expected arrangement of the differences with the majority of the delegates propose to leave Paris, and to expect the subject has a local very superior of the differences with the majority of the delegates propose to leave Paris, and to expect the subject has a local very superior of the differences with the mees took place in that town on Monday night last, a consequence of the Mayor having pyresentation of the approximation of the approxima

list can always recruit for labour; and thus, by Accounts from Limoux, Aude, state that the troops the debt which it considers an answer to all the acan infernal competition, reduce the wages of the make the street and industrious. If we ever expect to make the street and industrious. quence of alarm created by a tumultucus crowd government for neglecting their creditors; inti- Charter the law of the land, we must storm the mating, as is also done in the ministerial exposition, strong-holds of vice and ignorance in the agriculthat but for the suspension of the Cortes the govern- tural districts, and the manufacturing towns, and ment would have presented a plan for the settlement rescue the people from the clutch of these balderdash-bolsterers of rotten creeds! These men who are shouting sabbath after sabbath, "God save the Queen and all the royal family." God save the People-not Thrones and Crowns, but men! The pernicious influence of the priests by men-free and earnest men, who will bravely league together to break the bonds that bind the people to the chariot wheels of Despotism, and start them on the noble race of mind! I know that they who will become soldiers in the army of the poor must suffer persecution and the pangs of martyrdom. Well! and so have all the good and great spirits that have stood in the advanced guard of the world through all ages! There is not a path we friends in distress, but took ship for Broussa, from martyrs. Courage! my brother workers! The organs of the Financial Reformers have been telling us that Chartism is dead-they have put forth their own "Little Charter;" but be not deceived, working men, it is but the Reform Bill of remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency) mockery, offered once more to the people under a have failed; in this lies the grand secret of its universal new guise. The men of the Reform Bill promised Universal Suffrage to the people, if they would lend a hand to get them into power; but no sooner had they mounted from the shoulders of the peoplethe ladder of their ambition—than down they kicked the ladder, and coolly told their dupes, that it was "No use knocking at the door," These men do not fight our battle, they are only the exponents of the middle class liberty, which means the most cold-blooded individualism and unlimited competition, so that capital may be fetterless in its murderous warfare with labour. Competition, which means everything for those who have power to take, and nothing for those who have no power to defend. Competition, which drives little ably result in symptoms of a far more serious character, children from the arms of their mothers, to earn their own dear bread, by eternally cheapening of flesh and blood. They simply seek a poitical change which would prevent the coming social revolution; we look to the Charter as a means of working out the social revolution which must follow. These Financial Reformers do not fight our battle ; we know that our redemption does not lie in possessing merely the twenty-millionth part of a voice in the national palaver. We look to the Charter as something more than that. We vict Association had been held on the 14th, when claim to be recognised as men. We claim for each congratulatory resolutions were unanimously adopted; and all, the equal right of developing their unequal faculties, and the equal right of each to satisfy the moral, intellectual, and physical needs of their na-

> THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S CHAPLAIN has followed the example of his chief, and has created much angry controversy in his parish on religious matters. The Rev. W. Maskell, vicar of Marychurch, in which the Bishop of Exeter resides, has rendered himself so obnoxious by his sermons and ecclesias tical practices, that at a meeting of his parishioners. publicly convened, the following resolution was agreed to :- "That this meeting is of opinion that the doctrines preached at the parish church of St. Mary, for some time past, have been contrary to the word of God, and contrary to the views of the Church of England. That this meeting considering it unchristianlike to go to law respecting religious belief, they will build for themselves a place of worship, which shall, as far as possible, be approved by all evangelical Christians. The Bishop of Exeter has declined to interfere."—Weekly Chronicle.

tures; in short, we claim to be recognised as sons

of the same father, brothers of the same Christ.

and children in the same human family!

BEAUTIFUL HAIR. WHISKERS, &c., versus BALD-NESS, WEAK, AND GREY HAIR.

who had been condemned by the eccleasiastical back the tide of war from the shores of their fa- as the only preparation for the certain production of PRIDAY.—In the Legislative Assembly the discommission to confinement in the galleys for file, the restriction on the Transportation Bill was continued, for having written against the infallibility of the and after a rather animated debate, in which M. Pope as a temporal prince. Soon after the entry Victor Hugo, the Minister of Justice, and M. E. of the French into Rome, Monsignor Gazorla was the grim giant of the North—Nicholas. Ave. and the grim giant of the North—Nicholas. Ave. and the first full instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 postage stamps.
TESTIMONIALS, &c.

Mr. Bull, Brill, says:—"I am happy to say, after everything else failed, yours has had the desired effect, the greyness is quite checked:

Dr. Erasmus Wilson :- It is vastly superior to all the 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 bestowed." DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS-BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard Corns, Sunions, &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 COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London

GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, STRICTURE, DEBILITY, &c.

DR. BARKER'S

DURIFIC PILLS have long been well known as the only certain cure for pains in the back and kidneys, gravel, lumbago, rheube dismayed, working men. Though the bark of freedom has been run ashore, and left high-dry for a time, the tide of democracy is coming up, it ascends—ever ascends! and soon the bark shall be afloat again; bounding merrily to the happy haven of a glorious future:—

Name of a glorious future:—

Name of the functions of the skin, scorfula, scurvy, and rheumatism, gout, &c., the greater part of which arise from diseased urine (the painful and fatal results of which are to a well known) there will known there are a superful and soon the skin are the sack and kidneys, gravel, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, gonorrhea, gleet, sphilis, sccondary symptoms, seminal debility, and all diseases of the bladder and or derangement of the functions. In every form and variety of eruptions of the skin, scorfula, scurvy, and rheumatism, gout, &c., the greater part of which arise trom diseased urine (the painful and fatal results of which are too well known,) those Pills are eminently successful. By their purifying action they have a salutary influence on the system, thereby preventing the numerous 'ills that flesh is heir to,' arising from impurities of the blood.

To all classes of sufferers they are confidently recom-

mended, as they have never, in any instance, been known to fail. The Purific Pills may be obtained through most respectable medicine venders. Price 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 48. 6d. per box; or will be sent, free, with full instructions for use, on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. Alfred Barker.—A considerable saving effected by purchasing the larger boxes.

W. H. Willis, Acton, writes: 'I am quite cured now. I had suffered from gravel and pains in the back and loins. I consider them a great blessing.'
Mrs. Edney, Hackney, writes: 'They cured my scrofulous eruption after all other medicines had failed.' Address Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, Kings-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 4 till 9 in the evening (Sundays excepted.)

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT, DR. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, Kings-cross, London, having had a vast amount of practice at the various hos-pitals in London and on the Continent, is enabled to treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary and sedentary habits, indiscriminate excesses, and infections, such as gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, and syphilis, or venereal di-I know it needs a high heart and a lofty faith, to hold on, but it is only cowards go back. It is quite true that thousands of glorious martyrs have fallen treatment, invariably end in gout, rheumatism, skin treatment, rheumatism, skin treatment, rheumatism, skin treatment, rheumatism, skin treatment, rheumatism, rhe diseases, gravel, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and finally, an agonising death! The lamentable neglect of this class of diseases by medical men in general is too well April 6.—A new postal treaty has this day been concluded between Austria and the states of the Zollverein, upon the basis of the plan drawn up by the Conference held at Dresden in the course of 1848.

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The Conference held at Dresden The elections to the Upper Chamber have just tory will follow. Let them persecute the champions taken place; in those towns from which reports have gibbets, and gloat on the mangled forms of murbeen received, the former members have been redered infants, bleeding and palpitating on the real
turned.

dered infants, bleeding and palpitating on the real
point of the Croat's bayonet; they are only hasness, or any change of diet, see, Country patients must veterate case in a few days, without hindrance from business, or any change of diet, &c. Country patients must be minute in the detail of their cases as that will render Bavaria has hostile intentions, for it is continuing to them defiance, proudly conscious of our coming a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines contentrate troops on the Baden frontier. The triumph. They murdered Robert Blum,—but ten shillings. Patients corresponded with till cured. Robert Blum lives in the hearts of millions; and at Females may with the utmost safety confide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most honourable secres and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily for consultation from 4 till 9 in the evening—Sundays excepted. L'ost-office orders to be made payable at the

BROTHER CHARTISTS.

N.B.—Medicine Vendors can be supplied by most of the Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

having charged the crowd, the people fled, and a The same journal has an article in praise of the who preach Christ crucified as a means of crucifying EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW Which has never been known to fail. - A cure effected or the money returned.

DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTE VITE has, in all instances, proved a speedy and permanent cure, for every variety of disease arising from solitary habits, youthful delusive excesses, and infection, such as gonorrason, syphilis, &c., which from neglect or improper treatment by mercury, copaiba, cubebs, and other deadly poisons, invariably end in some of the following forms of secondary symptoms, viz., pains and swellings in the bones, joints and glands, skin eruptions, blotches and pimples, weaknes of the eyes, loss of hair, disease and decay of the nose; sore throat, pains in the side, back, and loins, fistula, piles, &c., diseases of the kidneys, and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, nervous and sexual debility, loss of memory, and finally such a state of drowsiness, lassitude and general prostration of strength, as unless skilfully arrested, soon ends in a miscrable death!

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Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the duly qualified practitioner, who, departing from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their future attempts at cure by mercury and other equally dangerous medicines, have produced the most alarming results. Sufferers are invited to apply at once to Dr. De Roos, who garantees a speedy and perfect cure of every symptom, without hinderance from business, change of diet, &c., in comparatively FEW DAYS, or return the money.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Extract from the Medical Gazette and Times:—'Fortunately for our country, a remedy for these deplorable com-plaints is at last found, and we hail the time as not far dis-Whiskers, Eye-brows, &c., in so short a time as six or eight weeks, reproducing lost hair, strengthening and curling weak hair, and cheeking greyness at any time of availing themselves of Dr. De Roos's skill.—This work is life, from whatever cause arising. It has never been indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantages. qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject. Times. This is a work of superlative excellence, and one which we should recommend to the perusal of all; in fact it is quite essential to those who contemplate mariage,—Rec Address Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-

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hill, Londou,
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Part II. treats of the consequences resulting from excessive indulgence, producing nervous excitement, and generative incapacity. It is particularly addressed to those who are prevented in consequence from entering into the marriage state. Illustrated by three explanatory engrav-

ngs. Part III. treats of the diseases resulting from INFECTION Illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.
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Medical Profession, having had long, diligent, and Practical observations in the various Hospitals and Institutions for the relief of those afflicted with Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Venereal and Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, have perhaps had an UNUSUAL opportunity of witnessing their dreadful and destructive consequences in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical necessity of sound judgment in such serious cases, and having seen the injury that has arisen from the carelessness and neglect of its study, Messrs. R. and L. PERRY have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures, is fully testified and gratefully der to their fellow creatures, is many testined and gratering acknowledged by convalescent Patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of personal consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages, yet, from what they have experienced in inquiring into the nature and causes of these infectious complaints from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate) they have always entertained the ssibility of their PREVENTION and removal. Messrs. R. and L. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street,

Lendon, from eleven to two, and from five to eight in THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

AN ANTI-SYPHILITIC REMEDY. Is recommended in Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

searches out and purifies the diseased lumours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes. Its influence in the restoration to health of persons labouring under the consequences which inevitably follow contamination is underiable, and it also constitutes a certain cure for sourcy, scrofula, and all cutaneous erup-tions. Its active principles are transmitted by the medium of the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame, and even penetrate the more minute vessels, removing and ex-pelling in its course all corruptions and impurities from

possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the duration of the complaint, the mode of its commencing, its symptoms and progress, age, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully pretected from observation.

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TURE is ample proof of the unfailing efficacy of his diagovery, which must ere long entirely banks a complaint hitherto: so prevalent: All persons so afflicted should, hitherto: so prevaished. This persons so anneted should, 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.

may be consulted daily from 10 till 1; and 4 till 8.—(Sundays 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 impossion, on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post Office orders, when the blest the Holborn office, payable at the Holborn oince,
A great number of Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one requirements of the partial of it.

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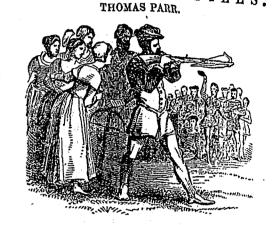
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Hundreds of testimonius and trustes have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which Dr. Guthrey will willingly give to those the success of the remedy, which Dr. Guthrey will willingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office. orders must be made payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office.
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PARE SHOOTING WITH THE CROSS ROW. 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

ansured by the cheap, safe, and simple remedy of Parr's Life Pills ? Hundreds who have kept their beds for years have been Hundreds who have kept their peas 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 curable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great curable. 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

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 and Co., Grane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Direc-

None are genuine, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE

entirely removed from the system.'

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s.each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box. A Certain and Speedy Cure for Influenza, Coughs.

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 desirous of testing the efficacy of this medicine,

Colds, Asthma, Incipient Consumptions, and All

nust observe that on each bottle are the words "SPEN. CER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR," and that each wrapper has a fac-simile of the Preprietor's signature. "T. ROBERTS Prepared only by T. ROBERTS and Co., Crans-court

Fleet street, London; and sold Whelesale by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sangar and Co., Oxford-street, London; Mottershead and Roberts, Manchester; Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and Noble, Boston; and Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom. In Bettles, at 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. each.

CURES FOR THE UNCURED! TOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. An Extraordinary Cure of Scrofula, or King's

Evil. Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 203, High-street Cheltenham, dated January 22nd, 1850.

Sir,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a glandular swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for four years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm, with a tumow between the eyes which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical gentlement. at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital, where one of the surgeons said that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so

impure, that if that limb were taken off it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this despersals state I determined to give your pills and ointment a trial, and after two months perseverance in their use, the tumour began perceptibly to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers gradually decreased, and at the expira tion of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances who could testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly un-grateful were I not to make you acquainted with this wonderful cure, effected by your medicines after every other means had failed.—(Signed)—J. H. ALLIDAY.—To Professor

Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years' Standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, January 19th, 1850.
Sin,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your alls and ointment which have completely cured me of the

HOLLOWAY.

rheumatism, under which I suffered for this last four years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to walk. I had tried every kind of medicine that was recommended without receiving any benefit. I at last thought I would give your medicine, a trial, and purchased from Mr. Hollin, chemist, of this town, two boxes of pills, and two of oint ment, and in three weeks, through them and the blessing of God, I was restored to health and strength, and am no as well able to walk as ever I was in my life, I am well nown in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with an exception of ten years I served in the 24th regi ment of foot. - (Signed) - John Pitt. - To Professor Hollo-

Cure of a Bad Leg of more than Sixty Years Standing. Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's-place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating paiz for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and however would derful it may annear, the leg was thoroughly healed by Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's-place, Drypool, near derful it may appear, the leg was thoroughly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty. N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, 22, Market-place, Hull. February 20th, 1850.

Cure of a Desperate Case of Ringworm of Six Years

Coles's expired patent, 10s.; Eggs, or German trues, 10s.; Suspensory bandages—cotton, 2s.; silk, 3s. 6d. J. G., after twenty years' experience, guarantees to secure every case of rupture of however long standing, and earnestly useless.

The following are authentic testimonials, the originals of which may be seen, and the parties communicated with if required:

Sig.—I have worn your truess a month, and therefore feel myself justified in giving an opinion as to its merits. I de l'alacio, te try Holloway's l'ilis and Ointment, white was done, and after using six large pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of the Pills, the child was radically cured, to the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is withheld.—Lima, 13th of November, 1849. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—
Red Laga Corns (Soft)

Bad Lega Bad Breasts Cancers Scalds Burns Contracted and Sore Nipples Bunions Stiff-joints Sore Throats Bite of Moschetoes Elephantiasis Skin-disease and Sand-flies Fistulas Scurvy Sore-heads Coco-Bay Gout Glandular Swel-Chiego-foot Childreins Tumours lings Lumbage Ulcers Chapped-hands

Piles Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,)
London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines, throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each. There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B. — Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

Betty.

THE LAMENT OF O'GNIVE.

" How dimm'd is the glory that circled the Gael, And fall'n the high people of green Innisfail; The sword of the Saxon is red with their gore, And the mighty of nations is mighty no more. Like a bark on the ocean long shattered and tost, On the land of your fathers at length you are lost, The land of the spoiler is stretched on your plains, And you're doom'd from your cradles to bondage

and chains. Oh, where is the beauty that beamed on thy brow? Strong hand in the battle, how weak art thou now That heart is now broken that never would quail, And thy high songs are turned into weeping and

Bright shades of our sires! from your home in the O blast not your sons with the scorn of your eyes! Proud spirit of Gollamh, how red is thy cheek, For thy freemen are slaves, and thy mighty are

O'Neill of the Hostages; Con whose high name On a hundred red battles has floated to fame, Let the long grass still sigh undisturbed o'er thy him, and requested me to accompany him.

Arise not to shame us, awake not to weep! In thy broad wing of darkness enfold us, O night, Withhold, O bright son, the reproach of thy light, For freedom or valour no more canst thou see, In the home of the Brave, in the isle of the Free. Affliction's dark waters your spirits have bow'd, And oppression hath wrapped all your land in its

Since first from the Brehonspure justice you stray'd, And bent to those laws the proud Saxon has made. We know not our country, so strange is her face, Her sons, once her glory, are now her disgrace. Gone, gone is the beauty of fair Innisfail. For the stranger now rules in the land of the Gael. Where, where are the woods that oft rung to your Where you waked the wild chase of the wolf and the

Can those dark heights, with rampants all frowning Be the hills where your forests wav'd brightly in and riven, heaven ?

O, bondmen of Egypt, no Moses appears, To light your dark steps thro' this desert of tears, Degraded and lost ones, no Hector is nigh, To lead you to freedom, or teach you to die!"

LOVE IN THE COUNTRY.

" Talk of their towns—did they e'er throw a charm te me, Fashion's a tyrant, and art is a slave:

Next to high heaven, be glowing Glenarm to me, Glowing in glories of mountain and wave. Gloom, though from pole to pole, Thou who couldst gild the whole, Close to me-cling to me, purity's own; Nearer thou-Dearer now!

Queen of my bounding soul! Oh !-what a lightning-winged moment hath flown "Oh! for the tall crag, and 'neath it a holy home Azure, and snowy sheets, round and above; Here, while the hurricane chaunts to the flying Under the white cliff, we'll dance to them, love.

Quick, comb and curl apart, Soul to soul, let us dart! Haste with your bursting lip, burning with bliss; Press me, love-Bless thee, love! Girl of my glowing heart!
Oh!—'tis a whirlwind of holiness this."

> REMINISCENCES OF EMMETT'S INSURRECTION.

(Abridged from the Irishman.) On the 21st of May, 1803, I quitted my father's

I was by no means a bigoted Protestant; and which my road lay. I had not proceeded far when pickle, with the blood streaming down my arm. I overtook a gentleman, who walked forward at an that I instantly set him down in mind for a child of to put on their clothes; and, if they hadn't, they

in accompanying him to an inn at Enniskerry, where he promised we should meet one of my couface which, once beheld, could never be torgotten. mirers of liberty. I could readily perceive that villains to forbear; but one of the soldiers gave they were dissatisfied with the existing state of her a kick in the stomach, and stretched her on the

things, and anticipated a change of measures. "The chain," said Emmet, in a mild but firm

"Whether that be the case or not," replied Malachy, "it is to be hoped that our grievances are not destined to continue."

means taken to perpetuate these have always ended of her father's sword from the hand of a rebel! in their complete discomfiture. In this sense we must look for an explanation of the apparent paradox, that national misfortunes are ultimately productive of national benefits."

During this dialogue Emmet's fine manly countenance glowed with an enthusiastic ardour, and he and in a minute there were a dozen stabs in my delivered himself with as much animated fervency body. My eldest brother was then released, and as if he were addressing a numerous, but distracted the other tied up in his place; when my father, who assembly, which he wished to persuade. His words had recovered, rushed forward and seized the dramflowed with a graceful fluency, and he combined his arguments with all the ease of a man accustomed to his tears, and he received several stabs." arguments with all the ease of a man accustomed to

abstract discussions. The entrance of a stranger suspended our conversation, and, after a few minutes' private conference between Emmet and my cousin, the former took his leave, and Malachy and I set out for my uncle's residence. On our way I could not help admiring the delightful scenery on each side; but my pleasure was considerably damped by my companion's melancholy reflexions. He admitted that the country was beautiful and the soil productive, but asked me-" What were all these when the country was in chains!"

We were soon, however, within sight of my uncle's house, which we quickly entered.

to expatriate himself from Ireland during the preceding five years, in consequence of his connexion with the business of '98 and had only then returned to his friends, who lived in the neighbourhood of were no hopes of redress unless by an appeal to arms -the last resource of the oppressed.

The county of Wicklow possesses so many beauties, so many cataracts, glens, hills, and dales, that it was impossible for one like me, who had lived Only on poetry and romance, to feel anything like canni during my sojourn at Castle ---. Independent of external objects, however there were others and good. She was—everything a man, who could write a sonnet, might love; and I had not been long in her society before I began to breathe thick and short, and betray other symptoms indicative of a sinstantly fainted and the scene ended!!!'

mind diseased. In such cases, young ladies are ad- "I was now questioned about united men, and mirable physicians, at least in detecting the arms; and, as I also refused to make any discovery malady; and I flatter myself that Eliza early knew | they took and bound my hands behind me, and then the cause of my sighing, absence of mind, and taking the halter from the mare's head, they placed languishing looks, that express everything, though it round my neck, and raising the car up, they hung they seem to mean nothing. She sang for me some me out of the back-band. They were too cruel to of the sweet wild melodies of her country; played let me die a natural death, and so cut me down a Italian music for me on the piano; and gave me few minutes afore I went to Paradise. I can't tell her arm when we walked in her father's garden. anything about that time, but my ould mother told You may be sure my visits were long and frequent; me that my face was as black as a pot, and my and, indeed, had there been no such attraction, I tongue out a bandle long. The first thing I recollect should have availed myself of the Exile's conversa- after being hanged was, to see the poor ould house tion. He had seen and learned much; was full of in flames, the soldiers having set fire to it to get Anecdote; and deeply read in the history of man- my sisters out; but they were disappointed, as kind. One Sunday evening he was amusing us with the girls had made their escape while they were some particulars of his adventures in the county of hanging me. Wexford in the year Ninety-eight. At the battle of

a peasant, named Howlan, who carried him to a my father died in the guardhouse, and after a week' place of safety, and subsequently attended him till confiement my brothers and I were turned out with his recovery. man seemed agreeably surprised; asked his son if lease the landlord had seized on our little all, so we it were not the person called the Hero of Oulard; went to sarvice, as did my sisters, my mother hav- devoted the result of many years' persevering

and, being answered in the affirmative, told us that ing died a month after my father. My brothers industry to the maintenance of an institution the brave fellow was residing in the neighbourhood; were long before they recevered; and for myself, in which instruction should be imparted to upon which the Exile insisted on immediately seeing | I'll feel the effects of that bloody night to the day of After walking about a mile, we came to a neat

A river ran before it, and a few aged trees shaded and should consider it his duty to make him comthe simple roof. The door was open, and, on our fortable for the remainder of his life. I expressed entrance, a peasant rose to receive us. He smiled my gratitude also, and put a couple of guineas into as he handed me a chair, and looked inquisitively at the hands of a little boy who had run in before his my companion.

Don't you recollect Mr. J- ?" inquired the Exile. This interrogation was followed by a momentary pause, during which Howlan seemed lost in reflection; after which he burst into an exclamation of surprise and pleasure.

"Oh, blud-an-ounze," he repeated several times, is this yourself-your own four bones, whole and sound after all? Well, well, I knew I should see you again ; though I was certain you were dead." "So, so, Howlan," said the Exile, "you haven't yet learned to be loyal?"

troth, for it is not in my grain; and, faith, I be- degree of frenzy which made me instantly determine lieve if I was paid for it, these stripes on my back upon the Quixotic resolution of finding out the offiwould not let me.'

"I recollect," returned the Exile, "a part of your story; but the apprehensions I was under when I at least, expose him to the world. Filled with this first heard it prevented me from attending to the extravagant notion, I inquired of Denis, as we whole. Was not your father murdered?" "Murdered!" repeated Howlan: "ay, murdered

over and over again. And wasn't I murdered myself? But," he continued, "I'll just tell it all here not a man of them on the land o' the living, for I to you both." Then, drawing his stool close to was at the killing of them all myself—and quick where we sat, he proceeded: "My father (Lord be work we made of it—on Culard Hill." marciful to his sowl in glory!) kept a snug little farm on the right-hand side of the road that goes from Gorey to Ferns; and, though I say it, there vas not a more tasty man in the county of Wexford. I myself was the youngest of three sons and two Murphy, who, God bless him, coming one day daughters; and the devil a more genteeler family attended mass of a Sunday than Paddy Howlan's. My two brothers were able, strapping fellows, and, ball would go through at once; so in the evening faith, there were worse boys in the parish than my-

out every night; and dreadful work they made of it as silent as death, and you could hear a pin drop on forget the 15th of November; no, never while there us 'twas better die fighting for our religion and is a drop of Irish blood in my sowl; for when I country than be butchered like sheep. He said think of it my brain boils, and my very flesh creeps what was Gospel, and faith we took his advice, and as if there was a blister all over me. Well, as I was marched in fine order after him, and he in the saying, on the 15th of November, I was coming middle of us, to Oulard Hill, where we encamped home from Enniscorthy market; and, being after taking a glass of the creature with one friend or another, I was pretty merry, and to make the road world, and sent the sogers to frighten us; but faith light I was singing to myself 'The Victim of Ty- their day was passed, and once we burnt the candle ranny; † and the ould mare aself was so pleased we'd burn the inch. When the red coats appeared, though the night was as dark as pitch. "Just as I came to the top of the boughareen !

that led down to our house, a fellow seized my beast by the halter, and while you'd be looking round fear? Here is a ditch and gravel hole, and lie in you, a score bayonets was ready to pop into poor them till the sogers come quite close, and when I Denis. 'Hallo!' said I, 'what's this?' 'You cry out, Erin go bragh, let every man start up, and Popish rebel, cried out the officer (for it was a use his pike. My advice was taken. The sogers other in his place at discretion. And my said party of the North Cork), 'what song is that you came up, sure enough, with a fellow like a turkeywere singing ?'

""Och, nothing at all, said I, only new words to an ould tune.

of my mouth when he ran his sword into my arm,

"I was then bid to drive down to my father's easy pace, apparently wrapt in meditation. His figure was rather tall, but well-proportioned, and family were all in bed; and I, foolish enough, called he appeared to be not much above my own age; his features were prominent, and bore the impression of melancholy; but withal so gentle and so pensive their shirts, for they were so frightened they forgot

could not, for want of time. "My father said he had no arms; and when he Travellers are privileged persons. We soon became acquainted; and as the stranger appeared income acquainted; and as the stranger appeared income acquainted; and as the stranger appeared income acquainted many the sergeont knocked him down with a came acquainted; and as the stranger appeared in-timate with my uncle's family, I had no hesitation in accompanying him to an inn at Enniskerry, while he lay on the ground. My brothers, of course sins. He was not mistaken, for the first person we (for what Christian would turn informer?) refused saw on entering the house was Malachy, the youngest of my uncle's two sons; and although some years had elapsed since I had seen him in London, yet I knew him at first sight, for his was a face which, once beheld, could never be torgotten. I now, for the first time, learned that the name could see my poor brother's back, hackled into a of my companion was Emmet. He appeared to be raw griskin, while the poor fellow refused to gratify on a footing of great intimacy with my cousin; and his murderers with a single groan. My mother both seemed from their conversation, ardent ad- rushed out, and, falling on her knees, beseeched the

pavement." Here I interrupted Howlan's narrative by detone, "which binds us is stretched to its utmost claring my disbelief, thinking it impossible for any limit, and wants but another effort, either of the officer to permit such brutal conduct; but the Exile oppressor or the oppressed, to burst asunder, and assured me that torture \(\) was then regularly regive liberty to Ireland." and, to remove all scepticism, and to show the extent to which party hatred was then carried, related a disgusting anecdote of a young lady, the daughter are not destined to continue.

"They cannot possibly," said Emmet, "endure, actually stirred her wine with the fragment of a number any circumstances, much longer; for nature finger which had that day been separated by a blow finger which had that day been sepa

Denis smiled at my incredulity, and proceeded. "Knowing how soldiers then treated young girls I made signs to my sisters, who had come to the door, to shut it, and remain inside. They did so before the soldiers could prevent them; and one of them, having seen what I had done, told the others, Here Denis was overpowered by his feelings; and

after hastily wiping away one or two natural drops

* A contemptuous name for Yeomen. † A rebellious song in which occurs the following stanza 'I had a tyrant landlord base, Who saw my heart to Erin yearned; Ev'n with the ground my Cot did rase, And fired my substance dearly earned. Unmoved, remorseless, now he sees

My cottage falling, as it burns; My wife for mercy on her knees, From her with ruthless frown he turns. Alas! this picture exhibits but too faithfully the scene that were then acted throughout the country.

Englishmen would scarcely credit it that torture wa Our conversation was interrupted by the announcement of a stranger, who proved to have been a schoolfellow of Malachy's. He had been obliged to expatriate himself from Ireland during the pre-On the morning of the 23rd of May, says Mr. Gordon, a Protestant clergyman, a labouring man, named Denis M'Daniel, came to my house with looks of the utmost conbusiness of '98 and had only then returned M. Daniel, came to my house with looks of the utmost contract to their boats, and abandon the vessel, and a Castle——. Is all introduce him here under the cognomination which he bore among his friends—the Exile. He consented to stop to dinner; and I with which he had not yet been furnished, nineteen pence with which he had not yet been furnished, nineteen pence had powers of two of them not having been heard of since, it was not a little pleased by the arrival of another guest—my recent acquaintance, Emmet. When the cloth was removed, the conversation turned on the cloth was removed, the conversation turned on the circumstance of two of them not having been heard of since, it seems the converse of two of them not having been heard of since, it seems the converse of two of them not having been heard of since, it seems the converse of two of them not having been heard of since, it seems the form the circumstance of two of them not having been heard of since, it seems the form the circumstance of two of them not having been heard of since, it seems the form the circumstance of two of them not having been heard of since, it seems the form the circumstance of two of them not having been heard of since, it seems the form the circumstance of two of them not having been heard of since, it seems the converse of two of them not having been heard of since, it seems the converse of the was removed. Accordingly he gave her a stupifying doubt the following day, by the should in the force and taken the United Irishman's can, and evil intentions; a mental fluid, in the force and taken the United Irishman's can, and evil intentions; a mental fluid, in the force and taken the United Irishman's can, and evil intentions; a mental fluid, in the force and taken the United Irishman's can, and evil intentions; a mental fluid, in the force and taken the United Irishman's can, and evil intentions; a mental fluid, in the force and taken the United Irishman's can, and evil intentions; a mental fluid, in the force and taken the United Irishman's can, and evil intentions; a mental fluid, in the force and taken the United Irishman's can, and evil i the politics of the day, and the state of Ireland. saying, that he should, in that case, be lashed tomake him landed at Table Bay on the 17th of January last. windows to prevent the entrance of air, lighted a produce a pike, which he had not, and to confess what he were no hopes of redress unless by an appeal to arms were no hopes of redress unless by an appeal to arms. I then advised him, as the only alternative, to #15 000 remain quietly at home, promising that, if he should be arrested on the information of others, I would represent his case to the magistrates. He took my advice; but the fear of arrest and lashing had so taken possession of his thoughts, that he could neither eat nor sleep; and on the morning of the 25th he fell on his face, and expired in a

§ In Hay's 'History of the Insurrection of the county of Wexford, it is stated that Muster Gowan, a brutal magistrate, paraded the streets of Gorey, at the head of his corps of a social nature, perhaps of a more attractive of yeomanry, with a human finger stuck on the point of his kind; and, while I enjoyed the pleasure of daily sword. 'After the labour and fatigue of the day,' conrambles through the most bewitching scenery, I spent my evenings where there was the "feast of reason and the flow of soul." Elmgrove, the residence of Mr. J—, the Exile's father, was not more than three miles from my nucle's castle, and as than three miles from my uncle's castle; and, as Malachy was often from home on business, I paid frequent visits to the house of my new acquaint-ance. Mr. J— was a venerable-looking man, to strong mind, and independent spirit. He had only two children—the Exile, and a lovely daughter, in both of whom his happiness was concentrated. Eiza J— was young, handsome, accomplished Eliza J—was young, handsome, accomplished, senseless exultation; at which a young lady in the room

little grove near my house.

"To make a long story short," continued Dennis New Ross he was wounded, and must have been "my father, myself, and two brothers were thrown trampled to death, were it not for the humanity of into the cart, and marched off to Ferns. Next day pitch caps upon our heads.† We had now no house On his mentioning the name of Howlan, the old nor home, for my father's life being the term of our

my death." Denis having concluded, the Exile assured him thatched cabin, situated in a very sequestered valley. that he had not forgotten his obligations to him,

mother. The effect produced on me by the horrible narra tive I had heard completely disqualified me for returning to Elmgrove; and having begged the Exile to apologise for my absence, I set off for Castle ---, Denis proposing to show me the way,

as he had business on that road. A particular instance of cruelty operates more powerfully on the human mind than the most laboured description of an extensive massacre. The tale of this untutored peasant, told in his own expressive language, produced a painful interest in "Loyal!" repeated the Hero of Oulard; "no, in my feelings, while it excited my indignation to that cer under whose command the family of Howlan had been tortured, and call him to an account. or. walked along, where the North Cork were now stationed

"Lord bless your honour," replied Denis, "there's

"Oh, I remember," said I, "Mr. Jyour generalship there. How was that?" "Why," replied Denis, "when I went to sarvice. my master lived in the very parish with Father through Ferns, saw the Yeos shooting poor Catho lies like dogs, trying how many of them a muskethe called his congregation together in the chapel It was as dark as bags, and not a candle lighting to "The winter before the rebellion the Ycos * were show us the way to say our prayers. We were all -burning, whipping, and shooting. I shall never the floor while the priest was speaking. He tould for the night. The Yeos fled like murder at the sight of us, for they are the greatest cowards in the our faces were all manner of colours, and many proposed to run away. "No, ne," says I, "the priest and God is with us, and what have we to cock strutting before 'em on his horse; and, when trifling subscription or payment, to be made and they came quite near the ditch, he went behind taken for all or any of such uses of the said halls or them, and we could hear the words, "Ready, preinto the rascally lieutenant who murdered myself

† 'It is said that the North Cork regiment were also the inventors—but they certainly were the introducers, of pitch-cap torture into the county of Wexford. Any person besmeared with pitch, were always kept ready for service. The unfortunate victim had one of these, well heated, compressed on his head; and, when judged of a proper degree of coolness, so that it could not easily be pulled off, the sufferer was turned out amidst the horrid acclamations of the merciless torturers; and to the view of the vast numbers of people, who generally crowded about the guardhouse door, attracted by the afflicted cries of the tormented.—Hax's History of the Insurrection of the county of

† Hay's History of the Insurrection in Wexford.

Public Amusements

DRURY-LANE. The Passing Cloud, which was produced on Monday night last at Drury-lane, by no means deserves its title. It has too much merit to be so it contains very many scenes of very powerful in-terest, right well acted by the Vandenhoffs, Mr. enticed into fraudulent acts, for which he was condemned to the galleys. The merchant left Leghorn in consequence, and is represented as first magistrate in one of the towns belonging to Hamburgh. introduced as his guest, and showing proofs of the condemnation of one of the merchants, terrifies the young girl into accepting him as a husband in lieu of her betrothed. At the same time, however, the Mr. Anderson, and the position leads, as we which the light parts are the least successful, ter-

WRECK OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, received on Saturday last, furnish intelligence of the destruction by fire of the British ship Ocean Queen, Captain Tawell, commander, bound to Suez. The unfortunate ship, a the sufferings of the helpless and destitute reatures, and made the command of the helpless and destitute reatures, and made the command of the helpless and destitute creatures, and made the command of the helpless and destitute reatures, and made the command of the helpless and destitute reatures, and made the command of the helpless and destitute reatures, and made the command of the helpless and destitute of the helpless and destitute of families left destitute by this dreadful event—they are supposed to be exceedingly numerous. A substitute of families left destitute by this dreadful event—they are supposed to be exceedingly numerous. A substitute of families left destitute by this dreadful event—they are supposed to be exceedingly numerous. A substitute of families left destitute by this dreadful event—they are supposed to be exceedingly numerous. A substitute of the command of chartered by the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Mr. Hartley, the manager of the company, will also with coal, and on the 1st of September left the port of Gravesend for the company's station. The coals when the ship was in latitude 23 S., longitude hall, by an attempted assassination and suicide. A 52.30 E., the flames burst through the hatchways young officer of the army had long entertained a and deck, compelling the crew to make a precipi-tate retreat to their boats, and abandon the vessel. Cité, and had intimate relations with her. To meet bitter and unpleasant.

Guardsman. Pack, at starting, got the advantage by three yards, amid great cheering. The race excited considerable interest, and the Long Walk was thronged with the military in garrison and many of the resident nobility and gentry.

Fower, April 6. - On the 5th inst. the British chooner, Abel, Hicks master, arrived here from Savannah, having on board Mr. Bullock, an extensive railway defaulter, and for whose apprehension a reward of 5,000 dollars was offered. He was immediately on his arrival recognised and taken

THE JENKINS INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR, -I beg to call your attention to the subjoined extract from the will of the late C. J. Jenkins, Esq., bequeathing a considerable sum of money (about £10,000, I believe, for the purpose of endowing an institution for the use and benefit of the working classes of the Metropolis, and their families.

the working men of London to increased exer- service said to be on board tions in the great work of education. The deceased was an attentive observer of the various efforts being made for the elevation of Kong? Few would think that the industrious classes, and he became convinced that education was one of the most important-if not the most important-means of effecting that desirable object; he, therefore, working men, and the children of working men, without regard to sect or party. Mr. Jenkins has nobly done his duty. Will the working men of London do theirs?

Yours respectfully. JOHN KENNY. 50, College-place, Camden Town, April 4, 1850.

Extract from the Will of the late Mr. C. J Jenkins, relating to the Establishment and Endowment of an Institution for the Working Classes.

Upon trust that they, my said trustee and trustees, do and shall rent, hire, or acquire, or obtain in some legal way, one or more commodious hall or room or halls or rooms not less than forty or fifty feet square, with requisite offices, in some good public and central situation or situations in London (preference being given, in the first instance, to Oxfordstreet and the neighbourhood); and do and shall. by and out of the income of my said residuary estate, make all necessary payments for lighting, repairing, cleaning, and keeping in good order and condition, the said hall or room or halls or thereto; and do and shall, in like manner, obtain dent of from time to time any other hall or room or halls or rooms, in lieu of any former ones or in addition thereto, according to circumstances and to the state of funds legally at their and his disposal, so that one or more of such good and commodious halls or rooms as aforesaid may, from time to time and at all times for ever hereafter, be kept up and continued for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. And such halls and rooms shall be designated and known as the "Jenkins Institution" or Institutions, and shall be appropriated, in manner hereinafter mentioned, for the use and purposes of the working classes and their children—that is to say. as a reading-room, library, and a place of resort for working-men, operatives, and artizans during the evenings, and as a school for the children of such classes during the day-time. And such hall or room or halls or rooms may also be used and appropriated, at convenient times during the day-time and evening, for the purpose of lectures being de-livered, and discussions and debates held therein. And such use of the said hall or room or halls or rooms as aforesaid shall not be prohibited or denied to any one or more particular class or sect or classes or sects on account of any peculiarity in their religious, political, or other tenets or doctrines; and in order to keep up a school in the said halls or rooms as aforesaid, my said trustees and trustee shall appoint a fit and proper person as a schoolmaster at each hall or room, and shall pay him for his services out of the income of the said trust funds a salary of not less than one guinea aweek, and they shall have full power from time to time to remove such schoolmaster and appoint an-

of this my will. Trustees,-Mrs. Martha Jenkins (Widow of the Deceased;) Mr. Joshna Binns (Son-in-Law of the

the John Street Institution.) First Committee. John Kenny (instead of Henry Hetherington, Deceased;) James Watson, Henry Ivory, John Cramp, Thomas Cooper, Richard F. Brettingham, Thomas Martin Wheeller (of Her-

and their places filled up, and all future committees appointed, by Members of the Institution of latter looking the barber full in the face, said, "On not less than six months' standing.

THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL ADELAIDE.—The extent of this dreadful catastrophe is at length reephemeral, and yet it is long-its chief fault. But vealed. No less than 206 souls were on board the vealed. No less than 200 souls were on board the lit, you shall t make my wig, for the vertice and literated to the sould rate of the anatomy and physical ascertained at present, not a solitary being has son of the craft."—Macaulay.

Joy.—The honey of existence; really beneficial in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six controlled to the consideration of the anatomy and physical accounts. terest, right well acted by the Vandenhoffs, Mr. and Miss, by Cooper, and especially by Anderson.—
A Hanse Town merchant had once been settled at Leghorn, where his brother, also in business, was Navigation Company, from their agent at Cork. From this it appears that 144 adults and 23 children with the captain, consisted of 24 men and one boy; trate in one of the towns belonging to Hamburgh. He has brought with him and reared as his own, the daughter of his unfortunate brother. Whilst he is about to affiance this girl to a worthy lover, the chief of a band of ruffians from Leghorn gets introduced as his guest, and showing proofs of the lall-street walk, on Monday morning, deprived Mr.

With the captain, considered of 22 lines and the boy; and 14 passengers having embarked at Plymouth, it follows, as before stated, that 206 human beings have flower in the vast garden of existence, and which is eagerly pursued by the multitude in the vain hope of the general letter bags, belonging to the Leaden of obtaining the prize, yet it continually eludes their grasp. Hartley, the manager of the City of Dublin Steam Navigation Company, of all advices concerning the loss of the ill-fated steamer, the whole of the comgirl's father having escaped from the galleys, also pany's letters having been carried off by the thieves. appears on the scene, attracted by the desire to behold his daughter. This character is acted by have been washed ashore, though many have been From other sources we learn that no further bodies Mr. Anderson, and the position leads, as we plant at a property of the Tongue Sands since the night of the A foe to virtue and happiness, though at times the observed, to very striking scenes. Ut course the vicinity of the very striking scenes. Ut course the vicinity of the very striking scenes, and this very serious melodrams, of had on, recommitted them to the deep. Naked for the guilty. bodies of men and women have been passed in the minates. The splendid spectacle of the Devil's Ring | channel by the vessels that have arrived in the river | mankind are often weighted; the true weights being the graceful dancing of Madame Louise elicited a vessels have been seized by the officers, having prohearty encore.

vessels have been seized by the officers, having prohearty encore.

vessels have been seized by the officers, having prohearty encore.

vessels have been seized by the officers, having prohearty encore.

Idleness.—A public mint, where various the wreck of the Royal Adelaide. At present the company have been unable to ascertain the number

fine vessel nearly 800 tons, in August last was and no doubt it will be immediately responded to. Navigation Company, to supply their depot at Suez gladly receive contributions, at the offices in Leadenday great sensation was caused in the Cité Wauxine loss of the ocean queen is estimated at about side. About three quarters of an hour afterwards side. About three quarters of an hour afterwards the neighbours heard subdued groans issue from running match took place in the Long Walk, Windsor, between Lieutenant, the Hon. Mr. Astley, of the 2nd battalion of Scots Fusileer Guards, and shutters at the usual hour for opening them, and as W. Pack, a noted runner in the band of the 1st also no one had been seen to leave the apartment. Life Guards. The distance was 150 yards, and Mr. Astley backed himself at a sovereign a yard to win, caused the door to be forced open, and found the Astley backed himself at a sovereign a yard to win, caused the door to be forced open, and found the although the olds were feur to three on the Life man and woman lying on the bed apparently dead. Medical assistance was immediately applied to both, of about two yards, but at about half the distance and in a few minutes the officer gave signs of life, hey were abreast of each other. Lieutenant Astley and a little later was pronounced out of danger. then gradually got ahead of his opponent, and won At first the remedies applied to the girl had no

> that she had no intention of committing suicide, and that an intoxicating drink must have been given to her. The officer, on the contrary, insisted that, on returning from a party of pleasure, she had consented to die with him. The officer was taken into custody on a charge of attempted assassination. —Galignani's Messenger. A RUMOUR.—On DIT.—That the Bishop of Exe

Darvettes.

CURIOUSLY ADDRESSED LETTERS. Where would you or I have sent a letter " For: George Miller

boy on board H M S

Amphirtrite Vallop a Razzor or Ellesware" -certainly not to its proper destination, which turned out to be the "Amphitrite, Valparaiso, or elsewhere." Who but the hawk-eyed gentleman The fact of so large a sum being devoted to who presides at the "blind" table, would have such important purposes, ought to stimulate found out that another boy in her Majesty's naval " H. M. Steem Freight

Vultur Uncon or els ware." belonged to the steam-frigate Vulture, at Hong-" Mr. Weston Osburn Cottage

was a neighbour of her Majesty, and lived at Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight. The following are a few additional epistolary puzzles:-"Mr. Laurence

Ilawait"

Ivicum" (High Wycombe).

" W. Stratton Commonly Cealed tea pot (We presume as a total abstinence man) Weelin'' (Welwyn). " Thom Hoodless 3 St. Adn Ct

New Land

Searhoo Skur'' (Soho-square). The ingenious orthographies Ratlifhaivai and Ratlef Fieway went straight to the proper parties in Ratcliffe-highway; but it is a wonder how-"Mr. Dick

Bishop Cans ner the Wises" got his letter, considering that his place of abode was near Devizes.

For the next specimen of spelling there is some excuse. "In England." says a French traveller, "what they write 'Greenwich,' they pronounce 'Grinnitch," and I am not quite sure that when they set down 'Solomon,' they do not pronounce it 'Nebuchadnezzar.'" I much question if either of us had never seen the name of the place to which rooms, and any others to be at any time hereafter | the following superscription applies, that we should obtained in their place or stead or in addition not have spelt it nearly similarly to the correspon-

" Peter Robinson 2 Compney 7 Batilian Rolyl Artirian Owilige

Although the writer's ear misled him grievously in the other words, he has recorded the sound into which we render Woolwich with curious correct-

Innocent simplicity baulks us as much as ignorance. Here are one or two specimens of it:-" To Mr. Michl DarcyIn the town of

England." A schoolboy sends from Salisbury, To My Uncle Jon in London." Another addressed to the highest personage in the

realm—no doubt on particular business—as

Queene Victoria of England." WHY WERE there no postage stamps in Henry the Eigth's time? Because a Queen's head wasn't

worth a penny. CENSURE IS the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent. HE THAT lies in bed all a summer's morning loses

the chief pleasure of the day: he that gives up his youth to indolence undergoes a less of the same STRANGE BUT TRUE.—It often happens that those people are the best whose characters have been

most injured by slanderers; as we usually find that dearing record of his own name and fame— monumentum it is the sweetest fruits pecking at.

ANECDOTE OF MR. HOWARD.—A gentleman who travelled with Mr. Howard from Lancashire to house, in—street, London, and proceeded to Ireland, where I intended to spend a few months at the house of an uncle, who resided at principles of the Established Church; but as my mother, anative of Ireland, was a Roman Catholic, in the mother anative of Ireland, was a Roman Catholic, in the mother anative of Ireland, was a Roman Catholic, in the mother anative of Ireland, was a Roman Catholic, in an ould tune.'

to an ould tune.'

'to an ould tune.'

'to an ould tune.'

'Ah! then, by—, said he, "you shall soon seem, fire!" Pop, pop, pop, went their muskets; but faith I shouted out like a lion, Erin go bragh, to or otherwise legally acquiring or obtaining other halls or rooms as aforesaid, and to pay and appropriate the sums so to be received in or towards renting, hiring, or otherwise legally acquiring or obtaining other halls or rooms as aforesaid, or otherwise in reference the rooms as aforesaid, and to pay and appropriate the sums so to be received in or towards renting, hiring, or otherwise legally acquiring or otherwise in reference the dots at age where and it would do your heart good to see what sport we halls or rooms as aforesaid, and to pay and appropriate the sums so to be received in or towards renting, hiring, or otherwise legally acquiring or obtaining other halls or rooms as aforesaid, and to pay and appropriate the sums so to be received in or towards renting, hiring, or otherwise legally acquiring or otherwise legally acquiring or otherwise in reference the dots at the diver had been perverse, he desired the land-we for better and more effectually carrying out my long the pay and appropriate the sums so to be received in or towards renting, hiring, or otherwise legally acquiring or otherwise legally acquiring or otherwise in reference the diver had been perverse, he desired the land-we for better and more effectually carrying out my long the pay and appropriate the sums so to be received in or towards renting, hiring, or otherwise legally acquiring or otherwise legally acquiring or otherwise l I was by no means a bigoted Protestant; and having from childhood listened to the traditionary tales of the greatness of my Irish ancestors, I longed to visit in person those scenes where my fancy had often revelled. Having spent a few days in Dublin, I repaired to Bray; and as the weather was unusually favourable, I determined to perform the remainder of my journey on foot, particularly as I could by that means visit the Dargle, through I was in a terrible as I could by that means visit the Dargle, through I was in a terrible as I could by that means visit the Dargle, through I was in a terrible in the first of the said hall or halls as afore the latter his fare, and told him, that as he had not you open, for it is everywhere printed."

I tould not but commend Denis's generalship, and involuntary wished that I had been at Oulard with him. "Oh, as for that," he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that," he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that," he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that," he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that," he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that," he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that," he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that," he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with him. "Oh, as for that, "he replied, "there's with views and intentions with respect to the institution such person and the driver together. He then paid to time to make alterations and variations in, and mode, he said, before he experienced the good additions to, such code of rules and regulations; effects of it on all the roads where he was known.

and to appoint a governing committee of twelve directors, the majority of whom shall from time to the universe deserves less to be a member of it than time have the entire control and management of a self-seeking man, who, unconcerned in the public the said hall or halls in accordance with the terms good, regards only his private interest. and to appoint a governing committee of twelve A SELF-SEERING MAN.—There is not anything in FINE SENSE and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense. There are forty men of

wit for one man of sense; and he that will carry Deceased;) Mr. Thomas Whitaker (Treasurer of nothing about with him but gold, will be every day at a loss for want of readier change. - Pope. Honesty.—An anecdote is related of Sheridan, who went to a hairdresser to order a wig. On being measured, the barber, a liberal soul, invited the orator to take some refreshment in an inner ringsgate;) George Rogers, and the above named Trustees.

One third of the Committee to retire annually,

the orator to take some refreshment in an inner room. Here he regaled him with a bottle of port, and showed so much genuine hospitality, that Sheridan's heart was touched. When they rose from the table, and were about separating, the latter looking the barber full in the face, said, "On reflecting, I don't intend you shall make my wig!" Astonished, and with a blank visage, the other cried, "Good heavens, Mr. Sheridan, how can I have displeased you?" "Why look you," said sheridan, "you are an honest fellow, and I repeat it, you shan't make my wig, for I never intended to have paid for it. I will go another less, worthy

and agreeable when partaken of in moderation, but highly injurious when used to excess.

Contentment.—The philosophy of life, and the principal ingredient in the cup of happiness; a comleft Cork in the ship bound for London. The crew, modity that is undervalued, in consequence of the very low price that it can be obtained for.

their grasp. Ambition .- A fierce and unconquerable steed, that

bears its rider onward in the high road to preferment; but it oftentimes throws him such a fall that he rarely, if ever, recovers. Crime.-A wretched vagabond, travelling from place to place in a fruitless endeavour to escape

picked up by wreckers, who have flocked round the from justice, who is constantly engaged in pursuit. Justice.—A pair of scales, in which the actions of

followed, and evidently delighted the audience, and during the last three or four days. Two or three sometimes bought up by power and wealth, whilst Idleness .- A public mint, where various kinds of mischief are coined, and extensively circulated

among the most despicable of the human race. Fear .- A frightful and dangerous substance to the really guilty, but a vain and harmless shadow to the conscientiously honest and upright. Portune. - A capricious dame, who often rejects hose who are most anxious to solicit her favours, whilst others more unworthy are the recipients of

her bounties without solicitation. Fashion .- A beautiful envelope for mortality, presenting a glittering and polished exterior, the ppearance of which gives no certain indication of the real value of what is contained therein. Wit.—A sparkling beverage that is higly exhila-

DR. PARR AT WHIST .- Dr. Parr had a high opinion of his own skill at whist, and could not even patiently tolerate the want of it in his partner. Being engaged with a party in which he was un-

GLORY.-Near St. Sevier there lives an old soldier with a false log, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a nose of silver covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was a soldier under Napoleon, and these are his trophies!

A Good Wife.—That young lady will make a good wife who does not apologise when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues her task until her work is finished.—Uncle Sam.

DR. FRANKLIN, endeavouring to kill a turkey by an electric shock, received the whole charge himself, when he good humouredly observed that, instead of a killing a turkey, he had nearly put an

ter contemplates secession, and that the first free church is to be built under his auspices at Eldad, in Two columns and gate way of the temple erected Two columns and gate way of Exodus, have been dug up at Heliopolis.

JAMES MORISON, THE HYGEIST, AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Marshall Smithson.')

(Extract of the concluding passages of 'An Inquiry into the

It needs no fire of fancy—a sober imagination may easily

realise the idea, that it is permitted to the disen

mode of action of Morison's Hygeian Medicines, by Hugh

spirit to centemplate, with a meek and gentle satisfaction and joy, the sweetly beneficent fruits of its philanthropic ings whilst on earth : and the shade of James Morison, the Hygeist, may even now enjoy the privilege of sympathising, with a calm and chastened complaisance and delight, in the comfort and happiness which his discoveries and writings have already so widely diffused in this 'vale of tears.' And generations yet unborn shall revere the of tears.' And generations yet unborn shall revere the name, and embalm with grateful tears, the memory of him, who, rescuing the art of healing from the mazes of dogmatical science, taught the lame to forego their cruch; the blind to see; the deaf to hear; the palsied to rejeice in acility of limb the heal that the palsied to rejeice in agility of limb; the bed-ridden to resume life's active duties; and the prematurely infirm and faded to renew their youth and strength. Custom, and fashion, and prejudice, may, for a season, still lead the throng to reject with disdain the profered boon,—may still decoy the many to embrace the deadliest means as wisely appointed means of health and of life; but the great mass of the people cauto emorace the dendlest means as wisely appointed means of health and of life; but the great mass of the people cannot long be inveigled by a grossly mercenary science, however subtle and refined; nor by sophistries, however learned and ingenious; neither will they long be reconciled to the utter ruin of all that makes life's sweet by prescriptive error, however sanctioned by authority, or by fatal ignored the superscriptive error, however sanctioned by authority. The section however venerable from antiquity. The car of the medical Juggernaut may still, for a season, ride over and mangle to the death its fanatic victims; but 'a little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the arms to sleep, and the people will arouse themselves from their fatal delusion, and will throw off, with vindictive loathing and horror, their superstitious reverence of their ruthless medical idols, and then the eyes of their minds will be opened, and they will clearly perceive that the legitimate office of the art of healing is to ourse and not to aggravate, disease; that the real function of remedial means is to restore health to the afflicted, and not simply to minister to the necessities of a barbaric profession; that the worth of medicines is to be estimated by no other rule than the amount of human suffering which they relieve, and the perfect and permanent cures which they happily effect. The alchymists of a former day were far more skilled and learned, and, impelled by a kindred avarice, delusion, and folly, were infinitely more ardent and devout in the prosecution of their wild and maniac researches, than even the most profound and enthusiastic physicians and surgeons of our time-than the surgeons who essay with more than alchymical stolidity, to discover the laws of health and life by elaborately mangling the corrupt and loathsome carcases of the dead—than the physicians who seek to restore health by the poisonous means which imseek to restore health by the poisonous means which im-pair and paralise every function of the body, and who seek to prolong life by poisoning and utterly destroying all the ergans through which life moves and has its earthly being. The speculations and researches of the alchymist were, however, guiltless of murder; whole hecatombs of human victims are daily sacrificed to the upas and sanguinary, to the craving and exacting and still insatiate and cruel god of the merciless and mercenary doctors. Our forefathers had not more implicit faith in the trickeries and juggleries of the sciences of astrology, palmistry, and wizardism, than too many of their posterity—the wiser fools of our time—have in the medical sciences of alleviating sufferings by torture, and of curing disease by death. The medical art of the present day is, indeed, at once the most stupendous monument of scientific effrontery and blackguardism, and of servile, mental prostration and abandonment, The public mind in our time is too much engrossed in amassing wealth, is too much abstracted and lost in the lofty and exclusive researches of the applied sciences, and of the useful and ornamental arts; the public mind is so entirely carried away and abandoned to the concerns of accumulating wealth, and of premoting the advancement and eleva-tion of intelligence and c viliantion, as not to allow the dedication of a mement's time to the infinitely more important and vital concerns of personal comfort and of bodily health. It is to this total abstraction of the mind from these concerns of the highest earthly import, that a false and exploded science owes its lingering, pestiferous existence, in these our days of general intellectual illumination; it is owing to this entire mental abstraction that the medical grubs and worms are still suffered to ply their trade of feeding upon the very vitals of the community : and it is owing to this same intellectual engrossment, that whilst they are tolerated by the wise, and ridiculed by the witty, these loathsome vermin still drag out their anomalous and unnatural existence. But the death blow has been given to the trade in death, in the spirit of his own motto 'uno ictu.' James Morison, the Hygeist, has dealt that single, fatal stroke, under which the medical monster now languishes, and must ultimately perish. And even whilst upon earth, he foresaw in prophetic vision, that he had entailed upon mankind the emancipation of their health, and the full assurance of their personal comfort and enjoyment; and when laying the foundation of the future physical blessedness of coming generations, his registry was charged and his nation was inflamed by the results and when the medical ministers.

> Exeter Hygeian Dispensary, April 8th, 1850.

IF MANKING are liable to one disease more than another or if there are any particular affections of the human body we require to have a knowledge of over the rest, it is cer-tainly that class of disorders treated of in the new and improved edition of the "Silent Friend." The authors, in thus sending forth to the world another edition of their medical work, cannot refrain from expressing their gradification at the continual success attending their efforts, which, combined with the assistance of medicines, exclusively of their own preparation, have been the happy cause advantage from duly qualified members of the medical pre-fession adopting a particular clase of disorders for their exclusive study, in preference to a superficial knowledge all all the diseases that afflict mankind. Mossrs, R. and L. Persy can with confidence offer hope, energy, and vigour, to these whose constitutions have become debilitated from generative diseases, nervous and mental irritability, local constitutional weakness, &c., and beg to acquaint those so suffering that one of the firm may be personally consulted daily at No. 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven till two, and rom five till eight in the evening: and on Sundays from eleven till one.

spirit was cheered, and his ardour was inflamed, by the re-flection that on the fleshy tablets of the grateful hearts of

all succeeding posterity, he had raised to himself an en-

ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE. Thirty-first edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d.

in postage stamps. THE SILENT FRIEND

loured engravings. Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced

by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the secial and vital powers. The existence of nervous and train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concluded with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by nfection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, in flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonernhæa, 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 and the treatment of the strength of the stre the breatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sconer 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

Is deveted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga-Is deveted to the consideration of the Dunes and Ounga-tions of the Married State, and of the sauses which lead to the happiness or misery of these 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 within mach and effective. The courting of cartain diswithin reach and effectual. The operation of certain dis-qualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important

considuration in this section of the work. and which unlocks the entrance and discovers new, unseen, and untrodden paths in the hitherto unexplored fields of science and literature.

been demonstrated by its unvarying success in the consequences of early errors, it is plored fields of science and literature.

for 33s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from veneral contamination, and is recommended for any of the equally matched, he was asked by a lady how the fortune of the game turned? When he replied, "Pretty well, madam, considering that I have three adversaries."

varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as experiment of the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the throat well, madam, considering that I have three adversaries." varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on

and 88s, per bottle. The bl. case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Bervers-street, Oxford street, London, whereby there is a saving of 11. 12s., and the pa-tient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 51, for a

Consultation foe, (if by letter), Il. — l'atients 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

The Saturday Rambler (American piper) lately

the United States, who had been at this place waiting for the arrival of the vessel, to which port she was bound for orders.

| The United States at O. Butman, an omeer from church is contemplates secession, and that the first free church is auspices at Eldad, in two columns and gate way of the temple erected of the United States, who had been at this place waiting for the arrival of the vessel, to which port she was bound for orders.

| Two columns and gate way of the temple erected of the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Pharach of Exodus, have been to the Philadelphia Morning Post has found it in the Philadel

Sundayfrom eleven to one.

NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY. Enrolled, cursuant to statute 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 27.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE RENEFIT SOCIETY; the managers of which have long seen the necessity of legal protection for the security of its members. In framing the new rules, care has been taken to equalise the expenditure with the receipts, so that the permanent success of the seciety should be beyond all doubts.

The Society is divided into three sections, to meet the necessities and requirements of all classes of mechanics and libourers, from eighteen years of age to forty.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SCALE OF FEES TO BE PAID AT WEEKLY ALLOWANCE IN SIGKNESS. ENTRANCE :-1st section. 2nd section. 3nd section. First Section ... s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. from 18 to 24 3 0 2 0 1 0 .. 50

36-38 18 0 12 0 6 Third Section 5 0 0 - 55-40 21 0 14 0 7 0 MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS. First Section, 3s. 6d. Second Section, 2s. 4d. Third Section, 1s. 2d. The Society meets every Monday evening, at the Two Chairmen. Wardour-street, Soho, Middlesex, where every information can be had, and members enrolled. Country friends, applying for rules, can have them ferwarded, by enclosing

Third Section ...

Members of the late Co-operative Benefit Society, who have paid all dues and demands up to the 25th December, 1849, can at once be transferred to either section of the National Benefit Society, without any extra charge.

Agents and sub-secretaries of the late National Co-operative Benefit Society, are requested to immediately inform the General Secretary of the number of members likely to transfer to the National Benefit Society; and parties wishing to become agents, or to form branches of the new society, can be supplied with every information, on application to the Secretary, by enclosing a postage-stamp for an answer.

James Grasser, General Secretary, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth.

TO THE EMBARRASSED.

<u>- 21-27 6 0 4 0 2 0</u>

- 53-56 15 0 10 0 5 0

.... 9 0 6 0 3

HERE are thousands of persons who have for are aware that, by very recent Acts, all small traders owing debts not exceeding £300, farmers, private and pro-fessional gentlemen, and all others, owing to any amount (the latter without any publicity), can be entirely raised from their difficulties at small expense, and without im-prisonment or bankruptey. All such Mr. Weston begs will apply to him at 6, Essex-street, Strand, by letter, or

personally.
Office hours from 19 till 2, and 6 till 8. N.B.—The above Acts stay all Palace Court, County Court, and other proceedings. Clergymen need not submit to sequestrations.

DEAFNESS. - Important Notice. - Mr. FRANCIS, the eminent aurist, who has devoted his effect the most astonishing cures in all those inveterate cases which have long been considered hopeless, and of thirty or forty years standing, enabling the patient to hear a whisper, without pain or operation, effectually removing deafness, noises in the head, and all diseases of the aural canal. Mr. F. attends daily from 10 until 6, at his consulting rooms, 6, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London. Persons at a distance can state their case by letter. Advice to the poor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 6 till 8 in

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, JOHNSTREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, April 2nd, 1830, for the purpose of Reviewing the Proceedings in Parliament during the past week.
G. Julian Harney, G. W. M. Reynolds, W. J. Vernon,
Gerald Massey, and others, are expected to address

the meeting.
Chair to be taken at eight o'clock,
ADMISSION FREE.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE. SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE A MEETING will take place at the PEOPLE'S INSTI-TUTE, MANCHESTER, on SUNDAY, APRIL 21st, 1850, on business of the utmost importance. All communications to be addressed to Mr. John Jackson, No. 51, Heyrod-street, Ancoats, Secretary to the Manchester locality.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH. PUBLIC MEETING convened by the Provisional Committee of the National Charter Asso-

ciation for the purpose of resuscitating the Chartist move-ment in the borough of Greenwich, will be held in the LECTURE HALL, GREENWICH, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 15TH.

G. W. M. Reynolds, G. Julian Harney, S. M. Kydd,

Walter Cooper, J. Pronterre O'Brien, and other friends to democratic and social progress will attend and address the

Chair to be taken at eight o'Clock precisely.

ADMISSION FREE.

N.B.—The Provisional Committee, with other friends, will meet at the Greenwich Station, London-bridge, at half-past five o'clock precisely; and hereby invite their hoother and sixter democrate in London to accommend their brother and sister democrats in London to accompany them

96, REGENT STREET, LAMBETH. TAMES GRASSBY takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends, that he carries on the business of CARPENTER and JOINER, at the above address, in all its branches, and assures those friends who may favour him with their patronage and support, that all work executed by him, shall be of the best description of workmanship and materials, which, combined with the strictest economy in charges, and punctuality in business, he trusts will ensure him their favours.

line; alterations, repairs, shop fronts, fixtures, &c., executed in the best possible style, and at the lowest charge N.B.-Rent collector, and General House Agent; observe the address, James Grasser, 95, Regent Street, Lambeth.

Estimates given for all kinds of work in the building

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA. W TAPSCOTT AND CO., SHIPPING despatch First Class Ships—
To NEW YORK—every Five Days.
To NEW ORLEANS—every Ten Days.
To BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA—every Fifteen Days.

And occasionally to BALTIMORE, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, QUEBEC,

Drafts for any amount, at sight, on New York, payable in any part of the United States.

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

About twenty-eight thousand pers ailed for the New World, in Tapscott's line of American P-12 kets, in 1849.



Perfect freedom from Coughs in ten minutes after use, and a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. Amongst others the following have been received: More cures of Asthmatic Coughs, Asthma,

GENTLEMEN,—The greatly increased demand by persons of all classes in this town and neighbourhood for Dr. Locock's wafers, is one of the strongest proofs of their excellency, and that they are peculiarly adapted for the relief and cure of pulmonary affections. They have been of singular benefit in innumerable cases of cough, but principally their extraordinary efficacy has shown itself in asthmatic cases, whether recent or long standind. As your appointed agent in this town, I have great pleasure in bearing the above testimony, and in confirmation of my statement, I have the names of individuals to whom refe rence can be made.—(Signed,)—JAMES FROUD, Chemist.

Cures of Asthma and Coughs in Tiverton. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Geo. Rossiter, Chemist,

Tiverton.

Among the many testimonials in favour of the Plumonia Wafers for Asthma and Coughs that come under my notice, I beg to forward by the express desire of three most respectable parties the following, for free circulation and the public benefit, &c.—(Signed) George Rossiter, Nov. 7,

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

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours, they remove all hourseness and madefulle. a few hours they remove all hoarseness and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. — Price 1s. 1½d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s.

per box.

The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom.

Note,—Full directions are giver: with every box in the English, German, and French Languages.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, Have no Taste of Medicine, Have no Taste of Medicine,
And are the only remedy recommended to be taken by
Ladies. They fortify the Constitution at all periods of life,
and in all Kervous Aftections act like a charm. They
remove all Heaviness, Fatigue on Stight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, and
allay pain. They create Appetite, and remove Indiges
tion, Heartburn, Wind, Head Aches, Giddiness, &c. In
Hesterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of

Pull Directions are given with every box.

Note.—These Wafers do not contain any Mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

Bewale of Initations.—The very great celebrity which

Another sanatory measure of the Dr. Locock's Wafers have attained has induced unprincipled persons to prepare imitations, which, from their worthless nature, disappoint the just expectations of the purchaser, and injure the character of the Genuine Medicine. It is, therefore, necessary to observe, that no Medicine is Gonuine but 'Wafers,' and that outside every genuine box is the Government Stamp, in which are the words, 'Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS' in while letters on a red

Price, 1s. 13d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s. per Rox; or sent by post for 1s, 3d., 3s., or 11s., by DA Silva and Co., 1, Pride-lane, Fleet-street, London. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS IN THE FORM OF PILLS

> BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH. NEW-ROAD, LONDON.

TO THE FINANCIAL & SOCIAL REFORMERS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—Prove, as most easily you can, how the doctors for ages cheated the people on the question of their health, and all the reforms

Yours in the cause of Salutary Reforms, April 11th, 1850. estimating the effect of these deleterious ema- tion.

WIFE'S DEATH.

Price Is, 6d. A new and elegant edition, with Steel Plate of the Author, of PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS.

THE CHEAPEST EDITION EVER PUBLISHED.

Now Ready, a New Edition of

Mr. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS Sold by J. Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster

row, London; A. Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester, and Love and Co., 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow. And by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

To Correspondents.

NOTTINGUAM .- J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith, viz.:—FOR THE HONESTY FUND.—Mr. Wild 3d; Mr. Kirk 2d; Mr. Gumley 6d: Mr. Mellors 1s.—Total, 1s 11d.—[The following should have appeared last week.]—Mr. John Hant 5s; Mr. Wild 3d; Mr. Hudson 3d; Mr. Broadhead 6d; Mr. Hurst 1s; Mr. W. Cheadle 1s, Mr. Bostock 3d, Mr. Edson 2d.—Total, Ss 5d, the sum sent as see last week's

THE O'CONNOR INDEMNITY FUND.—Subscription at the Reading-room of Mr. Wright, Eagle Tavern, Garner's Hill, Nottingham, Mr, William James, collector:—Mr. James M'Intyre 1s; Mr. Hardy 1s; Mr. John Simpson 1s; Mr. Mitchell 6d; Mr. William James 3d; Mr. Robert James 3d; Mr. James Warner 1s; Mr. Boyington, 6d; Mr. Holmes 6d; Mr. Turner 2d; Mr. William Knowles 1s; Mr. Cooper 4d; Mr. Attewell 5d; Mr. Fletcher 3d Mr. Fhore 3d; Mr. Joseph Mason 1s 3d; Mr. Bullock 6d; Mr. Lawson 1s; Mr. Armstrong 1d; Mr. Edward Mason 4d; Mr. William Mason 4d; Mr. Bayley 5d; Mr. King 1s; Mr. Elliott 3d; Mr. Wilson 6d; Mr. Haigh, 3d,— Total, 14s 4d. ONESTY FUND -J. Skerritt, Nottingham, begs to ac

knowledge the receipt of the following sums:—Mr. Poyser's book 3s; Mr. Christie's book 2s dd; Mr. Halloun's book 1s 8d; Mr. French's book 1s; Mr. Mason's book 2s 6d; Mr. Liggett's book 1s 4d; Mr. Oldknow's book 2s 5d; Eagle Tavern, per Mr, James 14s 4.
Mr. J. Mitchell, Jarrow.—Received.

Thomas Davis, Bilston, will oblige by sending his address to John Arnott, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

Mrs. M'Douall acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from Ashton-under-Lyne: — February 25th, Ss; March 3rd, £1 5s 6d; April 3rd, 7s 6d. Mr. WM. GARRARD, Ipswich. — We are unavoidably com-J. C .- The order has not come to hand.

SALE OF THE GREAT DODFORD ESTATE.

NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

One of the most prominent points in the Ministerial programme for the present session. was the promise it held out of extensive sanitary reforms. At the commencement of the year, the salutary terror inspired by the calamitous and deadly visitation of the Cholera had not quite faded from recollection. But in these cases "Time works wonders," With the lengthening days of spring, the memories of last year, and the desolation and mourning which entered so many homes, grew fainter. Sanitary Reformers are listened to like the tellers of some thrice told tale, very good in its way, but rather a bit of a bore; and our hardworked Government and Board of Health, have, as yet, gone no further than the initiatory Blue Books-if we can apply the term initiatory—to that which may introduce no-

Now, considering the fact that measures introduced after Easter have but little chance of passing in the same session, and that the two great measures of Sanitary Reform, which are most imperative, are also certain to be bitterly opposed, because they involve interference with private vested interests of considerable value, it is certainly high time that the promised measures of the Government made their appearance.

One of the most important and interesting of these measures to the whole of the inhabitants of London, is that relative to a better supply of water. The two millions and a half of inhabitants in the province of brick which lines both sides of the Thames, are dependent for a supply of this most indispensable article upon a number of private companies, who meation of disease is constantly present in them.

we are rightly informed, nothing is to be done this year at least. The new plans referred to a Committee of the House of Commons will be reported against, and the whole question with it. Further delay will only give greater tion wound up the affair upon the departure only costs this enormous sum for doing such a lif we had honest men, or capable men in strength and means to those whose interest of the obnoxious vessel.

cause. But the necessity for a large radical and general measure, no longer rests upon his authority, or upon the authority of single individuals. The General Board of Health has presented a Report to Parliament, in which the seems, by the east leave at Sydney. Our hold upon our prehensive plan of extramural interments are fully set forth, and a new and comprehensive plan of extramural interments are fully set forth, and a new and interments are fully set forth, and a new and comprehensive plan of extramural interments is proposed. It is shown, that the gases generated by the decemposition of putrescent bodies permeted the bonds which might otherwise into the air above and the average and commercial ties. They will now how. Colonel Sibthorn, and one other in this session this most indefensible tax could in thi is proposed. It is shown, that the gases generated by the decomposition of putrescent bodies permeate the surrounding soil, and escape into the air above and the water beneath: and their own immediate advantage of the country as the centre was almost empty. The Ministerial benches brick dust and illusory budget of the Changiven the greatest pleasure to both of the foolist faction in this session this most indefensible tax could be swept away, despite of the instinctive tenaform such alliances as may most conduce to into the air above and the water beneath: and their own immediate advantage of the chanthat dust and illusory budget of the Changiven the greatest pleasure to both of the foolist faction in this session this most indefensible tax could be go fyou, Sir, to give me all the aid in your power, in this session this most indefensible tax could be swept away, despite of the instinctive tenaform such alliances as may most conduce to the other proposed. It is shown, that the gases genelevel the greatest pleasure to both of the foolist faction in this session this most indefensible tax could be swept away, despite of the instinctive tenaform such alliances as may most conduce to the value of the other country as the centre was almost empty. The Ministerial benches carried, we are of opinion, that even in this session this most indefensible tax could be go fyou, Sir, to give me all the aid in your power, in this session this most indefensible tax could be go fyou, Sir, to give me all the aid in your power, in the greatest pleasure to be sick of the present specific tax could be go fyou, Sir, to give me all the given the greatest pleasure to be sick of the present specific tax could be go fyou, Sir, to give me all the aid in your power, in this session this most indefensible tax could be go fyou, Sir, to give me all the given the greatest pleasure to be sick of the present specific to the present specific tax could be go fyou, Sir, to give me all the greatest pleasure to be sick of the present spec

nations on the living system, it should be known that organic matter, which is passing through the process of decay, is capable of sommunicating its own peculiar state to similar organic forms, with which it may come in contact, whether living or dead. Decaying wood, or tainted flesh, for example, is capable of causing similar decay, or putrefaction, in another piece of wood or flesh. When the living body is exposed to these putrid emanations, in a highly concentrated state, the effects are immediate and deadly; when more diluted, they still taint the system, inducing a morbid condition, which renders it more prone to disease in general; but especially to all forms of epidemic disease. Malignant fevers, and dysentery, are almost specific results of their action. Two instances of the terrific and fatal character of these gases are given in the Report, among many of a similar kind. Two grave-diggers perished instantly, in 1841, on descending into a grave in St. Botolph's churchyard, Aldgate. Four of the crew of an American ship went on shore in Whampoa Roads, near Canton, to bury one of their comrades, who had died of dysentery, they happened to select a spot where a human body had been interred two months previously. The instant the spade went through the lid of the coffin, a most dreadful effluvium issued forth, and the two men engaged in the work, fell down nearly lifeless. With difficulty their companions approached near enough to drag them from the spot and to fill up the place with earth. By the succeeding morning, the symptoms of malignant putrid fever were fully developed in both men, of which disease one of them died on the fourth day, and the other on the morning of the fifth, their com-

rades were also affected, but more slightly. The mass of evidence adduced as to the deeterious effect of the church-yards of the Metropolis, must bring conviction home to the mind of every person who reads it, that by permitting these centres of pestilence to remain amongst a large population, we are surely and largely poisoning them. The evidence is, moreover, not confined to London; in every one of our large towns the deadly miasma is at work.

The report also shows the incompatibility of town burials with the decency and the solemnity of interment, and the consequent injurious reaction on the moral feeling of the community. Hitherto, however, this most objectionable and fatal practice has been maintained, because the clergy, and a class of speculators in town grave-yards, had a vested interest in it. The General Board of Health proposes to abolish entirely all interments within towns, and to provide public burial grounds at suitable distances, with a limitation as to the building of new houses in their vicinity. They also propose to make it unpelled to postpone the publication of your letter until lawful to inter more than one corpse in one grave, and, with respect to expense, they propose to regulate all funerals according to a series of scales or classes: the tariff to be prepared by the Board of Health we presume. There are eighty acres, or thereabouts, of from time to time, in accordance with the Their case has been frequently brought up, an hour past midnight, the few who had weather the case has been frequently brought up, an hour past midnight, the few who had weather the case has been frequently brought up, and the case has been frequently the Dodford Estate yet unoccupied, which will varied circumstances of each case; and, to be put up and sold by auction in Bromsgrove, prevent imposition, that all the charges for and as frequently admitted to be one and will be duly advertised in the local newspapers. The sale will take place on the 15th papers. The sale will take place on the 15th papers.

Now such a measure as this is imperatively called for. The poor man—as we have frequently shown—suffers far more from the loss of health than the rich man. To the former health means bread and shelter, and the means of supporting his family; its want means poverty, debt, starvation, the workhouse, and the pauper's grave; with the consequent degradation, dispersion, and probably criminality of his family. But as yet there is no appearance of the Bill, by which benefits of so important a character would be conferred upon the community. We have heard, in quarters where correct information is likely to circulate, that the Board of Health, even after their admirable report and outline of an efficient remedy for the evils they set forth, are likely to succumb to sinister influences, and play into the hands of the Parsons. If so, it will only be another illustration of the baleful influence which a privileged State Clergy exerts on the

public interest. At all events there can be no question that f the Government means to do anything towards the redemption of its pledges on this subject, it is high time that their measures should make their appearance. If they do not do so soon, we may make up our minds that another year is lost, and that, the public interest in the matter having cooled down, it will be suffered to rest until another visitation of the Cholera spreads dismay and death among all classes of the population.

SUCCESSFUL MORAL FORCE REBELLION.

The Colonists at the Cape of Good Hope Governor and his troops were regularly Ministers or Parliament will succumb.

slightest, mean to impugn the decision of the duly celebrated their victory by passing a maintained for the purchase of about £100,000 and eighty against it, leaving a miserable manufacture with respect to the purchase of about £100,000 and eighty against it, leaving a miserable manufacture with respect to the purchase of about £100,000 and eighty against it, leaving a miserable manufacture with respect to the purchase of about £100,000 and eighty against it, leaving a miserable manufacture with respect to the purchase of about £100,000 and eighty against it, leaving a miserable manufacture with respect to the purchase of about £100,000 and eighty against it. that has been said and done, the public are which they treat some offensive remarks of the there was a time when it was much worse— Alcock, the members for Surrey, were pre-

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW. NAVY SURGEONS - EXPENDITURE IN THE ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY - THE WINDOW TAX - COUNTY COURTS EXTEN-

When the PREMIER coerced his reluctant followers into voting against their consciences upon the African Squadron, it will be remembered that Mr. CHARLES LUSHINGTON said that step had seriously diminished the confidence of "the Shattered Party" at the command of the Ministers. If the "Party" was "Shattered" then the events of the first three sittings of the House of Commons of the Easter recess must have destroyed, entirely, what little remains of cohesion and vitality it still possessed. If the Manchester toadies and tuft-bunters, who crowded round Lord John Russell during his Easter visit to that City, had been more truthful and less flattering; if instead of glozing and sugared flattering; if instead of glozing and sugarou also in their number. The fact, small measures, must, according to the ordinate of political career, for reduction may be judged from the fact, small measures, must, according to the ordinate of political reasoning to the ordinate of they had spoken plainly as to the requirements of the present hour, he might have perhaps better comprehended his position if he and his Cabinet were of opinion that Ordnance Estimates on Monday, Captain

position of Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. Their case offers a striking illustration of the oligarchical and offensive character of our institutions. The assistant-surgeons have the nominal rank, and the real pay of a lieutenant in the army, but they are really placed on board ship in the same conventional position as the midshipmen. Instead of being allowed to mess with officers of their own, or even inferior rank, and like them allowed separate cabins for sleeping and study, they are huddled into the cock-pit to consort with young lads, boiling over with fun and animal spirits. and are allowed only the few inches of space necessary to sling their hammocks. The cockpit, as Capt. Boldeno described it, is "a place in the hold of a ship where the sun never penetrates, where the only light is afforded artificially by means of lamps or candles, and where an impure atmosphere constantly prevails." Any one who wants to get an accurate idea of the accessories amidst which an assistant surgeon must pursue his professional studies has only to read SMOLLETT'S Roderick Random. The writer himself had endured the indignities and the disgraceful treatment he so graphically and powerfully describes, but from that time to the present little has been done to ameliorate the condition of this most these and similar extravagancies. useful and indispensable class of public officers. They are still compelled to associate with the 'middies" under circumstances totally opposed to anything like consecutive study, or two or three other members, kept up a professional improvement, and made to smart running fire of interpellations and objections; under the consciousness of a social indignity. but the business proceeded steadily, and at of great individual hardship, as well and the present public rights are to be pre- Neither a sense of personal justice nor public luxuriance, those "pleasant fields and pasbenefit, has prevailed upon them to give the tures green," which form the refuge and performance of their duties. Engineers have been provided with separate cabins, and masters' mates also; but then they have charge of property, surgeons only look after life. Every- trated on Tuesday. Lord Duncan moved for and poorer classes. The consequence of these offensive and degrading arrangements on board

be, upon the whole, liberal.

Considerable activity was evident some "starved out." At length, however, the ob- In the discussions on the Ordnance and natory of the tax; and the excessively partial be reported against, and the whole question bay, to proceed to Australia.

Establishments. What do our readers think shelved for the present. We do not, in the The victorious Colonists have, thereupon, of a charge of £86,961 for an establishment beaten. Seventy-seven voted for the Repeal, and cichty against it. leaving a miserable management. Les to maintain the present system.

Another sanatory measure of the most esential importance, is the abolition of burials towns. The public are deeply indebted to fing zeal, and for the public are deeply indebted to fing zeal and for the public are deeply indebted to fing zeal and for the public

into the air above and the water beneath; and their own immediate advantage, and pursue occupants of the Protectionist—and, so-called that you demand must follow, and that, too, in quick that this decomposition and expansion often their own career uninfluenced by any consider. "Opposition"—benches. This fact enables succession. The dishonesty of the medical body can be most easily established.

The dishonesty of the medical body can takes place with so much force that they break rations of the effect that may be produced in us to judge of the sincerity of some of the determination of the Cabinet to resist every the leaden coffing in which the holy is con the control of the sincerity of these henches who may ather improvement as far as they possibly can, was the leaden coffins in which the body is con- Great Britain. It may take some time before tenants of these benches, who, upon other improvement, as far as they possibly can, was ours in the cause of Salutary Reforms,

The Members of the Barrish College

Ith. 1850.

The Members of the Barrish College

The Members of the Members of the Barrish College

The Members of the Members of the Barrish College

The Members of the Members of the Barrish College

The Members of the M

other method is a mere juggle, and can only most beneficial of its kind that ever passed d other method is a mere suggle, and can only through the Legislature; and that the public of the publ end in shifting the burden from one party of the state is the Protection of the mathed of bringing of an excommunity to another. That is the a rose tension of this method of bringing cheap and tension of this method of bringing cheap and party, in maintaing our large and extravagant summary justice to every man's door, was expenditure in every department of the state, proved by the shoals of petitions was expenditure in every department of the state, poured in from all classes. Theonly parties who because they belong to the fat kine who pasture upon the Goshen thus provided for them. had any interest in opposing the Bill were the When they talk of financial remissions and lawyers, who would thereby be deprived of When they talk of manufactured to keep all they the opportunity of swallowing the oysters in have now got for their class, and to throw the old fashion, and leaving the empty shells some of the taxation they now pay on the for their clients. shoulders of the middle and industrious Here again, however, the want of calculashoulders of the initial and initial tion, or of tactics, or the desperation of a classes. They want to get more from, and to tion, or of tactics, or the desperation of a

that the management of the familiary the round sum of £137,100. Of this £13,700 have lost the confidence of the country and goes to six Lords and their Secretaries, and the Legislature, and ought, therefore, to retire perhaps better comprehended his position goes to six Lords and their becomes, the position which frequestion which frightens with the public. As it is, it almost seems as no less a sum than £37,700 to the porters, from office. The question which frightens no less a sum than £51,100 to the person, everybody, and alone keeps them in office is, messengers, and servants who wait upon, everybody, and alone keeps them in office is, who is to succeed them? But we believe is, they may safely defy public opinion, and deny and run the messages of, these said Lords who is to succeed them? But, we believe, that with impunity every reform or improvement and Sccretaries! The manner in which even that fear will not much longer serve the that may be asked for, whether that reform be this singular result is brought about, Whigs—the nation will not much longer act is a curious illustration of the ingenuity upon the idea in their case, that 'tis Previous to going into Committee on the of official folks, in contriving plans for spending the people's money, and multiplying places and patronage for themselves. They and risk all the awful chances enumerated BOLDERO proposed an improvement in the keep two different establishments in London, by Mr. Lushington, as the cost of turning in preference to conducting all the business the Whigs out of office. under one roof, or at least in contiguous premises: hence the host of porters and messengers required. Then the salaries of these same porters and messengers are most gentlemanly. True, there is not quite as much intellect and scholarly qualification required for the situation, as for a National Society schoolmaster, or the surgeon of a Poor-law Union, but the pay is, in some cases, six or seven times, in others three or four times as much. A happy and a well-paid set of porters, messengers, and servants, are they who live under the benign and generous sway of the Lords of the Admiralty. But looking at the composition and duties of the Board itself, our wonder ceases at this. The members are evidently an easy-going, pleasure-loving race. Their main duty seems to be to run down occasionally to our great naval ports, and under the pretence of a "tour of inspection" to indulge in sundry junketings, and eat a few good dinners with the magnates and eat a few good dinners with the magnates of the locality. Now we have no objection to W. Paton 1s—C. Atwood 1s—J. O'Leary 6d—T. Wanbury anybody enjoying the good things of this life, but we grumble, "rather," when we have to pay the piper, and are mulcted of even ordinary comforts, in order to provide the means for

We need not say that the voting of the Estimates was not interrupted by any "untoward accident." Mr. HUME, Mr. COBDEN, and thered out the long sitting, went home with men entrusted with the care of the lives of our 'jolly tars,' those fitting means and appliances which are indispensable to the efficient performance of their duties. Engineers have

able extravagance on Monday night, was illus-

body knows the difference in the estimate the Repeal of the Window Tax; a clearer, set upon the two things in this country when stronger, more unanswerable case, never was the lives happen to be those of the working laid before Parliament. On every ground it was triumphant. In 1845, when he first mooted the question, Sir Robert Peel, then ship, has been to deter well qualified persons from accepting the situation; and notwith- and promised it his consideration. Had he standing the pressure of competition among a remained in office, we have no doubt he would tolerably numerous profession, the Admiralty have redeemed his promise, and dealt with the have, at times, been unable to find persons to question in some way or other; but in that fill the place, the pay of which is admitted to year, Lord John Russell, by a factious and unprincipled combination, drove him from In 1805, it was agreed by the Lords in office, and, in 1848, was obliged by Lord Duncouncil, that assistant surgoons in the navy CAN to confess, that the argument was wholly should be placed on the same footing as those in favour of the suggested remission. Why in the army. In 1838, the present sovereign was the tax not repealed, then? Because the ordered that the medical officers in the two then deficiency in the revenue would not perservices should be assimilated; and so late as mit it. The case is now altered. We have a 1847, the committee on the army and surplus, not yet exactly disposed of, notwithnavy expenditure strongly condemned the standing the Chancellor of the Exchequer's existing system; but the oligarchical Budget. Besides, we have the mischievous lying first page of the Northern Star." Those exclusive spirit which prevails among and costly African Squadron, that we might letters, with a thousand others from various parties aristocratical classes who monopolize easily get rid of. That would furnish of itself Detective-force (whose initials they bear), at my the superior positions in these two depart-ments, has rendered all these orders and re-cighteen hundred thousand pounds produced file the originals for the inspection of the curious. commendations nugatory. Admiral Dundas, by this most partial, unequal, oppressive, and in reply to Capt. Boldero's unanswerable health destroying tax. Sir C. Wood, in reply, speech, mumbled a few disjointed sentences, blundered and stammered and boggled more which were as devoid of common sense as they than usual with that burning and shining light were of logic, pertinence, or argument. In of Whiggery. He was evidently at fault, and one thing, however, he showed himself a did not know what to say, while with the obhave regularly defeated "Her Majesty's true Whig. In the face of an overwhelming stinacy in wrong-doing which characterises SECRETARY of STATE for the Colonies," and avalanche of petitions, in favour of the change, the whole party, he was resolved not to yield. thereby set an example to other Colonies that he averred, that it was not wanted by the navy He was the only man who ventured to open may be catching. Earl GREY, in defiance of surgeons, who had not petitioned. Mr. Hume his mouth in opposition to the motion for Rethe arrangement that the Cape was not to be promptly and properly replied, that when the peal, the other "noble lords" and "hon. gena penal Colony, sent over last year a cargo of Admiralty Board snubbed even admirals when tlemen," who voted with the Government, sure their extortions by the extent of the necessities of the helpless masses the Legislature has delivered up to them. The filthy, partially filtered, water of the river—itself the common outfall and receptacle of all the unutterable and enormous impurities of London is the sure of the content of the sure of the river—itself the common outfall and receptacle of all the unutterable and enormous impurities of London is the sure of the river—itself the common outfall and receptacle of all the unutterable and enormous impurities of London is the sure of the river—itself the common outfall and receptacle of all the unutterable and enormous impurities of London is the sure of the river—itself the common outfall and receptacle of all the unutterable and enormous impurities of London is the sure of the river—itself the common of the colonists immediately and enormous impurities of London is the sure of the river—itself the common of the colonists immediately and enormous impurities of London is the sure of the river and unbending instructions to General they presumed to find fault with its manage they presumed to find fault with its manage were as dumb as Egyptian mummies. It they presumed to find fault with its manage with they presumed to find fault with its manage with they presumed to find fault with its manage with they presumed to find fault with its manage with they presumed to find fault with its manage with they presumed to find fault with its manage with they presumed to find fault with its manage with they presumed to find fault with its manage with they presumed to find fault with its manage with they presumed to find fault with its manage would have been satisfactory to have had Lord would have been satisfactory to have had Lord would have been satisfactory to have had Lord with the original and they presumed to find fault with its manage would have been satisfactory to have as dumb as Egyptian mummies. It they presumed to find fault with its manage would have been satisfactory to have a dumb of fault wit and enormous impurities of London—is the formed themselves into an Association, and beating Ministers with a majority of eight, so enthusiastic was he in the cause, that he glorious freedom; he has, at last (though loth), swallowed main supply for its inhabitants. of houses not even thus supplied, and in the neither buy with them, sell with them, eat Berkeley) virtually snapped their fingers in which he strongly and unequivocally concase of whole districts, which are solely in- with them, nor drink with them. Contractors, the face of the House, and told them it was demned this tax, as the fruitful source of many habited by the poor, the supply is intermittent. who had entered into engagements under no use agreeing to resolutions that could not physical and moral evils among the working All medical authorities have agreed that this penalties to supply the Colonial Govern- be carried out, videlicet, that these same and poorer classes. Yet, on Tuesday night, was one cause why the cholera was so deadly ment with stores, were compensated for 'lords' are determined not to carry out. We he voted against its remission. The unaniin these districts, and why so large a propor- breaking their contracts, and, in short, the shall see what the upshot will be—whether mous opinion of all great economical, social, and medical authorities are decisively condem-

Committee with respect to these plans, but we do say, it will be most disgraceful, if, after all wormwood to the Colonial Office, and in offered by Col. Anson, was that, bad as that is, rious and unjust tax. Mr. King and Mr. still left at the mercy of the Water Companies, "noble lord" very cavalierly. They inform when it cost more, and did even less. That, vented by the Quarter Sessions from arriving and compelled to pay dearly for the scanty and his lordship, in return, that they "are fully no doubt, is true enough. But what then? in time for the division—which, by the way, in the consciousness that impure liquid now doled out to them. No prepared and resolved to follow the same doubt the question is one of considerable difficulty of the money wrung from a toiland resolved to follow the same and drakes" of the money wrung from a toiland resolved to follow the same and drakes of the money wrung from a toiland resolved to follow the same and drakes of the money wrung from a toiland drakes of the money wrung from a toiltion, Heartburn, Wind, Head Aches, Giddiness, &c. In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of treason why no time should be lost in dealing this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other) with it. Further delay will only give greater them with a suffering people? The establishment not one!

> sential importance, is the abolition of burials will have the effect of causing it to be more imperfect and unsatisfactory manner," though whatever of the present Government. They in towns. The public are deeply indebted to generally adopted in disputes with obstinate presenting in themselves no difficulties to men seem to be devoid of an official conscience. Mr. G. A WALKER, surgeon, for his un- and wrong-headed Governments. We ob- of real business. The truth is, that the whole Defeats make them only cling more closely to tiring zeal, and for the time, energy, and serve, also, that "Annexation" Candidates department seems to be arranged upon the their seats. Warning divisions impel them to

> > can be only one bona fide way of reducing taxa- the County Courts from £20 to £30. The character."

tion, namely, by reducing expenditure; any existing law has been, perhaps, one of the

pay less to, the National Exchequer.

party who are aware that they are playing The gallant Member for Lincoln made an a losing game, and are driven almost frantic The gallant Member for Lincoln and by the conviction, were exhibited. The Miunsuccessful attack upon the state of the Admiralty. He flew at nistry were beaten by the overwhelming mahigh game, and proposed not only a reduction jority of seventy-seven in a House of 211 in the salaries of the Lords themselves, but members. The Government which so realso in their number. That there was room peatedly encounters defeats, both on large and that the management of the Admiralty costs nary rules of political reasoning, be held to "Better to bear the evils that we have,

Than fly to others that we know not of

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1850.

THE HONESTY FUND

Received by W. Rider, -From Sandbach-R. Stringer Received by W. RIDER.—From Sandbach—R. Stringer 2s 6d—J. Butterworth Is—T. Evans 1s—S. Bostock 6d—J. Skelton 6d—W. M. 6d—T. Stringer 6d—J. Cotterill 6d—J. Lee 6d—J. Smallwood 6d—Dawgreen, Dewsbury per J. Itolt 1s 2d—W. Coats, Stokesley Is—J. Casson, Clifford 1s 6d—a few Friends, Luddenden, per J. Lord 2s—Uxbridge 6d—J. Smith, Kennoway Burns 1s—Thorp, near Tannworth 8s—a few Chartists, Wotton-under-Edge, per R. Lacey It—Friends of Democracy, Bristol, per F. Hammersley It—friends of Democracy, Bristol, per F. Hammersley It—foundation, per J. Sweet 1s 11d.—From Limehouse—J. Varty 1s—J. Addy 1s—R. Pitt 1s—H. Squires 1s—J. Anderson 1s—J. Mverscough 1s—J. Bowmen 1s—G. Rowell Is derson is-J. Myerscough is-J. Bowman is-G. Rowell is W. Roser, Brixton 1s-Shelton, per J. Yates 11-E. Clark, Draper, Dewsbury 10s—a few Friends, Deighton, near Huddersfield, per E. Clayton 4s—Thomas Jackson, Wingate 1s—T. Lewis, Ragland, per J. C. Ingram, Aberga, venny 2s 6d—Bristol, per C. Clark 3s 9d—From Loughborough, per J. Skevington—J. Arnott 6d—M. Gi'l 6d—a Friend 6d—Mr. Taylor 6d—Loughborough, a Friend 6d—From Kidderminetae. G. Helloway 5s 6d—W. Hatton Issue W. Paton 18—U. Atwood 18—J. O'Leary 60—1. Wandery 3d (less, order, 3d).—From Higham, Derbyshire—C. Tinley 18—J. Bryan 18—G. Hopkinson 18—G. Naylor 18—A. Milner 6d—T. Cupit 6d.—From Newton Ayr.—W. Davidson 18—J. Itusk 18—Manchester, per J. Alcock 3s 4d—Rochdale, Fe. male Chartists 10s—a few Friends at a work near floch-dale page 8.5. Nowthermore, page 85.—Hollbedt. dale, per B. 5s—Northampton, per Mr. Jones 5s—Holbeck, per Mr. Sykes 17s 2d. Received by John Arnort. - Esther Waddington, Uppe Holloway 1s.

Received by W. Rider ... Received by John Arnott .. £9 5 10

FOR MACNAMARA'S ACTION. Received by W. RIDER .- Mr. Haddon, Loughborough per J. Skevington 6d.

AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER. Received by W. RIDER.—E. Clark, Dewsbury 25 64—Received by John Arrott.—Merthyr Tydvil, per Matthew John 10s—Gainsborough, per W. Howlett 10s—J. Howlett, Thame 1s—Thorp Hall, per W. Wilkinson 10s—Newcastlegeon, Padiham 1s. The consequence of reckless and unjustifi-FOR MRS. JONES.

Received by W. RIDER .- Ultra, Bradford, Wilts 1s. FOR MRS. M'DOUALL. Received by W. Rider.-E. Clark, draper, Dewsbury Is. WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. Received by W. Rider.—Uxbridge 6s.—J. Smith, Kenneway Burns 1s.—a few Democratic Tailors, Bond-street 9s 5d.—E. Clark, draper, Dewsbury 1s 6d.—Bristol, per C. Clark 1s 2d.

NATIONAL VICTIM FUND. Received by John Annorr, Secretay .- Proceeds of Harmonic Meeting, Whittington and Cat, per H. Bloomfield 4s 6d—collected at Harmonic Meeting, Whittington and Cat, per H. Bloomfield 5s 6d—Mr. Rider, as per Star 19s 6d. By a typographical error in our list for Honesty Fund, published last week, sixpence is stated as the first subscrip-

tion from Chester; it ought to have been six shillings, per J. Roberts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—When a man in whom you had some confidence becomes a liar, a calumniator, and a slanderer, it is the bounden duty of honest men to lend a hand in exposing the knave. I hope that Mr. James Beatty will feel peculiar pleasure on seeing his two letters, which I herewith enclose, in "the Detective-force (whose initials they bear), at my house on the 27th of July, 1848. It may be well to

Truly yours,
PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Dublin, April 3rd, 1850.

Rockcorry, 23rd August, 1842. Sin,—I return you and Mr. Woodward my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending the six Stars and other papers, all of which have been going the rounds of this neighbourmore, and, since then, every person I meet is inquiring for more. I had a Star paper of the week before last from a person from Glasgow, which gave an account of your preceedings, wherein Mr. O'Connell got pretty well told eff Many of his old friends say they have done with him, others would like to see proof positive, before they would enable what was said at your practive. Concerning his language of the proof of the eredit what was said at your meeting, concerning his language about the Irish priesthood. Perhaps, you could favour me with the whole of his speech on the occasion. I you his dear boys. I would ten Mr. O content, once in the must come to the ugly pill called the glorious Charler, come gaping: or he is done with the whole of his former admirers, for, I assure you, he must not dare to hold up his head in this part of an enlightened world, if he currently have the mobile that the state of the mobile that the state of the mobile that the state of the state of the mobile that the state of the state tinues to point the finger of scorn at the brave the noble enlightened, and, thank God, formidable body of Chartist, nor at any portion of them in our United Kingdom. The weakest intellect can see through his petty quibbles on Universal Suffrage. I would advise him to turn a new leaf, and, if possible, hide the old book. Go on, Sir, steadily, leave your cause in the hands of a wise Providence, who will not east agent the reach of the leaf of the of all the concessions that have been made to your principles. Continue that firmness, and my life on the result. Turn neither right nor left, let those that despise your property that are the despise your problems. westness take care not to reckon without their host. assure you, if you had a few lecturers out for a very short time, they would have little to do but enrol members. O. Sir, for one visit from the dear Robert Lowry; I begged of him to come once more to Ireland, and he told me he would lay it before the Executive and would not dear if they sand it before the Executive, and would not fail if they saw tioned it. A few like him would do the business! selling the same tioned it. forth lecturers, send them out. You apprehended that I would meet with great difficulties, but they are far from being great, few, indeed, from what might have been expected. Knowledge I consider in this fact in programs.

Knowledge, I consider, is of the first important towards the recovery of lost rights and privileges; and I am firmly convinced, from the effects of the principles of the Charter on myself, that what will be gained by that principle from a minor of all will accord to be the principle.

not been seen here, would be useful, the Charter, a path phlet, with such tools I could effect much good.

I am, Sir, a friend to universal justice, JAMES BEATTY, Shoemaker, Rockcorry, county Monagha

TO THE WORKING CLASSES. LXXXIIL

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

IRELAND'S APPEAL TO THE BRITISH DEMOCRACY. LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE "QUIET AND MODERATE" MEN OF "GIRDER." BROTHER PROLETARIANS,

added to the gloom of death the darkness of pressed us." despair. But, behold! "a bright particular All individual Democrats who can afford to the Irishman has arisen, and is shedding light earnest, and thoroughly democratic Irishman. and life around. It is at once the reflex and the reviver of Irish Democracy; the morn- week, will suffice. In dealing with the dis-

the current number.

spirit of brotherhood, and swear, by their

perabundance, the miserable people perished of hunger, and rotted to death, to the number of hundreds of thousands. The well-fed hypocrites in Parliament, and elsewhere, asserted, that the famine was "a visitation of Divine least desire.

people being forced to combat against their toon of men. Were ye formed for slaves, we ask perabundance, the miserable people perished tyrants, that (netwithstanding Chenu's horror) you—are the make, shape, and proportions of degradation written indelibly on your-bronzed counternances? If so, you have happily found your proper now thirsting for the people's blood, will have their thirst allayed after a fashion they would least desire. Providence"—the truth being, that the famine was caused by no extraordinary visitation of any kind, but, by the system of permanent plunder, established for the benefit of landlords and capitalists. Similar results are produced by a similar state of things in this country. The people raise the corn, but cannot get a sufficiency of bread. They rear the cattle yet thousands of them proved. themselves in hovels, garrets, and cellars. They perform the dreadful labour of digging through the bowels of the earth for coal, yet how many of their class tion of privilege is not a bare sentimental abrogaseas to bring home wines, teas, coffee, spices, most of these products of distant lands are semptress, "in misery, hunger, and dirt."

For earnest men, the "good time" of labour and struggle in the war against injustice the introduction of an elected monarch, threw the is ever now. Now, then, let England's response be made to the appeals of the Irishman. tore. Une tyrant had been expended in his place—and then Let the British Democracy commence the work of organization in good earnest. "Where there's a will there's a way." Inaction would be taken as a proof that the will to be free does not exist. The plea that the people themselves are contented, must be taken from those who profit by the existing system.

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The organ of our Democratic Brethren millions annually. This, friends, is what your par across St. George's Channel, is a paper which should be read wherever British Democrats the public purposes and private wants of the Stuart congregate, It exhibits talent equal to that ment kings—the ten thousand aristocratic sove of the Nation in its best days, with this ad- reigns-must have fifty two. Formerly, the mo ditional claim on British support that though narch only considered his own wants and those of a breathing fervent aspirations for Ireland's regeneration, it wages no war against Britain's people; on the contrary, it desires—to quote its own language—to "weave together the rose and shamrock—the one no longer tyrannical, the other oppressed. To grave on one The darkest hour is nearest to the dawn. shield 'the rights of liberty, of labour, and of roughs, the ramine and Pestilence wrapt Ireland in a man.' And to twine together the banners, eastles? funeral pall. The apathy which permitted green and red, in one thick cord, to bind the sacrifice of MITCHEL and his compatriots, down for ever the demon that has op-

despan. The Aurora of a happier day is bursting purchase the Irishman should do so. All orthrough the sombre night of desolation. A ganised bodies of Democrats will do so, if they few months ago the heart sunk in hopelessness, desire to learn the sentiments, and note the in contemplating the fallen and degraded state progress of their Irish brethren. There is no of Ireland. Now hope is rapidly taking the paper that has higher, holier claims on the place of despondency. That bright luminary people of both countries than the talented, Of French affairs a cursory notice, this

ing star (let us hope) of Ireland's day of re- puted electoral returns for the department of the Haut Rhin, the circumstances connected To the gennine lover of Freedom, no duty is with which being similar to those at the elecmore pleasing than that of acknowledging and tion of the Soane-et-Loire, the majority in the extolling the fraternal services of other of her Assembly has given another illustration of devotees. As one, whose mission it is to speak "Moderate" equity. The Members elected for, as well as to, the British democracy, I for the Haut Rhin being Ordermongers their consider it incumbent to take notice of the ad- election has been voted legal, while the majo mirable addresses from the Irishman to the de- rity had previously unseated the Members for mocrats of Britain, reprinted, the first in last the Soane et-Loire. Why? Because they Saturday's Northern Star, and the second in were Socialist-Democrats. The Government saturday's Northern Star, and the second in he current number.

Those addresses prove, firstly—that the Marquesa Islands Barbes, Blanqui, or a broken roue, wished to visit the German spas, Those addresses prove, instity—that the spirit of veritable democracy is obtaining possibility of other Revolutionary Chiefs condemned for the affair of May 1848, that all the efforts of English tyrants on the determined to cotablish condemned for the ordermongers seem to a broken roue, wished to visit the German spas, or a broken roue, wished to visit the German spas, or escape the pertinacity of dunning creditors by a sojourn in the mountains of Switzerland. Government of that all the efforts of English tyrants on the determined to catablish condemned for the affair of May 1848, and June 1849. The Ordermongers seem one hand, and Irish impostors, like the O'Cox- determined to establish some excellent prece-NELLS, on the other—have failed to prevent the dents, which may be made to apply to them-NELLS, on the other—have failed to prevent the generation, which must ever selves hereafter. The "Special" Chief of the with all the splendour and celât of State deputies, spring from true democracy—Fraternity. gang has heard the warning note of popular the public expense; or, in other words, at yours Until now, a main feature in Irish agitation, vengeance. Returning from Vincennes to has been the inculcation of hatred of the Eng- the Elysée, the imperial ape had to pass fall into a fit of spleen, and fancy some mimic inlish without distinction. It was the boast of through the Faubourg St. Antoine, where, to sult, the whole nation was up in arms. Navies Every attempt on the part of the English democrats to unite the suffering millions of the two nations, encountered from O'Connell and his satellites the fiercest hostility, and most virulent denunciation. On his trial, the great investor even model it was given to a batch of aristocratic blacklegs, with many uncle, at the was given to a batch of aristocratic blacklegs, with pockets as empty as their heads; but no matter, the Republic!" The Times correspondent to suppression of the consoles his masters with the assurance, that the assurance, that the aggregate millions by the transaction.

The Times correspondent to be a birding to the matter over to the bankers, and netted some aggregate millions by the transaction.

The Times correspondent to a batch of aristocratic blacklegs, with pockets as empty as their heads; but no matter, they knew how to spend money. Of course, they had no notion of raising the cash, but they handed the matter over to the bankers, and netted some aggregate millions by the transaction.

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The Times correspondent to a batch of a time heads; but no matter, they had no notion of raising the cash, but they handed the matter over to the bankers, and netted some aggregate millions by the transaction. impostor even made it matter for boasting that he had prevented the fraternisation of the cantly adds:—"So strong is this feeling, that obligation, may well be questioned. The acts of a he had prevented the fraternisation of the cantry and :— So strong is this feeling, that usurper are never recognised on the restoration of "loval Irish" with the English Chartists. There are very moderate and quiet men usurper are never recognised on the restoration of the loval Irish" with the English Chartists. How different is the course pursued by the men who think that an emeute would be so far who at present are devoting their services to, fortunate that it would decide many a disa-much further into the question, and expose for you, and perilling so much in, Ireland's cause! greeable question for a long time. Of that, in our own plain way, a slight miniature portrait of They draw a just distinction between the Bri- however, I do not learn there is any chance the very handsome, and withal complimentary mantish people and the tyrants who plunder and at this moment." What a pity! You ob- ner in which your affairs are managed, and yourtish people and the tyrants who plunder and oppress the millions of both countries. They deplore that the physical strength of the two some "very moderate and quiet men," Government, and point out to you the great advantaged, and your selves lightened of all extra or cumbersome cash. It had been our purpose to examine the Colonial Government, and point out to you the great advantaged. deplore that the physical strength of the two some "very moderate and quiet men," peoples has been arrayed against each other, who would like a little insurrection—an un- tages arising from depriving independent nations of or when combined has been so, to promote the aggrandisement of the common enemy. They desire to unite the two nations, that each aid- making a St. Bartholomew of all known paying, and then pensioning, such very estimable

Vive la Humbug!

common wrongs, to march shoulder to should Yes, they believe the world was made for unquestionably yours—these ninety-eight thousand decay serving place against the compressors of the der—a serried phalanx—against the oppressors who have so long misgoverned both countries, and plundered and enslaved the people of both it is their sovereign right to use up the lalands.

Yes, plundered and enslaved are the downherebel, to slay him without pity or remorse.

Tes, plundered and enslaved are the downherebel, to slay him without pity or remorse.

The rebel, to slay him without pity or remorse.

The rebel, to slay him without pity or remorse.

The rebel, to slay him without pity or remorse.

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The rebel, to slay him without pity or remorse. trodden millions of both Ireland and Britain. But that is not "private assassination," it is full time to take it into their own hands? We can only murder according to law, and of course on the authority of a Report compiled by Citizen Chenu is content. What, though branch of the public service is managed in the Major Lancou, that, in the time of the recent millions suffer, and thousands are destroyed, same style of exemplary economy suggested by the "famine," there was produced in Ireland a as long as "property" is secured, and "order" very profitable national estate of Sherwood sufficiency of grain to have supplied the whole maintained? Let us hope, Brother Proletaof the inhabitants with a year's consumption, rians, that there will be no insurrection in and to have left a surplus of ninety-seven France until the people are sure of victory; pounds' weight, for every man, woman, and and let us hope, too, that in the event of the bottle, but with the firm and resolute determinachild in the island. Yet, in spite of this su- people being forced to combat against their tion of men. Were ye formed for slaves, we ask

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

April 11, 1850.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF GREAT BRITAIN. (From the Irishman of April 6th.)

fire! They weave silks, broad-cloths, and injury. It leads to evils so sore as must one day heavens! how it reddens, to dawn on the great Ar level, like a Sodom, the cumbrous fabric of the magedden of Nationality-the broad battle-field linens, yet rags, or at best the coarsest clothing is the outward and visible sign of their allegiance to Labour! They traverse distant fabric. At the present day, it crushes you-made the requiem of departed oppression. in god's image-into the mere brute; into a base Rise, men of England, the battle is yours; we and innumerable luxuries, yet the best and the most of these products of distant lands are consumed by idlers and plunderers who never Why, friends, why is this? Remember the the greensward of our isle, and swear they will be braved the dangers of the deep and the hard- Constitution itself is founded on a revolution—the slaves no longer. Tyranny is doomed, we tell you;

strictly to the present condition of the great What, in fact, is the power of the Crown but the the knowledge, and your power is omnipotent. mass of Britain's defenders on flood and field, crumbled walls of a dismantled edifice? The Sove--"The private soldiers fight and die to inMinisters, and they, in turn, are the creatures of rior skill. Practise that skilful wisdom, and exercrease the wealth and luxury of the great, and Parliament. Have you sworn allegiance to that cise your lordship. Multiply yourselves like the they are styled rulers of the world, while they have not a foot of ground which they can call their own." Slavery accompanies poverty. The people who have no voice in forming the The people who have no voice in forming the laws they are compelled to submit to, whose industry is taxed by irresponsible rulers, and to degrade? Yet, from these nominees of a debauched aristocracy, and not from the throne emanate the edicts that have reduced you to a level of Heaven.

The people who have no voice in forming the oppress and to degrade? Yet, from these nominees of a debauched aristocracy, and not from the throne emanate the edicts that have reduced you to a level with the live-stock on a West India plantation.

Do you gr who are compelled by hunger to work on any with the live-stock on a West India plantation.

fault, in a great measure, has been with the or the gloomy despotism of the Stuarts? Did people themselves. An earnest and general these arbitrary minds draw to themselves the history. effort for their own redemption would result in victory. Until when is that effort to be delayed?

these arbitrary minds draw to themselves the wealth and vitality of the nation? No; it was Parliament—the diffused monarchy—the sovereignty of the aristocracy, that devoured the present, and

anticipated the future. The banishment of the legitimate dynasty, and power of the crown into the hands of the Legisla-

liament has done for you. Two millions served all few favourites; but now, men of England, you

have to provide for a whole army of rulers.

This is the reason why Lord John Russell could stand up in the House of Commons and say, you were unfit for the suffrage, and that, having obtained it, your first step would be to cancel the National Debt. To be sure it would. What right have you to pay for the profligacy of the Marlboroughs, the Walpoles, the Liverpools, and the New-

Look at America. There employment is abundant, food is plenty, and wages are two or three times as high as here. Surely, if the employes of "government" should have high pay anywhere, he Union is the place. Yet a paltry secretary, in London office will pocket more money than the President of the United States. Is this to be borne? You go in rags, toiling like beasts of burden, with nothing before you but the poorhouse, or the grave, that these bloated voluptuaries may riot

in pension and place. This is the way in which the National Debt wa acquired:-First, entail and primogeniture kept all the property in the hands of the eldest son. The others had to be provided for elsewhere. work was easy, for their fathers and brothers held in their own hands the reigns of power, and the government of the nation. Offices without end, and salaries without limit, were created and given away. The church establishment was kept up in all its wealthy prodigality. It was a convenient nestling place for the young eygnets of aristocracy. The army, the navy, the learned professions, were similarly crowded with the Corinthian capitals of lofty sinecurism. Embassies and missions were created without end. We have known instances in which many thousands outfit, salary, and travelling expenses have been paid to parties as ambassasion, and a whole family, with cousins to the tenth More; if these hopeful sight-seers happened to

the Irish Mokanna that Irish soldiers shot his dismay, his ears were assailed with cries of were sent out to avenge the wrong, and battles were down English Chartists at Newport; and it was his vaunt that "five hundred thousand ciale!" "A bas le tyran!" and men with a constant and so the control of Tipperary boys" were ready, if needed, to put down the Radical-revolutionists of England. | face of the "nephew of my upple" at the

We had intended, brother Democrats, to run ing the other may succeed in breaking the chains of Saxon and of Celt.

Surely, the soul-stirring addresses of the Celt. military butchers as, for instance, my good Lord Irishman will not have been made in vain. It is the duty of the British Democracy to respond, less by words than by deeds. If the tolling millions of Britain feel sympathy for their wronged Trick leading addresses of the property, would not do the kining themselves, grance at some eight numbered thousand acres of Crown lands, which you and the House of Commons together purchased, some time back of the reigning Sovereign, at a handsome price, but which, though of unquestioned fertility, somehow can hardly pay tolling millions of Britain feel sympathy for their wronged Trick leading addresses of the purpose. But why blame these interesting traffickers in human lives? They are only true to "their for its management. In fact, to give one instance, their wronged Trick leading address of the purpose. their wronged Irish brethren—if they feel indignant at their own sufferings—they will grasp at the hand proffered to them in the estate of yours-for it is absolutely, bona fide, and

> It is against such barefaced plunder that we ask you, friends, to protest-not in the grumble of the pot-house, or the extemporised courage of the ginthe flag of Erin-the green banner of a thousand years. But we have sworn, too, enmity to oppression; wherever and however it may be found, the brothers; help us to wipe off together the foul stain of domination; help us to twine together the ban-

rear the cattle, yet thousands of them never non-existent Constitution of England—had been people; help us to assert the people's rights—to taste flesh meat. They build mansions sealed against your entrance. It is a "holy of crush those proud usurpers who have wronged and and palaces, and are glad to shelter holies," into which none of the vulgar must be insulted us in Parliament, and tyrannise over us admitted-none but the high-priests of the aris- elsewhere. Help us to fling the proud flag of a free tocracy, duly sprinkled with the blood of a strug- Deniocracy over every battle-field of Europe; to gling people.

The insult is not a bootless one—the deprivagave to man—to toil, and reap the benefit.

We ask no spoliation of honest property; but we never know the comfort of a stove-full of tion of right-it is an actual, solid, and material will submit to none. Look round the horizon

mories of Clontarf. A million serfs step proudly on

Combine, unite; remember man is the lord of pulsive. We ask but to make our island-home one of the sisterhood of nations, free as the wild winds

Do you grudge us that, men of England? Then,

We must part you for the present, friends, but be strong in the good cause. Remember our organisation is a social one, and society cannot be protected without soldiers. We must, therefore, all be ready to redeem and buy back for posterity a bequest which our fathers never left to us.—Your THE IRISHMAN. faithful friend,

Chartist Intelligence.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of the National Charter Association, met on Thursday evening, April 11th, at their office, 14,0 Southampton-street, Strand. Mr. John Milne in the chair. Most encouraging correspondence was read from Ashton-under-Line, Bradford, Birstal, Gainsboro, Keighley, Liverpool, Merthyr Tydvil, Newcastle on Tyne, and Yarmouth. The Secretary reported that a steam boat could not be had on Whit Monday. It was then agreed that the "Gem," be enaddress to the country to support this laudable method of propagandism be drawn up, and submitted to the next meeting. The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday evening, April 17th. Present: Messrs Arnott Brown April 17th. Present: Messrs. Arnott, Brown, Grassby, Miles, Milne, and Reynolds.

EXETER.—At a meeting of members held at the

Caledonian Coffee-house, on the 2nd inst., the Parliamentary votes of the Liberal member for the city-Mr. Divett-was brought under discussion, and more especially his absence on the motions o Messrs. Hume, and Berkeley, on the Suffrage and the Ballot, and Mr. Cobden's motion for Financial Reform. After a protracted discussion, a communication having been made by a member as to the course the Reform Association of this city was likely to take on the subject, the discussion was adjourned to Tuesday, April the 16th. SHEFFIELD.-At the weekly meeting held in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street, on Sunday evening, a communication was received from the Irish democrats resident in this town, in timating that they were wishful to join the Chartist Association, in a body; whereupon Messrs. Renshaw, Holmes, and Hague, were deputed to wait upon our patriotic Irish brethren, to give them a friendly invitation. The deputation returned in the course of an hour with the pleasing intelligence that they would most cheerfully join hand and

out, and the meeting stood adjourned. BIRMINGHAM,-NEW SUMMER-STREET LOCALITY.-At a numerous meeting of members and friends, Mr. Dumain in the chair-Mr. Dalziel delivered a very instructive lecture on the organisation of labour, which gave general satisfaction: after which Mr. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Grantham, "That as the subject is one of vast imporcance, it be discussed on Sunday evening." Carried.

be desired to address them next Sunday evening,

in the above room. Chair to be taken at half-past

seven o'clock. A few additional cards were taken

William Jackson, secretary.

The Victims.—At the locality meeting held at the City Chartist Hall, 28, Golden-lane, it was resolved:—"That in consequence of no Victim Committee being in existence, the Provisional Committee be requested to take the management in their hands, in the hope that by so doing the funds will be increased, and greater satisfaction given to

the country at large. CITY CHARTIST HALL, 26, GOLDEN-LANE, - On Sunday evening a lecture was delivered by James Bronterre O'Brien to a numerous and attentive audience. Subject—"The march and prospects of Social Democracy in England, France, &c." The lecture was very instructive, and all who heard it appeared to be gratified.

WHITTINGTON AND CAT.—At a meeting of members a resolution was passed, calling on the Provisional Committee to embody the metropolitan delegate council. Mr. Davis delivered an excellent speech, after which the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That we, the members of this locality, highly approve of the conduct of the Provisional Committee, and that we will do our what it ought to be." After enrolling several members, the meeting adjourned to the following Sunday, of the present Provisional Committee.

MACCLESFIELD .- Mr. Julian Harney delivered an address to a crowded meeting of democrats on Saturday last. Mr. John West presided. An unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Harney closed the pro-

MANCHESTER .- Mr. Julian Harney delivered two

addresses to the democrats of Manchester, in the People's Institute, on Sunday last. Mr. Watson presided. The afternoon meetings are usually but thinly attended, but on this occasion a very large muster of friends assembled to listen to the speaker. At the conclusion of Mr. Harney's discourse, Messrs. West and Leach briefly addressed the meeting. A deputation from the Central Short Time Committee then came forward and presented to Mr. Harney the following communication:—"Sir,—At a meeting of the Central Committee for the protection of the Ten Hours Act, the following resolution was agreed to:—'That a deputation wait upon the editor of the Northern Star to tender the thanks of this Committee to him, and to the proprietor, for the support which the Ten Hours cause has received from that paper, and that the deputies be instructed to say that the Committee will feel it to be their duty to take the same course with any other public supporter of the Ten Hours question, without reference to any political opinions which he may hold."—I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. Mawdsley, Sec."—On the meeting breaking up, accompanied by the deputation and Mr. Leach, Mr. Harney proceeded to the "Cotton Tree," where he addressed the Central Committee, returning thanks for the proprietor of the Star as well as for himself, and editorial colleagues. At the evening meeting in the People's Institute, every inch of sitting and standing room was occupied-indeed, the hall was crowded well nigh to suffocation. Mr. Harney's address was warmly responded to. Mr Leach moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Harney, highly eulogising him for his straightforward and consistent career and for the kindness he had shown to himself, Mr West, and others, when confined in Kirkdale. Mr. Skelton, formerly of London, seconded the resolution, and, in so doing, said, that some one in the meeting had called out for "a vote of confidence in Julian Harney." Such a vote was not needed the people had confidence in his friend Harney; and by those who best knew him was he the most warmly respected. Mr. Dickenson, the "Manchester Packer," said he must third the thanks. He proceeded to comment at some length on the public career of Mr. Harney, and singled out the letters of "L'Ami du Peuple" for special commendation. A forest of hands testified the unanimous approval of the meeting. Mr. Harney replied, and

the proceedings terminated. ROCHDALE. - Mr. Julian Harney addressed a crowded meeting of the Rochdale democrats on Monday evening last. Mr. Robert Gill presided. A vote of confidence in, and thanks to, Mr. Harney, was moved by Mr. Bake, seconded by Mr. Shep-

herd, and adopted with enthusiasm. STOCKPORT.-Mr. G. Julian Harney, addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the spacious hall of the Lyceum, on Tuesday evening last, braved the dangers of the deep and the hardships of the storm. Amongst the wealth-producers poverty abounds, and the labour which supplies so many enjoyments fails to confer them on the labourers. The greatness of the roism of the many, but the few have contrived to monopolise the advantages and the glory of Britain's Empire "on which the sun never the words of Tiberius Gracchus, though uttered two thousand years ago, apply is equal to that of the people?

Constitution itself is founded on a revolution—the slaves no longer. Tyranny is doomed, we tell you; this first state we have shown a revolution—the slaves no longer. Tyranny is doomed, we tell you; this first state in God's Book, and the exposition is read in a hundred tongues by events as they pass. Hear ye is first stone was laid in successful revolt; and the wings and keeps of the great feudal dongon, that oppresses us all, and throws its black shadow not the voice of the Archangel proclaim the restoration to his first estate? Look abroad—look at home; are ye contented—are your neighbours?—and if ye be not, what power of earth to monopolise the advantages and the glory of should you bow pour necks like slaves to the willing yoke? You are told of allegiance: be you those whose fertile streams feed the great ocean of military force, and whose toiling industry supplies the sinews of the proudest war, weaving, like the sinews o hearty cheers for the triumph of Democracy all over

the world. We have been compelled to abridge the reports of the above meetings.]

TO PHILIP M'GRATH, THOMAS CLARK WILLIAM DIXON, AND THE FIVE OTHER PERSONS WHO HAVE USHERED INTO

BROTHER CHARTISTS,-With feelings of regret I the sanction of a large minority of the members;

had of political agitation, you must be well aware from Hull, which came within the views of a maof the injury that even the semblance of two orga- jority of the meeting. Similar views having been nisations for the same object will inflict upon our cause. Our Irish and Scotch brethren were about came to the same conclusion as the Hull members uniting with us for the attainment of the People's did, when thirteen paid-up shareholders, and four Charter; with which organisation must they identify nearly paid-up members, gave in their names, that themselves? Will they not stand aloof from both? the scrip be deposited in Mr. O'Connor's hands only, Think in what a position you place Mr. O'Connor. and many other active democrats; they must either estates, as his judgment may think proper, as the hold themselves apart from both parties, or, if they join one, give bitter cause of hostility to the neglected section. Even among local leaders, what causes of dissension and heartburning will it not give rise to? The Chartist and every other agitation is carried out by the exertions of a few active and by that time we shall be prepared to send our spirits in each town; amongst these you have contributions to the Honesty Fund. If you will gaged for Whit Tuesday. It was also agreed thrown the apple of discord; the unity of action that a Tract Fund be formed, and that an will be dissevered, and their influence destroyed, will be dissevered and their influence destroyed. thrown the apple of discord; the unity of action

quarrel will beget others, and the result will be, that we had far better have slumbered in inaction, than have had two rival factions contending before the public for supremacy. In past times, we have all bitterly deplored the division of our own ranks, caused by the promulgation of Mr. Lovett's plan of organisation. That secession from the main body was caused by the self-same difference of opinion on matters of policy which you have now started. Lovett's plan of organisation was more perfect than our own; but the public felt, the inconsistency of a ecession on such slight grounds, and we denounced the mischievous tendency of the division; and, after causing heartburnings among the leaders—not to this day cradicated—the Lovettites dwindled into nonentity, and their services were lost for all matters of public good; but though their influence is gone, and their leaders have retired into obscurity, the mischief they produced is still pregnant with evil, and your ill-advised step will stir the smouldering embers into life and activity. You may imagine that you are justified in the step you nave taken-that Truth is mighty, and will, in the end, prevail. But, gentlemen, it is not Truth for Justice that, in instances like the present, carries heart; and they likewise suggested—which was agreed to—that, at the first meeting, Mr. Buckley may give a supremacy even to the erring party may give a supremacy even to the cring party—that party which possesses the rudest health, which can collect around it men of the most enterprising habits, and of the most bigoted zeal will survive in the conflict, but the warfare will damage not only the individual character of the opponents, but also the general character of the body; and, in the metropolis, where the quarrel had its origin, the result will be most disastrous, for there personal liberty will mingle its most deadly influence with the otherwise minor matters of difference, and we shall fall into the gulf of disunion, which, in a somewhat similar instance, paralysed the efforts of our brethren in Ireland. Gentlemen, I wish not to underrate your power or influence-you possess inquestioned abilities; from long experience you are adepts in all the machinery of agitation; you will be able to command the services of local agents, attached to you by ties of personal as well as political friendship, but all these advantages only tend to make your project more dangerous to the general welfare of the body. I am too well acquainted with the majority of you, to believe that you are actuated by any feelings of personal ambition, or that wounded vanity has any share in this proceeding; if it has, in the name of our common welfare, I implore you to cast the degrading incubus away; let the sympathies of past exertions, and the hopes of future success,

bind us again in one united phalanx. A few months will restore to us our old and tried friends-M'Douall, Shaw, Jones, Fussell, Bezar, and others. If they have been imprudent they have bitterly suffered for it. Do not even by implication further heighten their sufferings; let them not see two April 14th, when Mr. Davis will expound the policy by both parties; and it will add to your credit, as the seceding party, to take the initiative. Let a Conference be again held, let fresh officers be or, let the election of an executive, under the present arrangements, and the policy adopted by them, after mutual consultations with the councils of both associations be held, binding upon all. We are on the eve of a great and mighty struggle; let us not be found worrying each other, instead of preparing to join in the combat which will then take place between the oppressed and the oppressor. As leaders of the movement, you are

all answerable to your countrymen and to the

calmly upon this you will act justly.

Yours in sincerity,

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER. [Mr. Wheeler's good intentions warrant the publication of the above letter. But he is sadly in error as regards the influence of the seceders. They are impotent for any mischief but that of self-destruction. Ed. N. S.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-In the Star of Saturday last a meeting of the Charter League is reported to have been held in the City Chartist Hall, and as a wrong impres-sion has been made upon the minds of some of our own members, and believing the style of that report will have had the effect of leading the readers of the Northern Star, in general, to believe that the above mentioned meeting of the council of the Charter League was holden in the City Chartist Hall, Cripplegate; you will oblige by informing the Chartist public that no such party ever met in council in the City Chartist Hall, Golden-lane. Moreover, neither the council nor members of this locality are favourable to any counter agitation for the Charter, nor will they sanction or acknowledge any edicts or plans of procedure, except such as emanate from the Provisional Committee.

We are, Sir, yours respectfully, The Council of the above Society, A. Tomlinson, W. Lomas, — Ilook, Berry, J. Fowler, J. Harper; J. Brisk, sec.

Mational Land Company.

Bosrord.—At a meeting of members' branch held on the 8th of April, at the sign of the Old Pare Tree Tavern, Mr. Holroyd in the chair, it was resolved: —That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the affairs of the National Land Company be wound up as soon as possible, and that the directors be requested to do so."—" That while this meeting considers it desirable that the affairs of the company be wound up, it also holds the opinion that any individual members may invest the amount of their shares (or scrip) in the hands of Mr. O'Connor, for the purpose of forming another Company to carry out the Land Plan."

ROCHDALE.—At a special meeting of the Land members held at their room, Yorkshire street, on Sunday last, Samuel Clegg in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to :- Proposed by W. Taylor, and seconded by John Butterworth :-"That this meeting having seen with disgust the numerous obstacles thrown in the way of its advencement by pretended friends as well as by open and the House of Commons have done all in their without their assistance, if it can be done with ho-nour and safety to its worthy founder, Mr. O'Con-nor, as we have the fullest confidence in him and the directors."-Proposed by George Morton, and seconded by Abraham Crabtree:—"That as great numbers have paid no levies, the secretary do prepare the list of arrears for each section in rotation, and to commence with the first on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, in the room, in Yorkshire-street.' The meeting was one of the most numerous that had been held for the last two years. Several

and if hitherto those blessings have been monopolised by the idle and the rapacious, the fault, in a great measure, has been with the provide the confined to the Stuarts?

Some twenty-nine millions of annual interest, helots to a willing chain. But come, join us once the Charter Association, and that this difference helots to a willing chain. But come, join us once the Charter Association, and that this difference has been aggravated and embittered by the introduction of personal and hostile feelings; but surely have, full confidence in Mr. O'Connor's honesty, this does not instift upon to the acting memoers of the Charter Association, and that this difference has been aggravated and embittered by the introduction of personal and hostile feelings; but surely have, full confidence in Mr. O'Connor's honesty, this does not instift upon the charter Association, and that this difference has been aggravated and embittered by the introduction of personal and hostile feelings; but surely have, full confidence in Mr. O'Connor's honesty, this does not instift upon the charter Association, and that this difference has been aggravated and embittered by the introduction of personal and hostile feelings; but surely have, full confidence in Mr. O'Connor's honesty, this does not instift upon the charter Association, and that this difference has been aggravated and embittered by the introduction of personal and hostile feelings; but surely have, full confidence in Mr. O'Connor's honesty, this does not instift upon the charter Association, and that this difference has been aggravated and embittered by the introduction of personal and hostile feelings; but surely have, full confidence in Mr. O'Connor's honesty, the charter Association, and that this difference has been aggravated and embittered by the introduction of personal and hostile feelings; but surely have, full confidence in Mr. O'Connor's honesty, the charter Association and the charter Association and the charter Association and the charter Association and the charter A pany in a flourishing state. Who have we to blame, but such has not been the fact in your case. What that such is not the case? Why, Mr. Clark. He means of conciliation have you resorted to? What was determined to open the fourth and fifth sections, means of conciliation have you resorted to? What length of time have you allowed to elapse for excited feelings to cool? Could you not have waited until an Executive body was elected, laid your protests before them, and have been assured of the policy they intended to adopt? If you had followed this course, and had failed in securing attention to your views—if large and influential bodies; of Chartists—men who were no ways personally connected with these unfortunate disputes, had then called upon you to form a new Association, your conduct would have appeared more feasible, and your would have appeared more feasible, and your requested, we should have recommended his retiremotives would not have been liable to misconstruction. Gentlemen, from the long experience you have Duncan Sherrington's letter was read, and also that Holborn, London.

talked over by many for some time. The meeting for the purpose of purchasing one or more of the depositors of such scrips are desirous of seeing tho Land Plan carried out, as first intended by Mr. O'Connor. The meeting was adjourned to Sunday, April, 21st., at seven o'clock in the evening, to give others an opportunity of expressing their opinion, please to give a place for this in the Star, we shall feel obliged.—John Ley.

LAMBETH.—The usual monthly meeting of members took place at the house of Mr. Side, on Sunday last, Mr. Florence in the chair, when the merits of the Land Company were discussed, and the mem-bers expressed their faith in the Land Plan. An investigation then took place respecting Mr. Side's strange conduct in smugging the last monthly reso-lution relating to the four Land Directors, in not sending it to the Star, and likewise a copy to Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Side, junr., defended himself, by stating that he had heard that the Directors were about to resign, and, therefore, thought that quite sufficient. Mr. Side, senr., however, said he had left a copy of the resolution at the Land Office, in care of Mr. Arnott, to be sent to the Star for insertion. Mr. Side then moved "That the resolution referring to the Directors, and passed at the previous monthly meeting of members be reseinded. The vote was then taken; there were only ten persons present. Four voted for rescinding the resolution, and six against. One of the four Sides was a little boy, called in to vote. Mr. Side, on being defeated, gave a little of his moral force by beating about the table, and abusing Mr. Harney, as he said, for not inserting many articles he sent, and swearing we should not meet at his house any longer. The members then agreed to meet on the irst Sunday in the month at Člarke's coffee-house, a joining the South London Hall.

DISSOLUTION OF THE LAND SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR, Sir,-I have observed with some digree of pleaure and satisfaction the noble spirit which is being everywhere evinced by the members of the Land Company, not to allow Mr. O'Connor to be laid aside in his meritorious scheme by the acts of a corrupt legislature. How often have I read, with interest, the numberless votes of confidence which the various branches of the Company placed in Mr. O'Connor? and how often-I repeat-have the members, almost to a man, said, the entire capital was believed by them to be quite safe, while it was spent under his directions? Indeed, I firmly believe not one farthing was ever subscribed by any one except those who had the most warm-hearted friendship for, and implicit confidence in his honesty and integrity.

Now, Sir, if I have judged correctly, then let me

ask, what is the obstacle in Mr. O'Connor's way to the placing the people on the Land? My opinion s. that the shareholders are to blame, as they, in this particular, are as stubborn and obstinate as the corrupt administrators of our class-made

The Judges say, "the law does not allow us to register your Company; the legislature, also, refuses to pass an act to legalise the past and future operations of the Company;" and the members of the Company turn round upon Mr. O'Connor, and tell him: "unless you obtain legal assurance that we can inherit our possessions in terms of law, which, we observe, seems to be impossible, we will not proceed." Now does such a substantive declaration show full confidence in Mr. O'Connor? I rival organisations struggling for power, with the think not. As the matter stands, Mr. O'Connor is alternative of increasing the hostility, by adding placed in a very uncomfortable fix, for he can move Provisional Committee, and that we will do our their influence to either of the opposing parties; in no direction. Mr. O'Connor would not like to test to strengthen their hands, and make the society let each make concessions; in the present infancy tell the people to give him their money and make it of the separation, this can be done with honour, his own, and that such a course would arm him with the power to spread cottages for the people on the Land. No; he cannot be expected to do this, for if he did, that would be enough—a storm would again appointed, and the past be buried in oblivion; arise against him, and he would probably have to submit, to the end of his days, to the vile abuse of every hireling scribbler who mocks the people with lip and pen sympathy. Whatever the people may do, it is evident Mr. O'Connor must obtain power to wind up the affairs of the Company; and hence an act to dissolve the Company is requisite. But although this must be done, it does not follow that the Land must be sold; if the people have confidence in Mr. O'Connor-and thousands of the members have said, and say still, he is an honest world, for the conduct you now pursue; reflect man, which is no more than his greatest enemies calmly upon this responsibility, and I know that are compelled to declare, and admit openly. Now this being a fact, which is placed beyond the power of contradiction, wherein lies the difficulty? For my own part, I can discover none. If the people constituted Mr. O'Connor the bona fide proprietor he will then be able, like other land holders, "to do with his own as he pleases," and would, as a matter of right, grant leases, and encourage all those who were inclined to do well. Mr. O'Connor would then have power to sell or mortgage the different estates; and it would matter extremely little to the tenant, who held the title deeds and drew the rents, when a good lease defended the tenant's right, and armed him with the power to purchase, at a given rate, the annual rent charge. It was not originally intended that the Company should hold the land as its individual property, but pass it into other hands, and go on in the purchase of other lands, settling the people as fast as money could be raised. The scheme is certainly excellent, and no doubt can exist, but the expectation of the people could be fully realised, if they would invest Mr. O'Connor with the power to execute his intentions. If this is not granted, then the people will distrust, and the sooner he is rid of the matter, the better for his own ease, comfort, and peace of mind. I have told you before, I am not a member of the Land Company, but several of my sons are, and hence I have some interest in its ultimate success.

I hope the question will be calmly discussed; and if anything I have said shall tend towards advancing the interests of the public in their wish to improve their social condition, I shall be exceedingly happy. In conclusion, I carnestly hope the people will not desert Mr. O'Connor upon this occasion, but will invest him with authority to lay out their money as seems best for the advantage of all concerned. If this is agreed to he will no longer require an expensive staff of directors to conduct the management of his private business, and I firmly believe in all matters touching the real interests of the people. as regards economy and fair upright dealing he will

not, at any time, be found wanting. Yours respectfully, Aberdeen, April 8th. JOHN SMART.

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—At the miners' delegate meeting held on Saturday last, at the Garden House, near Durham, among other local business several letters were read from the mining districts relative to the utility of holding a Miners' Conference, and also in connexion with the departure of the deputation to London upon the ventilation question. With regard to the latter, a communication from Lancashire detailed the impossibility of the deputation from that district being able to proceed until after the 16th inst., consefoes, the Public Press, &c. That as the government | quent'y the delegates agreed to postpone the departure of the deputation from this district until the power to impede its progress, that it be wound up 23rd inst., so that full and ample time might be given to all localities to forward their petitions, and the necessary information. Hence the signing of petitions, &c., can go on for a few days longer, but all must be sent off as soon as possible after the 20th. With respect to holding a conference, it was agreed to meet for that purpose on Monday, May 20th, the place to be fixed upon at the next delegate meeting, and to be noticed through the medium of the Northern Star. It is therefore of essential importance that the miners in every place should come forward and assist in this work of salvation, and EXISTENCE THE "NATIONAL CHARTER speakers addressed the meeting in a friendly and thus hand down to posterity a monument of their LEAGUE."

LEAGUE."

Thus hand down to posterity a monument of their kind spirit, all feeling confident in the plan if honestly worked out by its members.

ward tendency of the wages of the miner, and which, ward tendency of the wages of the miner, and which, who are compelled by hunger to work on any terms the master-classes may dictate, are slazes. He who works for the profit of another, and is denied the enjoyment of rights secured to his fellow, is a bondman and slazes. And such is the state of the veritable people of this country.

The entire system is one of organized villest farthing from the toiling farmer, and sind all the elements of happiness abound the stand to reform it altogether should be the stant resolve of every true man. In these islands all the elements of happiness abound to reposlise depths of misery and estorated to the company on its filler one of organized villes and the elements of happiness abound to reposlise due the enjoyment of rights as the control of the company on its filler one of organized villes and the elements of happiness abound to reposlise by the idle and the erapeacious, the farther areas on the control of the company had been the company had been to too to be harvested for you, ye aliens in a soil that or ever, and the helotism is broken, and a new age and era shall, it agreat measure, has been until the company had been the further decrease which the further decrease in the further decrease in the further decrease of the very true man. In these with the elements of happiness abound; fault, in a great measure, has been until the company had been the further decrease and in the further decrease in the constant on the close of near the constant the constant on the consideration the further decrease in the their substitution of members was held to take into too know as substant of members was held to take into take into the company on its further the nation of members was held to take into take into too misery and starvation. When this view a proposition of the Company secret of the consequences of liberty. The their their was caused to the constant of the constant in the constant of t CARRINGTON.—On Sunday evening last a meeting if not checked, will most assuredly bring them to chain is broken, and a new age and era shall deterined in the common of the world's have been written on the title-page of the world's history.

We must part you for the present friends, but be operation, which will prevent the further decrease ther an application should be made to Parliament to grant an eight hours bill for the mines and collieries of Great Britain, as the likeliest means to secure the above object. It is but proper to acknowledge, that very many persons are persuaded the above application will, if granted, ensure a more steady and uniform rate of wages to the workmen, and a regular and reasonable profit to the proprietors, a desideratum devoutly to be wished. Again calling the attention of the miners to the forwarding of their petitions, &c.; and also, to the necessity of

taking up the subject involved in the proposition.

I remain, Yours, &c., M. Jude.

P.S.—All information for the miners' deputation can be forwarded to Mr. Wm. Dixon, 144, High-

The following series exhibits the deaths registered weekly since the beginning of March; they were 875, 967, 1,026, 1,167, and in the last week 1,124. The present return, as compared with that of the preceding week, show a decrease in the epidemic class of diseases, an increase in the tubercular, and in diseases of the brain and nervous system; but in complaints affecting the respiratory organs the two returns are almost the same. As compared with the corrected average of 10 corresponding weeks, the present return shows a decrease in enidemic diseases, but a considerable increase in asthma to 23; laryngitis, pleurisy, and other com-plaints of the same class to 25; the deaths in the agg egate from these causes being 253, whereas the corrected average is only 166. Consumption destroyel 134 persons, nearly the average number.
Two boys and three girls died of laryngimus stridulus. In the epidemic class, small-pox was fatal to 4 persons, measles to 16, scarlatina to 17, hoopingcough to 27, croup to five, influenza to 8, diarrhea to 15, erysipelas to 15, typhus to 34, the mortality being less than usual from all these causes, except typhus, which is about the average, influenza, diarrhea, and erysipelas, which are above it. A death from cholera occurred on the 31st of March, at 4, Phænix-street, North St Giles-in-the-fields. The certifying the cause of death, called on him to explain that if the late epidemic nad prevaled at the police of the murder of Mrs. Lewis, and in conse-present time, he would have considered it right to return the case as "Asiatic cholera." The disease return the case as "Asiatic cholera." The disease were suspected, and information sent to the several commenced with excessive sickness and diarrhou, and the latter speedily assumed the appearance of rice | police depots in the district, which led to the priwater purging, attended with cramps. The father of the child died of 'Asiatic cholera' during the late visitation. No other person is now ill in the house.' Two persons are reported this week as having died of intemperance, or of disease engendered by it. On the whom an inquest was held, died in Farringdon-street of "inflammation of the peritoneum from exposure to cold.". Four children were accidently suffocated in bed.—The births during the week were 1,343. -At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.363 in. The mean temperature was 49.9 deg., higher by 4.5 deg. than the average of the same week in seven years; and no less than 13.7 deg. higher than the week immediately preceding. On Monday and Tuesday it was respectively 6 deg. and 7 deg. higher

THE CONDEMNED CONVICT IN HORSEMONGER-LANE GAOL.—Thomas Densy the young man who was condemned to death at Kingston-upon-Thames, on the 2nd inst., for killing his illegitimate offspring, infant, committed the murder. Should no respite

pointment and some family afflictions. On Friday morning last the deceased appeared unusually dejected. He left home on some business transactions, and returned about e'even o'cleck; in about half an hour afterwards the report of a pistol was heard in the direction of the deceased's bedroom, and shortly afterwards the deceased was discovered sitting on the seat of the water-closet adjoining his bedchamber, quite dead, with a pistol-shot wound in his right temple. Mr. Chilcote, a surgeon, said that the ball had pene rated the brain, producing instancharged, and the other had missed fire. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

DARING ROBBERY OF A GENERAL POSTMAN.—On Monday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, a most adroit robbery of a general postman was effected at the corner of Leadenhail and Gracechurchstreets. It appears that W. Peckham, the Leadenhall "walk" letter carrier, was in the habit of meeting his assistant (a junior postman) at the door of the establishment of Messrs. Mayne and Reid, the large floorcloth manufacturers, where they opened a large letter bag, containing the letters for the whole of the walk. These letters were tied in bundles, assorted for delivery. Peckham, that morning had a very large number, and while he was dividing one of the bundles, he put the tag upon the floor near to the shop door, when three men rushed up to the

floor in a blaze. The firemen and inhabitants, after much trouble, succeeded in getting the flames subdued, when a most pitiable scene presented itself, long standing in that town.

Inst., at daybreak, the vessel was observed off St. the showers of snow and the piercing cold of that Margaret's, at anchor, about half a mile from the shore. The delinquent is shore. The wind at the time blew tremendously the lands, as they were told his lordship wanted from the S.E. Amidst the fury of the gale the ship their farms for a shapewalk. for Ars. Carpenter, the wife of the owner of the property, was found to be so dreadfully burnt that the flesh, when touched, peeled off her body. A medical gentleman was instantly sent for, who, upon inspecting the calcined remains, pronounced life totally extinct. The origin of the calamity, notwithstanding that a diligent inquiry has been made by the officers of the Brigade, remains at

SHIRE. - Although several petitions have been pre- offenders. Elias Lucas and Mary Reeder, the two persons now bridge, a youth under twenty years of age, walked who did everything in his power to comfort them of the remainded of the sentence of death lying in the country miles in less than the remainded of the sentence of death lying in the country miles in less than the remainded of the sentence of death lying in the country miles in less than the remainded of the sentence of death lying in the country miles in less than the remainded of the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and that the ruin of this country under the remainded of the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and that the ruin of this country under the remainded of the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and that the ruin of this country under the remainded of the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and that the ruin of this country under the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and that the ruin of this country under the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and the received from Sloverton, giving a most painting and the received from Sloverton and the ander sentence of death lying in the county gaol, no of cheer taken of them, and it is expected that the two culprits will suffer the extreme penalty after a uniform level. The road was in good order; the law on Saturday (this day.) Since the con-

at Bassalleg, a small village on the Machan side of the Tredegar Park, and distant about three miles from Newport. Mrs. Lewis left her home on Wednesday, for the purpose of going into Newport to occurred were entertained until nightfall, when it was supposed that something wrong had happened, and an investigation was commenced. The search diseases, out a considerable increase in diseases, but a considerable increase in thing was discovered of the fate of the missing wolfatal last week to 119 persons! pneumonia to 86; the village of which she was a resident, and so frightfully mangled as to leave no doubt than she was waylaid on her road either to or from her home and brutally murdered. The head was shockingly dis-figured, the eyes being driven in as if the head had clothes were saturated with blood. The person who found the body (the son of the unfortunate deceased) heather, directly under the place where the poor gave immediate information to the police, who at men were engaged, as above stated. The fire spread once repaired to the spot and conveyed the remains on a hurdle to the nearest public house. As yet no idea can be formed as to the person or retreat of the of the precipice into the river underneath, that Gill murderer or murderers. On Tuesday morning the escaped, whilst his unfortunate companion, who was superintendent of the Cheltenham police arrived in a pensioner, aged eighty years, and quite a cripple, Bristol en route for Monmouth, with two persons was left in his helpless state a prey to the devouring rnænix-street. North St Giles-in-the-neids. The deceased was the daughter of a beer-shop keeper, of the age of 7 years, and died from the "English cholera," after 16 hours illness Mr. Simpson the Regis-Myroby aged 21 and a continuous of the Charge of murder. The prisoners are Maurice in search of Craine, whom he found burnt to a cintrar, mentions that "the medical attendant, before Murphy, aged 21, a native of Blarney, county of Cork, and Patrick Sullivan, aged 22, a native of Minchursplain that if the late epidemic had prevailed at the ton, county of Cork. On information being given to the police of the murder of Mrs. Lewis, and in consequent time he would have considered it right to

found a small iron crowbar and a razor. GREAT FIRE AT COTTENHAM .- FORTY FARMS BURNT .- The village of Cottenham was, on Thursday 9th of March, at Bethnal-green workhouse, a female servant died at 28 years of age, of "bilious cholera (after an illness of two days)." The daughter of a weaver, aged 14 years, died at 9, Rose-street, Bethnal-green, of "cholera." A child of 22 days, on Mr. Graves, were discovered to be in flames, and a night, the 4th inst., the scene of one of the largest joining one another, belonging to Mr. Goode and Nr. Goode and Nr. Graves, were discovered to be in flames, and a larm the servants ran to acquaint their mistresses, tion of the exhausted condition of all classes, stating who stated the various circumstances of the case, strong breeze blowing from the west, speedily fired the adjacent property. The villagers adopted every mens to arrest the progress of the destructive element, but the trifling means at their command had but little effect in checking the flames. Farm after farm became fired, and the lured glare in the heavens which lighted up the country for miles round. led to engines and other assistance being despatched from Cambridge, Chesterton, St. Ives, &c. Towards four Cambridge, Chesterton, St. Ives, &c. Towards four o'clock in the morning the conflagration was mag. Cambridge, Chesterton, St. Ives, &c. Towards four o'clock in the morning the conflagration was mastered. As may be supposed the loss is very great. According to the report furnished to the Fire-offices, the following are the principal sufferers: Mr. F. So clue has yet been obtained of the actors in this barracks at Goode, farm destroyed, with dwelling; Mr. T. strange and unusual proceeding. It is needless to Spike Island. Graves, house and farm burnt; Mr. R. Watson, say the man did not return, but it has been ascer- Encumber at Ewell, with an awl, was immediately after his conviction removed to Horsemonger-lane Gaol, when he was placed by Mr. Keene, the governor, in farm destroyed; Mr. T. Morling, gardener, house, be placed in the St. Germans Union workhouse. conviction removed to Horsemonics-lane Gaol, when he was placed by Mr. Keene, the governor, in the cell so lat-ly occupied by Manning, the murder of O'Connor. He seems very much to feel his awful situation, and cried the whole of the night. He now and then protests that he is innocent, and that Eliza Tarrant, the mother of the infant, committed the murder. Should no respite to the part of the strong of the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been farm destroyed; Mr. T. Ivatt, farmer, whole of the whole of the plaintiff since the cause of agrivation, and on the St. Germans Union workhouse.—
Infant, committed the murder. Should no respite to the part of the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been farm destroyed; Mr. T. Ivatt, farmer, whole of the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been dant. On that occasion the prisoner, the total dant. On that occasion the prisoner is the plaintiff of the St. Germans Union workhouse.—

In the farm destroyed; Mr. T. Morling, gardener, house.

In the farm destroyed; Mr. T. Ivatt, farmer, whole of the Bill other cause of action. On the St. Germans Union workhouse.—

In the farm destroyed; Mr. T. Ivatt, farmer, whole of the Bill of Sir are considerable and the St. Germans Union workhouse.—

In the farm destroyed; Mr. T. Ivatt, farmer, whole of the Bill of Sir are considerable and the St. Germans Union workhouse.—

In the farm destroyed; Mr. T. Morling, gardener, house.

In the farm destroyed; Mr. T. Morling, gardener, house.

In the farm destro

infant, committed the murder. Should no respite be received, the unhappy man wiil be executed at Hors-monger-lane Gaol, on Monday morning, the 22d inst.

Determined the murder. Should no respite the plaintiff. The verdict was found t seemed as if half the village had been laid in ruins; and yet the fire had been capricious in its course, for here and there was to be seen a house standing almost uninjured, in the very midst of black and smoking ruins. The labourers worked willingly and well, so long as a chance of doing any good remained; but their efforts, aided as they were before long by whilst in the act of dressing. Verdict. "Found gownsmen from Cambridge, were so manifestly un- whilst in the act of dressing. Verdict, "Found availing, that people at last stood by in helpless and dead." Since the inquest information has been despairing inaction. Farm after farm, and cottage received of other bodies having been washed up—after cottage, fell before the flames, and by three namely, that of a man with a cork jacket, at were lost; nor did any horses or cattle fall victims to the flames. A vast quantity of poultry and piceons, and a good many pigs were destroyed; but all the horses and neat stock were removed out of harm's the bodies.

way. Of course, numbers of poor families have been their little store of furniture: we need hardly say that these have been cared for by their more cretion with which it was met, might have led to fortunate neighbours, as will as circumstances would

STRIRE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.-Nearly the whole of the farm labourers in the parish of Cot-

of a threatening character, and latterly they have "seemed" the conclusion of a threatening character, and latterly they have "seemed" the same dadeser of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dadeser of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dadeser of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dadeser of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dadeser of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dadeser of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dadeser of the described the same dadeser of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dadeser of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dadeser of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dadeser of the described the same dades on the signature of "Daniel Eric" was not in Mr. Eric's writing, and the brother the conclusion that the signature of the poor, calmed the storm of discovering the author. It was therefore arranged, of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dades of the mannor of Churt, or to the same dades of the same dades of the signature of "Daniel Eric" was not in Mr. Eric's writing, and the brother the conclusion that the signature of "Daniel Eric" was not in Mr. Eric's writing, and the brother the conclusion that the signature of the proporty of the poor, calmed the storm of discovering the author. It was therefore or the mannoyance, by the men dispersed, and the men dispersed, and the men dispersed, and the region that the concurrence of the personner, contended with the concurrence of the personner, contended that the or the was the men of the personner of the property, It appears that some of the neighbours whilst that results the concurrence of the prisoner, contended on the was that as office of the prisoner, contended on the was that as office of the prisoner, contended on the was that as office of the person who had been that the was the more than the was the more byte of the person who had dropped the last letter into the last part of the described on the base letter into the letter-box. therefore sent a messenger to call the firemen. In the letter, informing him that he was arrested on the chief officer of the D district of the London Brigade attended with an engine and his firemen. He then I am detected." Great efforts are being found the bed, bedding, and furniture on the first found the bed, bedding, and furniture on the first found the bed, bedding, and furniture on the first go the prescution and exposure. The delinquent is Margaret's at anchor, about half a mile form the letter, informing him that he was arrested on the Tuesday at Lloyd's, state that the loss of the barque possessed fourteen families. These poor people, the letter, informing him that he was arrested on the London Brigade at Lloyd's, state that the loss of the barque possessed fourteen families. These poor people, dee, on her passage from Newcastle to Montreal, on one of the Orkneys. On the morning of the showers of snow and the piercing cold of that the letter, informing him that he was arrested on the London Brigade at Lloyd's, state that the loss of the barque possessed fourteen families. These poor people, dee, on her passage from Newcastle to Montreal, on one of the Orkneys. On the morning of the Ist their received on the letter, informing him that he was arrested on the London Brigade at Lloyd's, state that the loss of the barque possessed fourteen families. These poor people, dee, on her passage from Newcastle to Montreal, on one of the Orkneys. On the morning of the Ist was a substant and agent, distant and age

Freeder.—The magistrates of Ipswich have issued a warrant for the apprehension of the Rev. Thomas Smeaton, charged with the embezzlement of £2,000 belonging to the shareholders of the Suffolk Building Company. in connexion with which he held a responsible situation.

Insubordination on a Convict Nuk.—A Building Company. in connexion with which he held a responsible situation.

Insubordination on a Convict Hule. — A somewhat serious case of insubordination has occurred on board one of the convict hulks in Portsmouth harbour. A telegraphic despatch from the Admiral Superintendent of the dockyard at Portsmouth harbour. A telegraphic despatch from the Admiral Superintendent of the dockyard at Portsmouth harbour. A telegraphic despatch from the Admiral Superintendent of the dockyard at Portsmouth harbour. A telegraphic despatch from the Admiral Superintendent of the dockyard at Portsmouth harbour. A telegraphic despatch from the Admiral Superintendent of the dockyard at Portsmouth harbour and the policy of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two of the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two but a few months since that the name of Mr. William Smith the occupier of the farm, when it was found that two last every substitu Admiral Superintendent of the dockyard at Portsmouth, was received on Saturday last, soon after
eleven o'clock, announcing that the convicts on
board the Stirling Castle, moored near the entrance
board the Stirling Castle, moored near the entrance
of the harbour of Portsmonth had been in a state of the strongly at the time, and a considerable while

and soon atterwards two engines arrived, but water his voyage under favourable circumstances until health toasted "with an time nonours in the health toasted "with an time nonours in time prohe had reached the latitude of 4 N., and longitude
25 W., when at 10.30 p.m. of March 2nd, during a possible creed, political or religious.

Lord Westmarth on the Poor Law.—In reply
of lightning, the vessel was struck with the electric
to a vote of thanks passed to the Marquis of Westto a vote of thanks passed to the Carrick-on-Shannon of the harbour of Portsmouth, had been in a state of insubordination during the whole of Friday night; which still continued. Sir George Grey immediately despatched Mr. Voules, superintendent of convicts, in Portsmouth, to list spraceding, happily so unfrequent. The tending this proceeding, happily so unfrequent. The convicts on board of this hulk are those condemned to various terms of transportation, and are placed to the maintenance of the presentation, and are placed to the mind blow and a lalf of soil, and one with the electric fluid, which shivered the mainmast and found its way into the hold. On opening the stuttle, volumes of smoke were emitted; and, finding it impossible to extinguish the fire, they endeavoured to stifle it by closing every aperture. In this state they received, have been well shown up, and put in proper convicts on board of this hulk are those condemned to various terms of transportation, and are placed the heepers within a very few yards, some of lightning, the vessel was struck with the electric fluid, which shivered the mainmast and found its way into the hold. On opening the stuttle, volumes bludgeons. The poschers gradually retired when many elapsed before they were subdued. From the conting and a half of soil, and one with straw. They seem the continued in a state of ing strongly at the time, and a considerable while day which shivered the mainmast and found its way into the hold. On opening the stuttle, volumes by the guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon in the hold, which shivered the mainmast and found its way into the hold. On opening the stuttle, volumes bludgeons. The poschers gradually retired when was a little in advance of his day and a half of soil, and one with straw. They seed the mainmast and found its and a half of soil, and one with straw. They seed the mainmast and found its and a half of soil, and one with two men, excelled by the manure can be put on and product and indingting into parliam. The proof the carrick when heads of the Carrick-on-Shannon in the contin convicts on board of this hulk are those condemned to various terms of transportation, and are placed there to undergo the preparatory stage of their disciplined labour, before they are selected for transportation across the seas. The complement on board mission across the seas. The complement on board of this hulk are those condemned twenty-five quarters of wheat, and a considerable in the other containing about twenty-five quarters of wheat, and a considerable in the hold, when they were relieved from their sonal sacrifice, to execute the provisions of this department of the number of men and horse twenty-five quarters of wheat, and a considerable in the hold, when they were relieved from their sonal sacrifice, to execute the provisions of this department of the number of men and horse twenty-five quarters of wheat, and a considerable in the hold, when they were relieved from their sonal sacrifice, to execute the provisions of this department of the number of men and horse twenty-five quarters of wheat, and a considerable in the hold, when they were relieved from their sonal sacrifice, to execute the provisions of this department of the hold, when they were relieved from their in the hold, when they were relieved from their sonal sacrifice, to execute the provisions of this department of the hold, when they men by the present periods and twenty-five quarters of wheat, and a considerable in the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men by the present plant of the hold, when they men be the present plant of the hol ciplined labour, before they are selected for transmission across the seas. The complement on board mission across the seas. The complement on board the County Fire office, and the other property is insured in the Royal Exchange office. The prisoner afterwards the mainmast fell over the side. Captured to leaving the industry of the country on all system, crushing the industry of the country on all system, crushing the industry of the country on all severely beaten, and one or two of the poachers were opened system, crushing the industry of the country on all severely beaten, and one or two of the poachers were opened in the County Fire office, and the other property is insured in the Royal Exchange office. The large of the property of the mainmast fell over the side. Captured the property of the mainmast fell over the side. Captured the property of the mainmast fell over the side. Captured the property of the mainmast fell over the side. Captured the property of the mainmast fell over the side. Captured the property of the mainmast fell over the side. Captured the property of the country on all the Maria Christina, and taken on board to leaving the industry of the country on all the Maria Christina, and taken on board to leaving the industry of the country on all the Maria Christina, and taken on board to leaving the industry of the country on all the Maria Christina, and taken on board to leaving the industry of the country on all the Maria Christina, and taken on board to leaving the industry of the country on all the Maria Christina, and taken on board to leaving the industry of the country on all the Maria Christina, and taken on board to leaving the industry of the country on all the Maria Christina, and taken on board the Maria Christina and two other the Maria Christina and two other the Maria Christina, and two other the Maria Christina, and two other the Maria Christina, and two other

Health of Loxpon Durko the week ending last Saurday; the deaths of 1,124 persons week, though the registered in the metropolis; this number 180, week, the mines to 28, 6d, a day. For a few mounts the metropolis; this number 180, in company with two previous week, though the latter was unduly swelled by a small decrease on the return of the average number of deaths was 191, which if the average number of deaths was 191, which if the average number of deaths was 191, which if the average number of deaths was 191, which if the average number of deaths was 191, which if the average number of deaths was 191, which if the exected in myster, has been discovered in the neight of the Repeal Association was held at Congruence of the congruence of the saled in proved the death of Month of Month of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the warpen of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the save as a very small warpen of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the save as a very small warpen of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the save as a very small warpen of the save as a very small warpen of the save as a very small disconneced the rent for the week of the warpen of the save a

make purchases, and not returning at the hour she had stated, her family began to feel uneasiness, although no apprehensions of anything serious having the further proceedings were adjourned to Monday and an investigation was commenced. The search rendered, she became delirious, and continued in continued through Thursday the 4th inst, but not that state when the accounts left Bideford on

been battered by some heavy instrument, and the remove their quarters. In accordance with this declothes were saturated with blood. The person who termination, he at once set fire to the dry furze and

whose consternation may be easily imagined on find-ing the nature of the present they had been favoured abandoned—that in the towns of the union the same and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." able from the pressure of the times to bring him up as respectable as his ancestors, and therefore hoped that they would take compassion and adopt him.

taneous death. Two pi-tols which had been in the deceased's possession for some years, and were kept loaded in his bedroom, were found lying on the floor of the closet, one of which had recently been discharged, and the other had missed fire. Vendiat at sea, and probably belonging to the Royal Adelaide, Mr. Codd has declined holding inquests upon

serious consequences; and we regret that a very exaggerated account of the matter has been published, charging upon the gentlemen who intergrove, seven miles from Nottingham, still refuse to labourers the commission of personal violence, take the reduced wages offered by their masters, this making the eighth week of their strike. To support themselves and families they depend on the benevolence of the public, taking different circuits in groups, lence of the public, taking different circuits in groups, laking alms. It is said they raise as much as keeps Monday morning and proceeded from farm to farm, as and their shildren from stearning as alarge letter bag, containing the letters for the whole alarge letter bag, containing the letters for the whole of the walk. These letters were tied in hundles, asked the reduced waggs offered by their masters, this asked the reduced waggs offered by their masters, this asked the reduced waggs offered by their masters, the state of the leading one of the bundles, he past the tag upon the floor near to the shop door, when three men rashed up to the doorway, and in a moment the bag and the renaining lence of the public, taking different circuits rough, asking alms. It is said they raise as much as keeps doorway, and in an amoment the bag and the renaining lence of the public, taking different circuits rough, asking alms. It is said they raise as much as keeps doorway, and in an amoment the bag and the renaining lence of the public, taking different circuits rough in the same of the work-house manned to reduce the waggs from 10s to 9s, per week, and in a few weeks from 10s to 9s, per week, and in a few weeks from 10s to 9s, per week, and in a few weeks from 10s to 9s, per week, and in a few weeks and samilies they one of the bundles, he past the tag upon the floor of the blands, he past the tag upon the floor of the indices, he past the tag upon the floor of the purpose of detecting the high and the authorities at the Post-office are now as formed to reduce the waggs from 10s to 9s, per week, and in a few weeks from 10s to 9s, per week, and in a few weeks from 10s to 9s, per week, and in a few weeks from 10s to 9s, per week, and in a few weeks from 10s to 9s, per week, and the determination of the condition of the inmatter of the work-house manned to fitted as been generally discontinued, the system of the short of the manned of the work-house manned to fitted with the purpose of detecting the highwaymen the work-house manned to 10s to 9s, per week, and the

tain Averill is very anxious to publish to the world the very kind treatment that he and his unfortunate crew and passengers received from Captain Voss, has its limit, and its retribution, the time is not far who did everything in his power to comfort them distant when the people of Great Building and struck the gun on one side, which immediately than 5s. per yard. THE LATE CASE OF POISONING IN CAMBRIDGE- reward of £250 is offered for the detection of the tain Averill is very anxious to publish to the world

the law on Saturday (this day.) Since the consaid the youth, who weighed some 8st. 9lb., and the mining districts around Airdrie, taken."

Second the female criminal she has appeared permeasured five feet six inches, started on his arduous including those working at the Dundyvan and The Repeat Association,—The usual weekly house in the neighbourhood, where he died. A sur altogether his condition was considered hopeless.

THE CAPPOQUIN INSURGENTS. - The Waterford News states that the four men sentenced to transportation at the last assizes, for attacking the police barracks at Cappoquin, have been transmitted to 25th October, at a Tolsey Court, holden at Bristol,

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—Eighteen more petitions for the sale of estates have been filed interest, together with fixed sums for the progressive extinction of the capital amount originally borrowed." A reprieve has been received from the Castle of

Dublin, by Captain Henry Bolton, high sheriff of this city, to stay the execution of the two men named Dowling, convicted at last assizes of the murder of a bailiff named Hogan, near Clonea. It is expected that a commutation of the sentence to murder of a bailiff named Hogan, near Clonea. It is expected that a commutation of the sentence to transportation for life will immediately follow.

Operation of the secretaries of the Treasury, returned to Dublin on Saturday afternoon, from Cork and Limerick, in which places, during a hasty visit, he had injusted the workhouses, and made as much personal injury as time permitted respecting the condition of those unions and the working of the poor-law. The official injury in the Kilrush Union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been brought to a close. It appears that the mortality in the workhouses of that union has been considerable, amounting to one hundred and four deaths in the formal promised by his co-executors and legates.

It then purported to bear the signature of the property of the least of the certain land, called the Ash Car, at Wighton, the promisery note was alleged to have been given by william Walker, the brother of the prisoner. The promisery note was alleged to have been given the first series that Mr. Loch, wor in Kilwah en Charge states th member for Wick, was in Kilrush on Thursday last,

patrick the property of Lord Hawarden, and under the direction of Mr. Stewart, the land agent, dispossessed fourteen families. These poor people, some of them rather comfortable farmers, derived under a middleman, and many of them produced their receipts for the November rent. Still, amid the showers of snow and the piercing cold of that they were turned out, and actually driven off Aldersey, three of whom are in custody on a charge.

hands. The Unions of Mohill and Roscommon, and knocked senseless into a ditch. The prisoner which the use of these rails would effect, we were the property of them which touch their borders, have stated that during the fight one of the men came not forgetful that, after all, its principal control to the principal contro

-The prisoner was then indicted for the wilful murder of Samuel Gregory, but Mr. Greaves declined to offer any evidence on this charge, and the prisoner was acquitted, and left the court with his friends.

Perjury.—Sarah Peters, a respectable-looking married woman, with an infant at her breast, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury.—Mr. Skinan action of debt for goods sold and delivered was tried, in which the husband of the prisoner was the plaintiff, and a person named Milward the defenin the Encumbered Commission Court. The total dant. On that occasion the prisoner, who had been

> Joseph Dutton, was entitled to a large sum of money under the will of the late Daniel Erle, of death of the testator, the partial state of the space of the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months, and upon you, Henry Senior, that you imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar months and that you both be kept to hard labour during the periods of your respective imprisonments.—On the periods of your respective imp promissory note was alleged to have been given about fifteen years ago, but the prisoner was informed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless, as helf on bear about the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless, as helf on bear about the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless, as helf on bear about the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless, as helf on bear about the formed about the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless, as helf on bear about the formed about the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless, as helf on bear about the formed about the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless, as helf on bear about the formed about the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless, as helf on bear about the formed about the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless, as helf on bear about the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless, as helf on bear about the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that it was worthless as the formed by Mr. Purcell that the f

there of with a signature of the control by the control of the con came so distinct that the keepers were satisfied poachers were in the plantation. When the keepers got near the spot where the poachers were, the latter made off towards Chaster and the keepers coast guard and police. faced the keepers within a very few yards, some of ton rail, four waggons, each loaded with one waggons.

all bonne 2 lesconds ; 16 miles, 2 beaurs 13 giantest 43 seconds and 15 miles, 2 beaurs 13 miles, 2 description of the state of the present 15 conditions and the prisoner. Not 600 miles, 2 beauts 2 2 bea

THE DISS BANK ROBBERY.—The prisoners R and Senior, who had confessed themselves guilt of the Diss Bank robbery, were brought up being the Lord Chief Baron to receive judgment.—Fr Lordship, in addressing the prisoners, saidfield John Rix and Henry Senior, you stand to field John Rix and Henry Senior, you stand on victed upon admissions made by yourselves on you trial, that you were guilty of the offence charge upon you. You were, however, at the very momen of your confession, or the admission on your par strongly recommended to mercy by the prosecute who professed to have no ill will towards eithers you, but professed to have been—up to a certain priod—faithfully served by both of you, and find whom, as well as from the counsel, I collect that you had before, and up to that time, enjoyed a good reputation. You appear to have moved in a society the tation. You appear to have moved in a society

Forcery.—Thomas Walker, aged 44, was indicted for having forged, at Frodsham, in this justified in passing upon you, John Blofield Ring the payment of £90, the sentence of imprisonment for eighteen calender that you have the payment of £90.

up, and the jury consulted in the box for about half an hour, when the foreman announced that they were not likely to agree for some time. They were accordingly locked up, and, it being seven o'clock, the court discussed of the likely are the court of the court adjourned until half-past nine, when his lordship returned, and the jury having returned verdict of "Guilty," Charles Flegg was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and all the rest to twelve months, the last week to be solitary. In addressing the prisoners, his lordship censured the conduct of the keepers towards Charles Flegg as wholly unjustifiable, and very

WHEELER V. THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.-This case occupied the court nearly four days. The action was brought to try the right to certain waste lands, and whether they belonged to the plaintiff, claiming as lord of the manor of Churt, or to the defendant, who is lord of the manor of Farnham. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides, but it appeared to be pretty clearly made out on the nart of the right wavened defendant that no

The following letter, from Captain Shipley, giff an account of the loss of his vessel, and the rapacity of the wreckers on the coast of Wexford:

Central Criminal Court.

The April session of the above court com-Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Sir G. Carroll, Finnis, Challis, Carden, &c. There are the names of 212 prisoners for trial on

the calendar. prisoner produced a cheque for £2 upon Messrs. some years, and was on very friendly terms with If he had asked him to lend him the mount, he should certainly have done so.—Mr. John Cox, cashier, at Messrs. Drummond's, deposed that the prisoner kept no account at their posed that the cheque in question was presented he wrote upon it to that effect.—By Mr-Parry: He knew that the prisoner kept no account with the bank, from having examined the books. The books were not here, Mr. Parry submitted that the books themselves ought to have been produced. - Mr. Ballantine contended that there was quite sufficient prima facie evidence to go to the jury. If the books had been produced they would only prove a non-existing fact, which was quite asc learly established by the evidence of the witness.—The Recorder said the case must go to the jury.—Mr. Parry accordingly addressed them for the defence. He said he was sure they would not blame him for endeavouring to rescue the unfortunate gentleman at the bar, who had been truly described by his learned friend as a clergyman of the Church of England, from the degrading position in which he stood at the present moment. The learned counsel then remarked upon the circumstances of the case, and the fact, that the prosecutor would have lent the prisoner the money if he had asked him, without the cheque being at all resorted to; and he earnestly called upon the jury, if they could find ground for reasonthey would give him the benefit of that doubt, and ton Court. The prisoner had been employed in a on behalf of the prisoner to show that the witnesses acquit him.-The Recorder having summed up, the wished to be informed of the reason why the charge perty; but it was admitted that a number of other racter.—The jury, without any hesitation, returned had not been brought forward before the present time?-Mr. Ballantine said the prosecutor was not desirous to prefer any charge. The prisoner was in custody upon some other matter, and Mr. Smith was summoned by the magistrate.—The prosecutor was recalled, and, in answer to a question put by the court, he said he did not see the prisoner from the period when the offence was committed till he was in custody; but he might have done so if he had pleased .- The jury, after a short further deliprisoner was then charged upon another indictment, with obtaining money by false pretences. In this case it appeared that the prisoner went to the Sablionere Hotel, in Leicester-square, accompanied by a lady, and having dined he tendered in payment a cheque, which was made payable at Messrs. Currie and Co.'s, and received £4 15s. 2d. change. It turned out that the cheque was altogether fictitious. _Mr. Parry took some ingenious objections to the indictment, founded upon the form of the cheque, but they were overruled by the court .- The jury returned a verdict of 'Guilty.'-The prisoner was then charged upon a third indictment, with an offence of the same character.-It appeared in this case that he had gone to Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly, and having run up a bill of £3 3s. 6d, he gave a cheque for £14 13s. 1d., and being known as a customer of the house, no suspicion was entertained, and the difference was handed over to him, the cheque, as

The Learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for one year. CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COM-PANT .- Henry Kelly, 30, builder, a respectable looking man, surrendered to take his trial on an indictment, charging him with having defrauded the South Eastern Railway Company of the sum of £7 10s .- Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Robinson appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Ballantine defended .-The facts of the case were these :- In the course of the past year the company in question received from an agent, named Giles, residing in Upper Kingstreet, Bloomsbury, fire copies of the Post-office Directory, and upon the period arriving for the payment, a letter was sent from the office of the South Eastern Railway to the agent Giles' address, bearing the superscription of the publishers of the Directory, Messrs. Kelly. The agent was not known by the name of Kelly, and the only person of that chapel. On Tuesday, the 19th of February, the name in the immediate district was the prisoner who carried on business as a builder in Gloucester- and the deceased had had a quarrel the same evestreet, near where the agent Giles, lived. The let ning. The deceased did not return home until ter, was in consequence, taken there, and received by the prisoner. It contained a request that an apdays after the letter was sent, the agent Giles calling, it was found that the money had been paid. Upon this Captain Graham, the treasurer of the company. was not for him had thrown it on his it but could not find it. The receipt was then shown to prisoner, and he said the writing was something like his father's. The affair was then placed in the hands of the police, and several were into the street, and saw her taken to a doctor's set to watch the prisoner's place of business and his shop near Petticoat-lane. There was a great deal movements, and they ultimately apprehended the of blood in the street that had flowed from her man Humphreys who had obtained the money, person. Witness accompanied a police sergeant Whilst Humphreys was in custody prisoner went to back to the prisoner's house, and found him sitting he would repay the amount. Humphreys then stated stabbed the deceased with to cut bread, and the that he had received the receipt from the prisoner, and had brought him back the cheque, which, being crossed, he had some difficulty in getting changed, part of the affair was the numerous voluntary state—
ments made by the prisoner, all tending to implicate—
decreased being brought there on the evening of the
one or other of which was necessary to completely
formerly. I think the hands are out of employ now To some of the witnesses he said he knew all about 19th February. Upon examining her he ascertained substantiate the charge. it, and who had it; and to Giles said, 'Of course I that she was bleeding from a wound on the right know all about it; it was never intended to defraud the company. I thought it belonged to my father, and I meant to have kept it from him for a time to tured wound, and such a one as might have been success upon technical points, there is little doubt have a spree with. - In the course of cross-examina. produced by the knife in the hands of the officer. tion Mr. Ballantine elicited from the witness Humphreys that he had not borne a good character, and and three inches deep. At first he did not consider had been in trouble, but otherwise failed to shake the testimony of the witnesses as to the facts.—Se-Veral persons of respectability were called, who gave Her death was occasioned by inflammation, caused

in the other cases, turning out to be of no value.-

The jury again found the prisoner 'Guilty.'-Mr.

Ballantine stated that there were no less than twelve

other charges of a similar character against him .-

Jeffreys, Robert Horlock, and William Horlock,

self-destruction. The defendant Callaghan, it ap. prisoned and kept to hard labour for one year. peared, was the ticket taker at the Cadogan pier, a statement which ultimately led to his apprehension upon the present charge, the effect of that statement being, that ever since 1848 this system of fraud upon the company had been carried on to a very great extent, and as the result the present charge was preferred against the defendants. The evidence against shown was, that he was in the service of one of the dressed the jury, and expressed an opinion that the

verdict of 'Not Guilty.' stealing a gold watch value £30, and a gold chain time when the forged order was presented, from the statement of the case by the counsel for Boyd and Co., to get him a bill head of that firm, the prosecution that the prosecutor is a lieutenant in saying that he wanted it to decide some wager, and deed, I was obliged to throw them up." the 11th Hussars, and in September last he was sta- it appeared that the forged order was written upon a I was referred to a person living in a court running tioned with a detachment of his regiment at Hamp- paper of this description.—Mr. Cockle endeavoured subordinate capacity to wait upon the officers, and, | might be mistaken as to his identity, and it also aptherefore, had an opportunity of taking the pro- peared that he had previously borne a good chapersons had the same facility to do so; and it likewise appeared that she had openly disposed of the imprecation, declared that he was not the person watch and chain, and gave her true name and ad- who presented the order to Messrs. Bull and Co .dress .- The Recorder having summed up, the jury Mr. Justice Erle told the prisoner that his conduct almost immediately returned a verdict of 'Not

Davis, aged 20, was indicted for stealing in the but for the good character he had received he hat the prosecutor, who is secretary to the Shrop- hard labourer for fifteen months. shire Union Railway Company, resided on the second floor of some chambers, No. 9, Great Georgestreet, Westminster, and the property was stolen from the apartments on the 6th of February. - The evidence being insufficient as to the prisoner's identity, the jury acquitted him. - The prisoner was again indicted for stealing a silver fork, the property of the same prosecutor. - The jury found the prisoner 'Guilty' on this charge. - The Common Ser- tem seems to be so far ripened, that in all probabigeant sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to lity there will be full employment for the justices

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT .- John Gregory 8, stationer, was indicted for embezzling the sum of £4 1s. the monies of John Thomas Smith and another, his masters.—The Jury acquitted the

UTTERRING A FORGED ACCEPTANCE.-George Lyon, 32, clerk, pleaded 'Guilty' on two indictchange, with intent to defraud William Miller Christie and others - Judgment was postponed.

THE ARGYLE ROOMS.—This case is postponed until the next sessions, in order to know the result of an indictment removed by certiorari to the

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND .- Alexander Lovey, 43, gunsmith, was indicted for the wilful murder of Charlotte Lovey, his wife, by stabbing her in the neck with a knife. The prisoner by the prosecution by the direction of the court. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Parry, through the humane intervention of the Sheriffs .- The learned counsel having briefly opened the case for the prosecution, the following evidence was adduced in support of the charge.—John Woolcot deposed that pened, in February last. The prisoner and the deceased lived at No. 4, Boars's Head-court, Whitedeceased went out in the early part of the day. He soner stabbed her she was sitting against the fireplace, in a chair. Witness followed the deceased sergeant took that away also. There had been a deceased the same morning, and he saw the latter sharpening the knife in question upon an earthenside of the neck, and was in a state of partial collapse, and very much exhausted. It was a punc- for a time the defendants may obtain a temporary The wound was about three quarters of an inch long,

proceeded to explain, that although these companies policeman, was on duty in Ludgate-street on the were entirely separate establishments, so far as the morning of the 12th of March, in plain clothes, business of carrying passengers was concerned, yet, when he saw the prisoner and another man named The April session of the above court count for the saving of expense, and with a view to premenced on Monday morning before the Lord for the saving of expense, and with a view to premenced on Recorder. Aldermen Sir G. Carroll, vent rivalry, which might be dangerous and income. vent rivalry, which might be dangerous and incon- of their character he watched them, and saw them venient to the public, they arranged that at the go to the shop of a tailor named Hayes, in Farringseveral piers or landing places joint servants should don-street, where they both handled a coat that was be employed to deliver and receive the tickets from outside and then walked off. They shortly after-CHARGES AGAINST A CLERGYMAN. — Richard the passengers. The fraud imputed to the defend-wards returned, and Cartwright boldly took down ants was, that by collusion with each other and the content of the Charges Against A Charges Against Against A Charges Against A Char Child Willis, an energy person of generalization and other persons, after a ticket had been issued at Lonin the coat and put it under the one he had on, Judge
other persons, after a ticket had been issued at Lonin the meantime covering him, and they were both
subment for misdemeanour. — Mr. Ballantine don-bridge, or any other station, the same ticket shout to decome with their times. perance, surrenucicu to misdemeanour. — Mr. Ballantine don-bridge, or any other station, the same ticket, about to decamp with their booty when May came indictment and Mr. Parry appeared for the de-after it was given up by the passenger of the and up and seized Continuity. indictment for misuemeanous.— and Danantine after it was given up by the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being prosecuted, and Mr. Parry appeared for the deprosecuted, and Mr. Parry appeared for the defendant.— Mr. Ballantine, in his address to the of the journey, was returned to the original station, raised the other prisoner was also secured. The fendant, the repreted very much to be compelled and re-issued—this system of frand, according to constable was then about the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being and re-issued—this system of frand, according to constable was then about the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright, and on an alarm being the passenger at the end up and seized Cartwright. fendant.—Mr. Daniel of the compelled and re-issued—this system of frand, according to constable was then about to proceed to the police jury, said he regretted very much to be compelled and re-issued—this system of frand, according to constable was then about to proceed to the police jury, seemte a person in the position of the prisoner the case for the prosecution, being carried on the police of the police of the police of the prisoner than the police of the to prosecute a person in the Church to prosecute a person in the property in the Church to prosecute a person in the Church to prosecute a person in the property in the Church to prosecute a person in the property in the collar. I had to cut them out entirely, and the property in the place. It and the people only gave me 2s. 6d. for a dozen.

This was literally all the property in the place. It appeared that the alleged fraud don-street, he stopped and said, that if the constable colouring business. He gets 1s. 6d. a week. This was not difficult to tell, by the full black eves, olive well. I began the property in the property in the place. It appeared that the alleged fraud don-street, he stopped and said, that if the constable colouring business. He gets 1s. 6d. a week. This was not difficult to tell, by the full black eves, olive well. I began the property in the property in the place. It appeared that the alleged fraud don-street, he stopped and said, that if the constable colouring business. who, he believed, was a straight the companies. It appeared that the alleged fraud don-street, he stopped and said, that if the constable of England, for an offence of this description, but the companies. It appeared that the alleged fraud don-street, he stopped and said, that if the constable was alraid that when they had was discovered in rather an accidental manner from would not let him as he was alraid that when they had of England, for an end of the was afraid that when they had at the same time he was afraid that when they had the circumstances of a gentleman named Olderd come moment he down the decircumstances of a gentleman named Olderd come moment he down to be described. at the same time in the case it would be impossible the circumstances of a gentleman, named Oldfield, heard the facts of the case it would be impossible the circumstances of a gentleman, named Oldfield, same moment he drew a clasp knife from his pocket, who was acquainted with one of the directors and inflicted several and infli heard the facts of the conclusion than that who was acquainted with one of the directors, and inflicted several severe and dangerous cuts upon the with which the prisoner was charged taking notice that the ticket which was his hand. The constable and dangerous cuts upon for them to come to any the prisoner was charged taking notice that the ticket which was his hand. The constable, notwithstanding the interest made out.—Mr. W. Smith denoted that given to him at the City pier appeared now invite he had received at the city pier appeared now invite he had received the offence with made out:—Mr. W. Smith deposed that given to him at the City pier appeared very juries he had received, still retained hold of the priwas clearly made out.—All. W. Smith acposed that I crumpled; and this exciting his suspicion, he rewas a wine merchant, carrying on business in
be was a wine merchant, carrying and was acquainted with the tained the ticket, and having communicated with the police station.—The jury found the prisoner 'Guilty'

| Crumpled; and this exciting his suspicion, he re| Soner, who was eventually secured and lodged in the they are, consequently, three profits to come out of his goods, instead of two, as is the usual custom.

| Anything pass me if I can get it. For the last year they are, consequently, three profits to come out of his goods, instead of two, as is the usual custom. I have made in any one week is 55. Leicester-square, on the 12th of February, 1849, the prisoner on the police station.—The jury found the prisoner of Guilty' company, inquiries were set on foot, and Jackson. of wounding the prosecutor, with intent to prevent the ticket taker at the city pier, was directed to at this lawful approbability. prisoner produced and Co., signed by himself, and asked brown the directors, and from the inquiries that were charged by another indictment, jointly with the made of him. further suspicion was created lookers other man lodge with it. Drummonu and be-accordingly gave him the made of him, further suspicion was created. Jackson, other man, Judge, with the larceny of stealing the him to cash it, and he-accordingly gave him the limit to cash it, and he-accordingly gave him the larceny of stealing the limit to cash it, and he-accordingly gave him the larceny of stealing the limit to cash it, and he-accordingly gave him the larceny of stealing the limit to cash it, and he-accordingly gave him the larceny of stealing the limit to cash it, and he-accordingly gave him the larceny of stealing him to cash it, and was presented, and it turned amount. The cheque was presented, and it turned amount at the present at the hard of him until six made after wounding of the counding of the counting the country of t amount included the prisoner kept no account at the bank. out that the prisoner kept no account at the bank. out that the prisoner kept no account at the bank. out that the prisoner for Had known the prisoner for wards, when his hold was found in the Thomas and and the jury found bath. out that the prisoner are the prisoner for By Mr. Parry: Had known the prisoner for wards, when his body was found in the Thames, and and the jury found both prisoners 'Guilty.'—Mr. Post-office Robbery.-W. Stephenson, 22, a

General.—The prisoner, by the advice of his council, pleaded 'Guilty.'-Sentence deferred.

a verdict of 'Guilty.'-The prisoner, with a dreadful was an aggravation of the offence he had committed. The evidence was quite conclusive, and not the ROBBERY IN A DWELLING-BOUSE. - Benjamin slightest doubt could be entertained of his guilt, and

> THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERY DISTRICTS.

Informations under the Truck Act were again brought before the county magistrates at Wolverhampton on Wednesday; the dissatisfaction consequent on the persistence in the "tommy" sysfor some time to come. To-day there were new

Thorneycroft, Esqs., and Dr. Dehane.

There are a great many other informations for truck against this firm, and others, and although abolished.

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND QUESTION. (Condensed from the Morning Chronicle.)

NEEDLEWOMEN OF THE METROPOLISwoman, I was informed by her landlord, was a hard-corner of the room upon another trunk, busily enworking, sober, and thrifty widow :-"I am a widow with four children. My eldest is

other warehouses who supply the linendrapers, and they come to about 1d. a cloak. It will take about the public in such general terms that it would be im-1b. of cotton to a dozen mantles, besides cotton-cord possible to recognise that she was the person alluded 42, was indicted for feloniously uttering a forged candles in a week, and that's 71d. I can make about £23, with intent to defraud Messrs. Bull and Co .- to 4s. 3d. Out of this there's 6d. for sewing mate-Jeffreys appeared to depend entirely upon the state. The prosecutors are warehousemen carrying on rials and 72d. for candles, so that at that work I can What I am engaged upon now is from a private lady. quantity of a peculiar description of cloth should It takes two 'hands' to make one of them in a day. lady of rank. Such persons generally, I think, give be sent by the bearer, which was done. The pri- It would take me myself two days to make one. I the least trouble for their work. I can't say how charge of conspiracy had not been made out; and soner it appeared was not taken into custody until have to sew eight yards of braid to every cloak, and long they take me each to make. Lutterly I've had under his lordship's direction the jury returned a the 28th of March, and he was then positively it takes me an hour to do two yards of it. At this no work at all, only that which I get from an instituone week with another. I sometimes have ladies' value £8, the property of Lester Garland, in the the prisoner had requested a person named mantles to do. For some in the same style as those me in any more than the children's-rather less; in-

tastefully arranged, and in one corner of the room stood a small easy chair with a clean brown holland case over it. On a side table were ranged large fragments of crystal and spar upon knitted mats or d'oycloth—indeed, all was as neat and tasty as a person of dwelling-house of William Layman Cowan, three should certainly have sentenced him to transportate to the usual run of untidy and tasteless dwellings beget more we have scarcely time to eat. I have brooches, valued at £3, his property.—It appeared tion. He then ordered the prisoner to be kept to longing to the operatives. I found her very ready to with my daughter's labour and my own, earned as answer all my questions. "I am a widow," she said, much as 10s.; but then such hard work injures th old. My husband was in considerable difficulty when with another, 3s. 6d. a week, if she were fully em he died. Since his death I have got my living by ployed. But there is a great difficulty in getting I make up curtains and carpets, and all sorts of cases, trade greatly. Ladics give their work to the Nasuch as those for covering the furniture in drawing. tional Schools, and thus needlewomen who have such as those for covering the furniture in drawingrooms. I also make up the bed furniture, and feather beds and mattresses as well. My present employer pays me for making up window curtains 2s. ciency of work—and many others I know consider per pair. I have nothing to find. Upon an average so with me. I think that is also the cause of the points to be raised and decided on, and the increased | do more of the plainer kind; but if the curtains are | ladies will tell you plainly, I can have the work amount of interest felt was evidenced in the large gimped, I shall do less. Taking one with the other, done cheaper at the school. Generally, the ladies attendance at the magistrates' room. It is quite I can safely say I can make a pair of curtains in two are much harder as to their terms than the tradestrue that the Truck Acts are explicit enough, but days. It is impossible for me to give an estimate as people; oh, yes, the tradespeople usually show more that they are not simple enough to answer all the to the cases, because furniture is of such various de- lenity towards the needlewomen than the ladies. I purposes required is equally clear, inasmuch as the scriptions. We generally charge such things by the was obliged to take the blankets off the bed, and truck-masters manage to evade the act, and to time they take us. It is the envelope that goes over sleep with only a sheet to cover us. I sold my bedescape the penalties, by the ingenuity of lawyers, the article of furniture, and protects the silk or satin stead for 3s. 6d. to a person, who came herself ments charging him with uttering a forged bill of ex- and the numerous loop-holes afforded for their that the chair, sofa, or ottoman may be covered with, and valued it. That very bedstead, not a month escape; nevertheless, there seems to be good that I call the case. These cases, or overalls are ge | ago, I gave Ss. 6d. for. It was what they call a grounds for the assurance that the system—fraudu-nerally of chintz or holland, and are made by females, cross-bedstead. Our bolster we were obliged to of stock, £524,531 10s. 6d.; add interest receivable lent and wrongful as it is—will before very long be and sewn together. The satin or damask cover of pledge. That was quite new; it cost 2s. 6d., and I on account of donatons and bequests, to be applied. put down. The magistrates on the bench to-day the furniture itself is nailed on, and made by male pledged it for a shilling. Our blankets, too, we were John Leigh, Esq. (stipendiary), J. Barker, W. Baldwin, W. Foster, C. B. Dimmack, and G. B. make about 1s. 6d. a day. I do my work always at blankets on the form of the furniture itself is nailed on, and made by male pledged it for a shilling. Our blankets, too, we to the purchase of stock, £1,945 5s. 11d.—Total, pledged it for a shilling. Our blankets, too, we to the purchase of stock, £1,945 5s. 11d.—Total, pledged it for a shilling. Our blankets, too, we have selected in the following stock of the purchase of stock, £1,945 5s. 11d.—Total, pledged it for a shilling. Our blankets, too, we have selected in the following stock of the purchase of stock, £1,945 5s. 11d.—Total, pledged it for a shilling. Our blankets, too, we have selected in the following stock of the purchase of stock, £1,945 5s. 11d.—Total, pledged it for a shilling. 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Our blankets, too, we have selected in the following stock of the purchase of stock, £1,945 5s. 11d.—Tota INFORMATION FOR ILLEGAL CHEQUES .- The Messrs. but the generality have it done at their shop. The also disposed of. Indeed, I will tell you, we are Creswell are large ironmasters at Tipton, in this wages given to the workwomen at the shop are from still without our clothing, both my daughter and mitted on the van of the Messageries Nationale, on county; they have, it seems on their premises a 9s. to 11s. per week, and the time of labour is twelve myself; and I have chewed camphor and drank Tommy shop, and, until a very recent period, their hours per day. I don't think any house gives less warm water to stay my hunger. My pains from plan has been, through the agency of one Mr. Silver, than 9s. to any one who understands the business, flatulence have been dreadful. We have often had coroner's inquisition was charge with the offence of their pay clerk, to issue cheques for sums under manufacture and 11s. I believe is the highest price to the work- no breakfast, and remained without food till night, called upon to halt by a number of persons placed manufacture when and 11s. I believe is the highest price to the work- no breakfast, and remained without food till night, called upon to halt by a number of persons placed women in the upholstery business. Forewomen who all of us; and at last I have made up my mind to in ambush on the branch road to St. Esprit. Five last, a workman named Hims, a puddler, sent his hold responsible situations of course get more—they pledge my flannel petticoat, and get 6d. on that armed men and three women rushed upon the cardaughter to the works for 15s. on account; the sum get 12s. a week. For the making of cases we who Once we were so badly off that I sent for a person riage, and ransacked it for the money, which no was paid to her by cheque upon the Dudley and work at home are paid by time and not by piece-work. to come and pledge my bed. She pledged it for doubt they were informed was part of its contents, West Bromwich Banking Company, this cheque The rate is 12d. per hour. Those who do the work half-a-crown. This person told a lady in the neigh- and eventually gained possession of several parcels, being, as was well understood, not for presentation at home are seldom more than half their time em- bourhood what I had done, and the lady came in forming a sum of 36,000f., with which they deat the bank, but at the Tommy shop of Messrs. ployed, and those who work in the shops are dis- the evening and brought me 5s., and with that the camped. As soon as the event was reported to the support of the charge.—John Woolcot deposed that Creswell. Instead of this, however, the wife of charged immediately a slack occurs. There is more bed was redeemed. What I want is a situation for authorities of Pierrelate, measures were immediately a slack occurs. There is more bed was redeemed. What I want is a situation for authorities of Pierrelate, measures were immediately a slack occurs. She can speak Spanish, and ately taken for the capture of the culprits, who, in knows the prisoner, who is a gunmaker, and was at from whom she received the amount in money, and other in London. It used not to be so; but of late she works well at her needle. I myself speak all probability, belonged to the locality. The Genwork for him on the day when this occurrence hap- 2s. 6d. as a bonus. In consequence of this circum- years it has fluctuated extremely from the competition Spanish and French. You won't put that in the darmerie prosecuted the search with so much zeal stance, an information was laid by the Tipton Anti- in the trade. The linendrapers have taken to supply newspaper, will you?' she asked me. I told her Truck Association, for an infringement of the furniture ready made. There are many large houses I would insert nothing that she wished to keep clause in the act which provides that cheques issued who do a great trade in this way, and they sell at secret. She said, "I am afraid they will guess it for less amount than 20s. are illegal. The informaprices that the others cannot compete with. I think is I. I would rather starve than it should be fail falling into their hands before long. Thanks to the slacks are in consequence of the times and the known who I am. I do not wish to be made a garde champêtre, who saw two of the women facts above set forth were fully proved. On the general want of money. You see persons can do public spectacle of. I am not ashamed to be poor, part of the defendant it was contended by Mr. Bol- without furniture when they run short, whereas they understand-for I am so through no fault of my about dusk, and the prisoner then asked her where ton, solicitor, Wolverhampton, that the cheque isshe had been, and she replied that she had been at sued did not partake of the character of a promislast year have been so triffing that I have been my poverty known." I told her I would do as she covered.—Constitutionnel. by the prisoner. It contained a request that an appropriate the said if she had sory note, or bill of exchange, and that conseplication might be made for payment of the sum in his mother's. The prisoner then said if she had sory note, or bill of exchange, and that conseplication might be made for payment of the sum in his mother's. The prisoner then said if she had sory note, or bill of exchange, and that conseplication might be made for payment of the sum in his mother's. been there, they would have a comfortable tea quently it was not negotiable and transferrable as have gone back dreadfully. I have been obliged to rather than to aggravate her distress. After a question, and on the following day a man named Humphreys came to the offices of the company, and presented a blank receipt signed Colin Kelly, which he filled up and received a cross cheque on the com
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he fill pany for the amount. On 22nd of December, three prisoner took a stone bottle and went out as she cheque had been paid by their authority, or with should have done. It was a little bit of help to me; was an officer in the English army, too. I have a desired, and he came back with the wine and some their consent, and upon these technical grounds it but, at the same time, it doesn't free me from my brother in-law a clergyman. It's not in his power meat also—a sweetbread. Deceased took the stone was sought to get rid of the information. Silvers, difficulties. Still it came like a Providence to me. to assist me. My husband was an officer in the bottle, and poured some of the wine into a tea-cup, the pay clerk, on being called, swore that he had I got about 35s. for what I did there. I was at army as well, but he was in the foreign service, and drank it, and while the prisoner was engaged not issued cheques for a less amount than 20s. work all Sunday. I was between a fortnight and He has been dead five years. He left me penulsent to the counting house of the prisoner a clerk named Ludlaw, who saw the prisoner, and asked him if he had received a letter on the day in question, and he had been up to the court to then, and he had received a letter on the day in question, and he denied that he had. The carrier who had with an oath. You want to swear my life of the same He also admitted that the profit to here some assistance this pentited and drank it, and while the prisoner was engaged upon it. But I was not paid the within the last nine months, with the exception of the weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid the within the last nine months, with the exception of the weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid the within the last nine months, with the exception of the weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid the within the last nine months, with the exception of the weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid the within the last nine months, with the exception of the weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid the with the last nine months, with the exception of the weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid there weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid the within the last nine months, with three children. My so is in the weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid the within the last nine months, with the acceptance of the weeks engaged upon it. But I was not paid to within the last nine months, with the last nine months, with the last nine months, with the last nine month delivered the letter then came in, and the prisoner replied, with an oath, You want to swear my life of the same. He also admitted that the profit to not wish to be known. I got about 35s. in three to have some assistance this year. They only pay admitted that he had received it, but that finding it away, and immediately stuck the knife in her, the Messrs. Creswell on all goods bought at their weeks, and for that I had to work from eight in the them now once a year, according to the last letter close to her breast and shoulder. He stabbed her Tommy shop by means of the tickets issued from morning till ten at night, and one entire Sunday. I had from him. I do feel it very hard that Iwas not for him had thrown it on his once. The deceased cried out 'He has stabbed their office was seven and a half per cent. Such The female hands employed in the business are ged their office was seven and a half per cent. Such The female hands employed in the business are ged whose father and grandfather have served the transport of the means taken by these ironmasters for the nerally middle-aged people; there are not many country—should be left to suffer as I do. Thank infraction of the law. In answer to this, it was young people employed in it. A great many are God, I'm not in debt-that is a great consolation to proposed by the prosecutor's attorney to show that widows, but the majority are old maids. I do be- me. I don't owe any person a penny." cheques had been issued by Silvers on behalf of the lieve there are more old maids employed in the up-Messrs. Creswell for a less amount than 20s. within holstery business than in any other. They are gene- others situated like herself-to let me see the dueven the last three months; the magistrates, how- rally sober steady people; in fact, they wouldn't suit plicates of the different articles that her poverty even the last three months; the magnetates, however, separationg the points raised in the if they were not. The principal part is upon very had compelled her to make a meal upon. They information, gave their judgment upon one expensive materials—silk, satin, and velvets—that told so awful a tale of want that I begged permisfact, reserving the other for consideration. It requires great care and nicety. The principal part is upon very had compelled her to make a meal upon. They is the other for consideration. It requires great care and nicety. The principal part is upon very had compelled her to make a meal upon. They is the other for consideration. It requires great care and nicety. The principal part is upon very had compelled her to make a meal upon. They is the other for consideration.

> one-third of their time throughout the year, there's investigated and corroborated. She seems a lady such very great fluctuation in the business.' I had seen all classes of needlewomen but one. I

nour.—Mr. Bodkin, in opening the case, said that the minutes, returned their verdict, finding the prisoner inspendence of the prisoner they had conspired together to defraud their employers of money to a considerable amount. The prosecution was instituted by the directors of the prosecution was instituted by the directors of the two river steam-boat companies, known as the City Steam-boat companies, known as the City Steam-boat company, and the London, Newtonians, etc., and Yauxhall Company, and the defendants was of the first time on Menday in the Court of Exchange they had once been greater, and her transition from the general pare, and not first time on Menday in the Court of Exchange they had once been situated. The minutes, returned their verdict, finding the prisoner in the grate, and the thin face and motions for judgment, and little account there are four matters in the peremptory paper, 8 dealth and a little account there are four matters in the presentions past had been unused to labour for their living, and there was cuffic the rear there are larged rules in the remained to the defendants was, that deem day herself was the type of the distressed gentle-in Moreover, it was polain, from the general spare, 16 manute specific the prisoner to stand down, and said he would telt by the regularity of her feather are there are hor or in the grate, and there was affect there are four matters in the peremptory paper, 8 dealth here are four matters in the peremptory paper, 8 derived there are four matters in the presentions of the defendants was, that there are there case, said that the minutes, returned the thin face and motions for judgment, and the time family from the general spare for its acquisitions considered the prisoner to stand down, and said he would be there are three enlarged rules in the result was only in the court of the distressed gentle-in Moreover, it was carefully labeled and unumered, and a little account there are four matters in the presentions of the defendants was, that there are there

woman's nature. The room in which the family extreme wealth to extreme poverty had been more ture and comfort than any I had yet visited, was at before. least untainted by the atmosphere of poverty. I was no longer sickened with that overpowering smell that any plain work I can get. I make chemises, chile always hange about the dwellings of the very poor. dren's drawers, nightenps, shirts, petticoat bodies, WOMEN WORKING AT THE UPHOLSTERY The home of the distressed gentlewoman consisted &c. I am a good needlewoman, and nothing comes BUSINESS—DISTRESSED GENTLEWOMEN. Inc nome of the distressed gentlemonian consisted dec. I am a good needlewoman, and nothing comes The cloak, skirt, and ladies' night-cap maker is and only two chairs in the place. At the foot of plain; and if there's much stitching, 1s. 6d. For the chairs are an old travelling trink, on which laws of the chairs are an old travelling trink.

have been a widow. But it is shocking payment.

sworn to as being the person who presented the work I can earn upon an average 7d. a day, or, de- tion for distressed needlewomen. They were chil-ROBBERY.—Jane Griffin, 19, was indicted for order. It was also proved that about the constant of the formula of the constant o dozen white cravats for a shop; they are the wide corded muslin cut across, and the very largest. I dwelling-house of our lady the Queen—It appeared Hatton, who was in the service of Messrs. I am now making I got 2s. 6d. But they didn't bring have 6d. a dozen for hemming them, and had to find the cotton of course. I have often said I would never do any more of them-I thought they would never have been done, there was so much work in out of Holborn, who was willing to give me the inthem. Myself and daughter hemmed the dozen in a formation I desired respecting the prices paid to the day. It was a day's very hard work. It was really female hands engaged in the upholstery business. such very hard work that I cried over it, I was so ill. Her room was neatly furnished and gave evidence of and we were wanting food so badly. That is all that her calling. Before the windows were chintz curtains myself and daughter have done for this last month. During that time the two of us (my daughter is eighteen) have earned 6d., and 7s., and 2s., making in all 9s. 6d. for four weeks, or 2s. 42d. per week, to keep three of us. I have not been constantly emleys, and over the carpet was a clean grey crumb played all the month; I should say I have been half the time occupied. The nine and sixpence may be limited means and following such an employment fairly considered as the earnings of the two of us, could possibly make it. The person herself was as supposing we had been fully occupied for a far above the ordinary character of workwomen, both fortnight. My daughter and I have earned at plain in manner and appearance, as her home was superior needlework a good deal more than that. But to CIRCULATION OF THE "I have been so for five years. My husband was an | health. I should say an industrious quick hand upholsterer. I was left with one child twelve years might carn at plain needlework, taking one thing working with my needle at the upholstery business. work—oh, yes, very great. The schools injure the

home. There are some shops send their work out, sleep upon the floor. Our inside clothing we have

She was afterwards kind enough-for the sake of

Geo. III., and have since been modified or altered we used to have \$\pm\$1 for the very same thing. The snaw, 1s.; buster, deal of quarreling between the prisoner and the however, mainly relied upon, and upon which the deceased the same morning, and he saw the latter information was laid, was that of 48th Geo. III. tome are 11s. Window curtains (plain) used to be petticoat. 1s.; petticoat and piece of flannel 9d. Having regard to it, the magistrates said that the 5s. per pair, now we have 2s. And the price paid wedding-ring, 2s. 6d. The lady also took me into but did so upon allowing five per cent. discount. Sharpening the knife in question upon an earthen—Having regard to it, the magistrates and that the both were unanimously of opinion that cheques for making up the other articles has decreased in very the garden to show me the window by which the nearly the same proportion. I don't know the cause thieves had sought to enter the house at midnight. There being corroborative proof of Humphrey's slatement, he was admitted evidence, and prisoner, after some remands, was sent for this appearance. The most remarkable taken for his appearance taken for his appearance. The most remarkable taken for his appearance taken for his appearance to the most remarkable to the mos It is but right, for the poor gentlewoman's sake, that I should add that her statement has been fully

in every way worthy of our deepest commiseration. As I had an introduction to another needlewoman. had listened to the sufferings of the widow, the a maiden lady, who had been reduced from a posimarried woman, and the young unmarried girl, who tion of great affluence and comfort to one of absothat in the long run they will be beaten. It is strove to obtain an honest living by their needle. lute want, I thought it would be better to see her, satisfactory to announce that at the Shrubbery, and one or two large works, the truck system has been the trials and fall of those who had been reduced to the distress of a class of persons who perhaps suffer that the distress of a class of persons who perhaps suffer the trials and fall of those who had been reduced to the distress of a class of persons who perhaps suffer that the strong literal beggary and occasional prostitution by the not only more privations, but feel more acutely the low price given for their labour. Still it struck me pain of them, than any who depend upon their The Ensuing Easter Term.—On Monday next, that there was one other class of needlewoman whose needle for their daily bread. At first sight the disthe commencement of the Easter Term, the several misery and privations must be more acute than all. tress of the second gentlewoman was not so apparations are the commencement of the Easter Term, the several misery and privations must be more acute than all. the prisoner an excellent character.—The Common | by the wound. Upon a post mortem examination, law and equity courts will resume their sittings. It was the distressed gentlewomen — persons who, law and equity courts will resume their sittings. It was the distressed gentlewomen — persons who, he found that the gullet had been completely trans- the found that the gullet had been completely trans- the deliberation persons and luxury, must have believed, from the neatness of the room in the deliberation persons and luxury, must have believed, from the neatness of the room in the deliberation persons and luxury, must have believed, from the neatness of the room in the deliberation persons and luxury and the state of the first—indeed, you would hardly be a second gentlewomen — persons who, he found that the gullet had been completely trans- the fixed, and the knife had passed through to the second gentlewomen — persons who, he found that the gullet had been completely trans- the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through to the fixed and the knife had passed through the fixed had passed through the fixed Sergeant having summed up, the jury, after a short deliberation, retired, and, having been absent for some time, returned, bringing in a verdict of was tits pulsation was visible.—Several witnesses and a statement made by the design of special cases and demurrers 1 for judgment lefters. Rebert Holland. ceased was read, which confirmed the evidence and 50 for argument. In the new trial paper there are lifer grown.—The jury, after deliberating for five minutes, returned their verdict, finding the prisoner of the grown have a state of the confirmed the evidence and 50 for argument. In the Common Pleas there are three enlarged rules in the remainder to one of this class who was taking noor that was rolled up and covered over with a large of the room, the handful of fire, care of a large empty house at the west end of the cloth in one corner of the room, the handful of fire, and 50 for argument. In the Common Pleas there are three enlarged rules in the remainer to one of this class who was taking noor that was rolled up and covered over with a large of the room, the handful of fire, care of a large empty house at the west end of the cloth in one corner of the room, the handful of fire, and 50 for argument. In the Common Pleas there are three enlarged rules in the remainer to one of this class who was taking noor that was rolled up and covered over with a large of the room, the handful of fire, cloth in one corner of the room, the handful of fire, and 50 for argument. In the Common Pleas there are three enlarged rules in the remainer to one of this class who was taking noor that was rolled up and covered over with a large of the same remainer to the room, the handful of fire, cloth in one corner of the room, the handful of fire, and 50 for argument. In the new trial paper there care of a large empty house at the west end of the cloth in one corner of the room, the handful of fire, and 50 for argument. In the new trial paper there care of a large empty house at the west end of the cloth in one corner of the room, the handful of fire, and 50 for argument. In the common such that was rolled up and covered over with a large of the room, the handful of fire, and 50 for argument. In the common such that was rolled up and covered over with a large of the room, the handful of fire, and 50 for argument. In the common such t

lived, though more destitute of every article of furni- sudden, than the lady I had visited but a day or two "I live entirely by my needle," she said. "I do

another class of "hands" dependent on their needle the lady was an old travelling trunk, on which lay a children's drawers I have about 6d. or 8d. per pair; for their living. The following may be taken as a few of the nightcaps that she and her daughters were fair average statement as to the usual earnings of persons engaged in this branch of business. The ming by the window, and the other seated in a persons engaged in this branch of business. The ming by the window, and the other seated in a petiticoat body. If they're trimmed, I get 1s. 6d, for them. For hemming pocket handkergaged in the same manner. Before the fender was a chiefs I get 1d. a side, and 1d. a side for towels. piece of old carpeting about the size of a napkin. On I got about a twelvementh back some habit-shirts; fendant.—Mr. believed very much to be compelled and re-issued—this system of frand, according to constable was then about to proceed to the police fourteen—is a boy—and the youngest is a girl, four the mantel-piece were a few balls of cotton, a small they were full trimmed down the front, and lace to prosecute a person in the position of the Church very great extent, and occasioning serious loss to proceed to the police fourteen—is a boy—and the youngest is a girl, four the mantel-piece were a few balls of cotton, a small they were full trimmed down the front, and lace to prosecute a person in the position of the Church very great extent, and occasioning serious loss to but just as they got to the Snow-hill end of Farring—a news-boy. My second boy is out at the print. This was literally all the property in the place. It colouring business. He gets Is, 6d. a week. This was not difficult to tell, by the full black eyes, clive Well, I began them about ten one day, and I had to complexions, and sharp Murillo-like features of the sit up to till two in the morning, and then I couldn't money coming in but what I get by my own needle. daughters, that their father, at least, had been of finish them till four the next day—there was so I am a cloakmaker—that is, I make up mantles for a Spanish extraction. The mother herself, too, had much work in them. I have now been five or six warehouse in the city. My employer pays somewhat somewhat of a foreign look, thought this I afterwards years engaged in needle-work, doing it wherever less than the other houses do, because he supplies discovered arose from long residence with her hus- I could obtain it. Yes, I'm very anxious; I never let anything pass me if I can get it. For the last year was clearly wine merchant, carrying on business in the was acquainted with the business and was acquainted with the leaves and having communicated with the leaves and was acquainted with the leaves and was acquainted with the leaves and leave bis lawful apprehension.—Cartwright was then make. I have had more—indeed, I have had as distressed lady, I could not help feeling that my mis- begged for work—entreated of the shops—but they much as 5s. for some, but then they take me much sion seemed like an impertinence, and to betray a said they hadn't it. Taking one week with longer to make, so that my earnings is no more at the desire to pry into the miseries of the poor that was another, I may have made through the whole year high price work than it is at the low. Those mantles wholly foreign to my intention. I could see by the from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a week; but not more, I am at 81d. are for children, and very common ones. The proud expression of the gentlewoman's features, that certain. I know I have not made enough to pay work is so flimsy that they pay equally as well as the she felt the privacy of her poverty had been violated my rent. I have been living, till the last few best. I should say, with a little assistance, I could by my presence, and I was some little while ender- months, on a little money I made from keeping a from the circumstance of stones being found in his pockets, there was no doubt that he had committed pockets are not provided by the pockets and the pockets are not provided by the pocke to sit for long hours at it. Take one day with ano- the distress of individuals, which I was well aware to them. The charity schools do a great deal of ther, I sit, upon an average, at my work from nine was made doubly bitter from the fear of its becoming injury to us. They get almost all the work to do, chelsea, and it would seem that suspicion being atchelsea, and it would seem that suspicion being atcontaining money. the property of the Post-master laboration of the post-master labo labour. Out of the 8d. I find all the sewing materials; ever she might communicate to me would be given to Calcutta, but I was born in England. I was brought up in every comfort and luxury. My OBTAINING GOODS BY FRAUD. — Richard Price, and hooks-and-eyes. I generally use about 1½lb. of to. Upon this assurance she told me as follows:

12. was indicted for feloniously uttering a forged candles in a week, and that's 7½d. I can make about 'I work at needlework generally—I profess to do India. He died the week before the bank brokes. order for the delivery of a quantity of cloth, value six of the 82d. mantles every week, and they'll come that, indeed that is what I have done ever since I and we heard of it for the first time when he was lying dead in the house. Will this be published? What! in the papers? Well, if there will be no ment made by Callaghan, without any corroboration; business in St. Martin's-lane, and it appeared that and with regard to William Horlock, all that was on the 15th September last an order was presented should not like any name to appear. My father at their house purporting to come from another for those I am about now ls. 3d. each. The expenses say exactly how long it will take me. Persons call was an Englishwoman, and living at the time of my shown was, that he was in the service of one of the at their house purporting firm, Messrs. Boyd and Co., with whom they were are much about the same. I get 1s. 2d. clear out of to look at the house, and I have interruptions. They father's death. My father died in England. We each one I make. They are children's cloth mantles. are plain night caps that I am making, and are for a lost every sixpence we had in the world by the failure of the bank. After that, I went alone into the country, and opened a day school. For four years I kept on very well with it, until my health forsook me, and I was compelled to leave, unless, as the doctor told me, I wished to be buried in the town. My mother is still living. She resides with my brother abroad. He is an artist; but then he gets very little for his painting, and is wholly unable to assist me. I have often been four or five days together with a piece of dry bread and a little water to drink."

(To be Continued.)

MEDALS OF JAMES MORISON. THE HYGEIST. AND GREAT MEDICAL REFORMER. May be had of all the Agents for the sale of Morison's Pills. PRICE ONE SHILLING RACH.

In Bronze, 10s. 6d.; in Silver, 2l.; in Gold, 18l. JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist proclaimed— 1stly.—That the vital prin-THE IMMORTAL HARVEY

PROCLAIMED THE

BLOOD.

ciple is in the blood.
2ndly,—That all diseases arise from impurity of the 3rdly. - That such impurity can only be eradi-cated by a purgative such as

tish College of Health, New-road, London.

4thly. — That the deadly poisons used as medicines by the doctors are totally unnecessary in the cure of

THE NATIONAL DEBT. - The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the act 10th George IV. c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof for the year ending the 5th day of January, 1850, amounted to the sum of £2,098,126 2s. 1d. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of £524,531 10s. 6d. (being onefourth part of the said surplus of £2,098,1262s. 1d.) will be applied under the provisions of the said act, between the 7th day of April, 1850, and the 5th day of July, 1850, viz. :—To be applied to the purchase on account of donations and bequests, to be applied HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN FRANCE. - In the night of

the 3rd instant a most audacious robbery was comthe road from Lyons to Avignon. The van contained specie to the amount of 100,000f. It had scarcely passed Pierrelate when the postilion was that in a short time six of the robbers were arrested, three men and three women, and they were on the track of the other two men, who cannot digging in their garden, and was struck with the notion of searching in the newly-turned up earth, STRIKES.—The strike among the woollen weavers

at Langholm is now gradually giving way, the standing out hopelessly for some time for an advance of wages, have turned in again at the old rate. "Never" says a Protectionist contemporary, "never was a strike for wages so ill-timed and unship-building is unprofitable and uncalled for because the present wages are greater-taking into account the unprecedentedly low price of provisions

than for many years past." The ship carpenters
of Workington have turned out for an advance of

upon their supporters to send delegates to the approaching second triennial conference of the Antistate-church Association. This association originated at a conference of upwards of 700 delegates from all parts of the country in 1844, and that its constitution provides for similar assembly every three years, at which its plans of action are subjected to a general revision, with a view to suit them to the varying circumstances of the times. The Anti-state-church Association disavows al Whilst Humphreys was in custody prisoner went to Captain Graham, and said that the police were doing him an incalculable amount of injury, and that some remain any longer under their espionage he would repay the amount. Humphreys then stated he would repay the amount. Humphreys then stated he would repay the amount. Humphreys was in custody prisoner went to Captain Graham, and said that the police were doing him out to the sergeant, and he witness pointed him out to the substitutions truck it is the work people have decreased materially within to the work people h

> REGIMENTAL FRACAS .- It appears that the appointment of an old captain, who lately joined from half-pay a regiment stationed at Portsmouth, has given much umbrage to the junior officers of the corps. They have, in consequence, been in the habit of annoying him in every possible way and occasion. A few days ago the regiment gave a dinner, and some of the juveniles, being elevated with wine, took it into their heads to break open the door of the captain's room, who, on appearing to inquire what they wanted, was saluted with the contents of a tub of water in his face, and otherwise insulted. Two of the ringleaders were placed in arrest, and the whole affair fully investigated. The captain, however, not wishing to press the matter further, the officers were released from arrest with a severe reprimand .- United Service Gazette.

> THE SWORD OF CHARLES I. - Mr. Planche inquires (No. 12, p. 183), "When did the real sword of Charles the First's time, which, but a few years back, hung at the side of that Monarch's equestrian figure at Charing-cross, disappear? It dis-

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, APRIL 8. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—This house re-as

sembled after the Easter recess. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SALARIES. - Mr. DISRAELI said that, with reference to the notice of motion given by the noble lord, the first minister of the crown, for the 12th inst., for a committee to inquire into public salaries, it was his intention to move the following resolution, by way of amendment:-"That this house is in possession of all the informa tion requisite to regulate these salaries; that a committee of inquiry, under such circumstances, would only delay such regulation; and that it is the duty of government, on their own responsibility, to introduce forthwith a measure necessary to effect every reduction in the national establishment consistent with the efficient discharge of the public service." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Horsman gave notice that, in the event of

NAVAL ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, - Capt. Boldero proposed a resolution, declaring that the accommodation provided in ships of war for the naval assistant-surgeons was insufficient and inadequate for officers of their rank and qualifications. The distinction now made in the treatment of the assistant-surgeons and of other officers on board her Majesty's was a place in the hold of a ship, where the sun never penetrated. Its inhabitants lived in an imwas not a propor position for a medical man to be placed in; in such a position he was liable to perpetual interruptions, which were an antidote to study. This broke his spirit, destroyed his self-respect and self-confidence, took away all stimulus to really working staff of the department. exertion, and led ardent spirits to leave the service on the first opportunity. Hon, members might call this a petty grievance. It might be called a petty grievance if a drop of water were to fall from the were to continue falling at intervals during the ten only "make believe." hours that Mr. Speaker sat in his chair, the consequences would be serious. (Laughter.) Properly performed by the Lords of the Admiralty. Shortly the facilitation of applying capital to land in Irequalified surgeons were prevented from offering after the prorogation of parliament in August last land. their services by the inconveniences and discoman anecdote, bearing on that point, which was told in the evening ne nonoured the block of the admiration and the light tain commanding a British vessel received a severe it appeared, that the lords embarked in the Light landowners of the country.

The surgeon recomming steamer, under salutes from the Impregnable After some remarks by Sir O. O'Brien, Mr. wound in one of his legs. The surgeon recom-mended that the limb should be amputated. The and the Dragon, and proceeded to the Queen, which as well as you can; I'll run for port, and risk all." known that the right hon, gentleman the first lord. The leg was not amputated; and he was told that was no sailor. He believed that these tours of in-

of assistant-surgeons. Now in the last two years and made most important inspections there, no Mr. Goulborn objected to the narrow limits of statement that there were no candidates must therefore fall to the ground. Since the increase of the
pay there had been no difficulty in obtaining candidates. His hon, and gallant friend was not justified in speaking disparagingly of the naval surgeons; they were, he believed, as a body, as well
qualified as those of the army. Within the last two
years an order had emanated from the Admiralty,
to the effect that in every ship above a six-rate, there
chould be a cabin of twice the size of other cabins. should be a cabin of twice the size of other cabins, for the accommodation of mates, assistant-surgeons, and second masters. He must say that he thought making this fuss, if one or two of their lordships o'clock. the presence of the surgeons tended greatly to keep | went down to make these inspections without giving the conduct of the young men correct. Many of notice, there would be a great saving in time and those with whom he had thus associated as a boy expense, and a smaller number of lords might perhad continued his firm friends, and it appeared to form the duties. On these grounds, if the hon, and him most desirable that the older should associate gallant colonel took the sense of the house as to the with the younger. He saw no reason for the pro- reduction of the lords' salaries, he should certainly posed alteration. He was certain that the general support him. feeling of the navy was not in favour of it. Not that

Mr. Hume said, there might be candidates enough for the office of assistant-surgeon, but the question was whether the navy was not entitled to have as able men as the army. No medical man who could obtain a situation in the army would ever go to the navy. Only those who failed elsewhere had recourse to the naval service, and therefore the navy was in an inferior position. The gal'ant admiral was mistaken in supposing that the alteration was not wished for by medical men. If medical officers were allowed to complain they would do so; but when they saw admirals snubbed by heads of office for making complaints they were naturally afraid to speak. (Laughter.) He would undertake to show the gallant admiral the signatures of three-fourths of the naval surgeons, who were anxious to be released from

what they felt to be a state of degradation. The motion having been on the question that the Speaker leave the chair, to go into Committee of Supply, the house divided on that question, when of S, the numbers being 48 to 40. On the resolution thus carried being put from the

chair, Admiral Bereier contended that the change pro posed in the treatment of assistant surgeons would be troublesome and distasteful to the very officers

whom it was intended to accommodate. Sir F. Baring stated, upon the authority of the "best informed parties," that great practical difficulties existed in the way of providing separate cabin accommodation for the junior medical officers in dockyard artificers, said that the practice of turning again on the point, but suggested that it would be a menced in a time of panic, but ought to be disconkind of stultification for hon, members to pass a re- tinued now we had come to our senses. solution, declaring that a degree of accommodation should be furnished which the construction of our

vessels of war rendered impracticable. Mr. Hune denied the impossibility of providing for the assistant-surgeons all the comfort that was now asked. If there were the will, the Admiralty could find a way to accomplish it. The resolution was then agreed to.

The motion that the Speaker should leave the chair was put for the second time. REPRISALS: AFFAIRS OF GREECE.-Mr. C. ANSTEY called the attention of the house to the illegality of reprisals upon the subjects of other countries when made by British officers on service, without the authority of the Privy Council. After detailing some

of the incidents, and referring to the correspondence that had signalised the recent proceedings of the English Fleet on the shores of Greece, the hon. member argued that the transactions involved the actual question of peace or war, which was placed by the British constitution solely in the authority of the Privy Council. The Greek blockade was au thorised merely by a despatch addressed to the admiral in the Mediterranean by the Foreign Secretary, who had thereby violated the constitution, and sanctioned acts that were illegal and piratical. Actions for damages would lie against Sir William Parker and his officers, on behalf of all the Greek merchants whose property had been seized during the blockading operations.

Lord PALMERSTON drew a distinction between the reprisals intended merely to detain foreign vessels or property as pledges, and those where the seizures were followed by confiscation. In the Greek affair the proceedings had stopped at the first-mentioned stage, and were, therefore, according to the opinions of the law officers of Crown just one step short of that degree which necessitated an order in Mr. Hume inquired what prospect existed of a

speedy and amicable settlement of the dispute air and light was expedient, on account of their between this country and Greece. Lord Palmerston hop d that affairs were progressing favourably towards that consummation.

which Baron Gros, on the part of France, had contributed the most friendly offices in facilitating. ORDNANCE ESTIMATES .- The house having gone into Committee of Supply,

Colonel Axsox gave a preliminary explanation of the nature of these estimates. The gross sum required for the service of this department in the present year would be £2,434,417, presenting a decrease of £198,194, as compared with the expenditure of 1849, while it was less by £557,726 than the outlay of 1848. From the years 1844 to 1848 an increased expenditure had been incurred, amounting to £990,000. For this increase the present government were not wholly responsible, but he considered that the necessities of the times had perfectly warranted the expanded outlay, while he claimed credit to the administration for the rapid diminution that had since been accomplished. The separate items which made up the aggregate of economy in the present estimates indicated, he submitted, a wise and saving spirit on the part of the government.

tokens of improvement were now perception, we lieved that the amount of expenditure was still much too large. Since 1828 the number of men typed for the artillery service had increased from the law stood, all farming, trading, and manufacturing stablishments remaining after years of peace and improved education, were nothing less than a "sáreasm on civilisation." There were nothing less stores and numerous batteries of cannon kept up at a creat expense. and wholly unnecessary. The

several votes of money for commissariat, barracks, storekeepers, &c., Mr. Hume interjecting a remonstrance upon the proposition of several of the items,

from Col. Anson. NAVY ESTIMATES.—The house having resumed, immediately afterwards went into committee on ther remissions.

the expenses of the Admiralty, Colonel Sibthorp moved a resolution for reducing the cost of that establishment, and especially for the Admiralty. The propriety of reducing the incomes of those officials the gallant member based upon the enormous diminution in the price of corn racterised the impost as abominable and un-and all other necessaries of life, consequent upon bearable, and attributed much of the simulation. our free trade policy. Instead of six "first lords," the motion of Mr. Disraeli being defeated, he would move, as an amendment, that "the inquiry extend to ecclesiastical as well as other salaries." (Hear, enough for a time of peace, and from the £4,500 of the mould strike off £1,500 per annum. enough for a time of peace, and from the £4,500 of income he would strike off £1,500 per annum, which would still leave a respectable salary. From the £2,000 per annum paid to the Secretary of the in the public expenditure. Admiralty he would deduct £500, and make a Lord R. Grosvennor res variety of other reductions from the surveyor, comptroller, and house allowances. On the whole, he proposed to reduce the annual cost of the establishment by £20,250 a year.

fleet were not only invidious and unjust, but sub-stracted from their efficiency, as affording them no ralty functionaries, pronouncing them to be fully proper opportunity for prosecuting their profes- worked and not overpaid. In 1821 there were seven sional studies. What was a cockpit? A cockpit lords and sixteen commissioners to do what was now done by the admiralty board, and the cost was £39,000 a year, while it was only £18,000 at prepure atmosphere, and in an artificial condition. sent. Very onerous duties were now performed by Who could study in the midst of middies? That the Admiralty, and the public service would suffer was not a propor position for a medical man to be materially if the efficient strength of that board were diminished.

Col. Sibthorp explained that he had no intention of interference with the subordinate clerks and Col. Fitzroy believed that the permanent officers

he thought some economy might be accomplished in tures on which money was borrowed by railway the costs of the First Lords, because so much of the companys, but the house having then been counted lamp above on Mr. Speaker's head; but if a drop work which they were supposed to perform was out, the motion dropped, and was now again brought

Mr. Arkwright said many necessary duties were the board were at Plymouth, and he found it stated that moment. (Laughter.)

Admiral Duxdas said the gallant member had ethers, of Sir Francis Baring, proceeded on an stated that there were no candidates for the office excursion to one of the seats of Lord Edgecumbe, Bill,

Lord John Russell explained that his proposed he supposed for a moment that the other officers of select committee was not designed to interfere with the navy were against the assistant-surgeons; but the appointments or salaries of the permanent offihe believed that the best surgeons which the navy cers of any public department. Such alteration had at present were those who had been brought up | must be left to the official heads of the departments who had already contrived very large reductions.

Colonel SIBTHORP persisted in his amendment, so far as it related to the reduction of two out of the

six Lords of the Admiralty. The committee divided-For the amendment ... Against it 110-77
The vote was then agreed to, as were severa subsequent items of charge, after some miscella

£609,973 being asked for on account of wages, Mr. Hume inquired how many ships of-war had been built, and then allowed to rot in dock without

even going to sea. Mr. S. HERBERT replied that the ships built had constituted a reserve, highly necessary as a precaution against war, and therefore useful, although

Mr. Hume said that 229 ships had been broken up which were better than those that had been built Since 1828, when our naval complements were full, Captain Boldero's point was carried by a majority £5,900,000 had been spent at home and abroad in building ships-of-war, while all the time there were vessels allowed to lie rotting in the dockyards that had never been at sea.

Sir F. Baring quoted returns showing that the ships broken up were invariably old and worn out. The Canopus and Implacible, two prize ships still

ships of war. He did not intend to divide the house good carpenters into bad soldiers had been com-

Col. Fitznov commended the dockyard artificers as having formed a very efficient brigade for military Mr. HUMB declared his intention of taking the sense of the House on the subject, and the commit-

be disallowed---... 15 66-51. Several votes were agreed to, when the CHAIR-MAN reported progress, and had leave to sit again. The Exchequer-bills (£9,200,000) Bill, went

through committee. The Brick Duties Bill as amended, was considered. The Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time,

pro formû, in order that certain alterations might be The Titles of Religious Congregations Bill went through committee.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for promoting public health in Ireland, and a bill to amend the laws relating to parochial assessments in Eng-

The house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock. TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- NATIONAL LAND COM-PANY.—Sir G. PECHELL presented a petition from eighty-nine members of this Company at Brighton, praying the house to assist Mr. O'Connor in obtaining a bill to legalise the Company, seeing that he so disinterestedly devoted his time and his money to the furtherance of its objects. REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX .- A large number

of petitions were presented in favour of a repeal of the window tax, which Viscount Duncan followed up by a motion on the subject, declaring that the abolition of taxes upon

acting prejudicially upon the health and moral condition of the people. The noble lord contended that, upon an Exchequer rich enough to afford a in certain cases and certain localities, the interremission of taxation, the window duties possessed claims at least equal to those of bricks or stamps. Beyond the inevitable weight of this duty, the scale according to which it was levied rendered it peculiarly and unjustly oppressive to certain classes of householders. Class interests, possessing influence over successive Chancellors of the Exchequer had this was never done. The bill provided for the admission of householders. secured unfair exemptions from this impost in favour of Ireland, the public offices, farm houses, large and the new respectively. The right of ap
M'Grath, Dixon, Side, Fairchild, Allnut, Nobbs, churches, manufactories, shops, and counting-houses. Notwithstanding the enormous number of houses now annually built, the amont received from strict these inferior tribunals to cases where a firmed. The sum of £1 17s. was handed in, as the the tax had diminished since 1842, showing the shifts to which the builders had resorted in order to avoid or reduce the window duty. The various at- law could not be eulogised; and lawyers in this Star of Saturday last, was presented to the Council, tempts to promote sanitary reform made during the country were becoming deeply sensible of its imprinted in the form of a circular, for distribution. last few years had been seriously impeded by the perfections.

operation of this tax. Sir De Lacy Evans seconded the motion, which this bill would entirely destroy a system which the partners, entering the factory suddenly, found was framed so as to carry the exemption from duty now worked well that he should not discharge his one of the men smoking a pipe. The man thrust it to houses not having more than twelve windows, duty if he did not openly state his objections to it; swiftly into his waistcoat pocket; and almost as Mr. Hume commented upon the proofs of extraand added many instances of the unwholesome style
leaving to the house the responsibility of passing it,
swiftly the self-possessed principal showed kim the
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swiftly the self-possessed principal showed kim the
and to meet the general outery that would be raised
which the man's clothes were saturated ignited,
thereby. Every argument urged in favour of the
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leaving to the house the responsibility of passing it.

Subsequently the self-possessed p

wished to see the amount of the artillery supplies increased rather than diminished.

The vote of 14,569 men for the ordnance services of the ensuing year was then passed, followed by been promised an abelition of the brick duty and a short, was full of objections and fraught with misseyers with the passed, followed by the promised an abelition of the brick duty and a short, was full of objections and fraught with misseyers with the passed, followed by the promised an abelition of the brick duty and a short, was full of objections and fraught with misseyers with the passed, followed by the promised an abelition of the brick duty and a short, was full of objections and fraught with misseyers with the passed, followed by the promised an abelition of the brick duty and a short, was full of objections and fraught with misseyers with the passed, followed by the promised an abelition of the brick duty and a short, was full of objections and fraught with misseyers. reduction on stamps. From the former measure chief.
some relief to industry might be expected; but the latter would neither do good to the country, nor tions to the bill which were antagonistical were, diminish the amount of revenue, and could not that it would destroy the superior courts and ruin and calling forth somewhat animated rejoinders therefore be alleged by the government, when seek- the inferior courts; but the former could be desing to exonerate themselves from the duty of fur- troyed only by the substitution of better tribunals,

these estimates, on which several votes of supply were passed without opposition.

On a vote of £137,100 being proposed to defray the control of the house the occasions when an absolute to of £137,100 being proposed to defray the control of the house the occasions when an absolute to of £137,100 being proposed to defray the control of the house the occasions when an absolute to of the house the occasions when an absolute to of the house the occasions when an absolute to occasions when an absolute the control of the house the coc Capt. Pechell enlarged upon the injurious chapromise of its repeal had been held out by the Chan-port of the bill; and cellors of the Exchequer of the day.

Sir B. Hall rebuked the impatience which the

of a subject so important to the country, and espe- committee. the late visitation of cholera to its deleterious influence.

Mr. Hume conincided in the opinion that the window tax was most noxious, and treated it as a fresh the hostility of its opponents. incentive to his often-urged propositions for economy

of their frequent professions and of the repeated recommendations of committees appointed by themselves in favour of the abolition or reduction of the those professions had involved them in a serious loss of character.

Viscount Duncan briefly replied, and the house divided-For the motion

Against it 80-3Loud cheers accompanied the announcement from the chair of this close run division. ENCUMPERED ESTATES BILL .- The SOLICITOR-GENE-RAL repeated his motion for leave to bring in a

a former occasion the right hon, member exof the Admiralty were not unduly remunerated, but a sort of land certificate analogous to the debenforward. He explained at considerable length the provisions of the bill, whose designs he stated to be

Col. Dunne, although he abstained from opposing forts to which they were exposed. He would state that the first lord examined a bakehouse, and that he introduction of the bill, disliked the favouritan an ancedote, bearing on that point, which was told in the evening he honoured the table of the admiral ism which it manifested towards speculative purchasers of estates at the expense of the existing

FRENCH, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. SADLEIR, and Mr. STAFcaptain said "No; bandage me up, keep me together they closely inspected. It was, he believed, well rord, and some explanations from the Sollicitor. General, leave was given to bring in the bill. The report of various votes passed in committee of this gentleman was walking about with two legs at spection were merely an excuse for very jovial supply for the ordnance and naval services was then On the second reading of the Charitable Trusts

there had been 178 applications, and at that doubt. On the 21st the Black Eagle arrived at the jurisdiction over the various charitable funds moment there was a list of 263, on half-pay twentythree, candidates eligible and in waiting thirty-nine, only eleven had been taken since March last. The statement that there were no candidates must there-tendent. On the 28th August he found them at reform the proceedings of the Court of Chancery,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10. HOUSE OF COMMONS,-County Courts Ex-TENSION BILL.—On the order for the second reading of this Bill,

Sir G. Grey admitted that there was a great deire throughout the country for an extension of the urisdiction of the County Courts, but warned the house to be cautious in entertaining this Bill. The existing limitation of that jurisdiction to £20 had been maturely considered, at various times, by different governments, and, although not final, its extension should not be hastily adopted, especially if accompanied by other alterations which would destroy the essential character of the original measure, as a means of recovering small debts, by approximating these courts to the superior courts of law, where the expenses had proved a bar to justice. This Bill proposed at once to extend the limit to £50, and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the County Courts in cases of tort; in fact, the house was called upon to assent to a principle which would abolish all restriction upon the jurisdiction of these Courts, and to increase the salaries of the Judges and other officers. Sir George pointed out various provisions of the Bill to which he objected, and, with a view of testing the opinion of the house, moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. J. Evans, in supporting the bill, said the question was, whether the house would comply with the almost unanimous desire of the country for an extension of these local jurisdictions. If no man of prudence would attempt to recover a con-

Mr. S. MARTIN said, the arguments urged in fayour of this bill were as valid for the indefinite extension of these local jurisdictions, and trial by ury might then be abolished altogether. He did retained on our navy list, had cost as much in repairs as would have defrayed the cost of building four new ships of corresponding rates.

not believe that the expense of the country was so great as io justify a departure from the old principle of having the law decided by the judge and the fact by a jury. He was far not believe that the expense of the courts of law in adjourned at a quarter past 1 o'clock. from maintaining that the adminstration of the law in the superior courts might not be amended; but

Mr. Christopher considered the admissions of Mr. Martin, of the evils and abuses existing in the superior courts, to be the best argument in favour of this bill, which went a great way to remedy those tee divided, on the question that the sum of abuses. The fact that the bill was called for by the almost unanimous voice of the country, was £10,400 for training the dockyard brigade should alone a sufficient reason for passing it. The question of salaries (on which he concurred with Sir G.

Grey) was a matter of detail. Mr. CLAY thought that at least the jurisdiction of these Courts should be co-extensive with the limit below which no sane man would venture into the superior courts; and if so extended, the bill might work so well as to be the precursor of larger legal reforms.

Mr. B. DENISON recommended the house to be exceedingly cautious as to the manner in which. by this and other bills, it dealt with the existing system of administration of the law. His objections to the bill were, that it would do away with many of the advantages of the local courts as now coustituted, and that a measure of such magnitude ought to be brought forward by the government on their own responsibility. Though not averse to a safe extension of the jurisdiction of these courts, he should vote with Sir G. Grey.

Mr. MITCHELL supported the bill, urging the dilatory and expensive nature of the forms of procedure in the superior courts.

Mr. Henley should vote against the bill, because it would most effectually destroy the existing County Courts, which were now working well, by overwhelming them with business. The condition of the superior courts furnished a good argument for their reform, but not for transferring their business to other tribunals. Mr. Cockburn gave his cordial support to the

bill. He agreed in the propriety of dealing cautiously with such a subject; but the extension of the jurisdiction of these Courts which worked so well to £50, was called for in all parts of the vention of a jury was a great advantage; but his experience of juries at assizes did not tend

than a "scream on civilisation." There were vast stores and numerous batteries of cannon kept up at a great expense, and wholly unnecessary. The confined department ought to be abolished, and the expedience of partillery service being reduced to one-tenth of its sixing cost, merged into a branch of the ordinary War-office duties.

Colonel Chatterion, as a military officer, eald he coloned and being the confined of the ordinary and betterion of the confined duties.

Colonel Chatterion, as a military officer, eald he coloned against the support it. As a question of finance, he could not to a support it. As a question of finance, he could not court to mayors of towns, enclosing a form of petition in favour of the hobility with especial reference to court to mayors of towns, enclosing a form of petition in favour of the hobility with especial reference to court to mayors of towns, enclosing a form of petition in favour of the hobility with especial reference to court of the hospital as substitute, which he doubted the willingness into expedience of a relative we ask how much longer are the remains on index to a hord he hospital as substitute, which he doubted the willingness into expedience of the hospital as substitute, which he doubted the willingness into even the hospital as substitute, which he doubted the willingness into even the hospital as substitute, which he doubted the willingness into even the hospital as substitute, which he doubted the hospital as substitute, which he doubted the hospital as court and had become somewhat the hospital as substitute, which he doubted the hospital as court and had there expedience to the hospital as court and had there expedience to the hospital as court and had there expedience to the hospital as court and had there expedience to the hospital as court and had there expedience to the hospital as court and had there expedience to the hospital as the hospital as court and had there expedience to the hospital as the court and had there expedience to the hospital as the cou

diminishing the number and salaries of the Lords of house had for some time shown under the discussion ple; its provisions were properly debatable in the member of the National Land Company, and should

had been made in it, which he hoped would disarm the Potters' Emigration Society? A number of per-

Colonel Sibthorp said that they would not disarm his hostility, as this was a bill for imposing a Lord R. Grosvennor reminded the government fresh tax, and he moved that it be committed that day six months.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the bill as unnecessary Mr. STANFORD objected to it as disrespectful to window tax. Their obstinate refusal now to fulfil the clergy, and suggested a provision for making each rector, vicar, or incumbent, an ex officio member of the committee.

thirds of the inhabitants of any locality should be

nosed the bill. bill providing more simple and ample securities to tended that the public should take the contents of and of which the following is an extract:—Q.—Is purchasers of encumbered estates in Ireland. On the libraries to read by their own fire-sides, or there are enrolled society in Staffordshire called the whether they were to be allowed to read only in Potters' Emigration Society? A.—Yes. Q.—What plained the object of his bill to be the enactment of the libraries? In the latter case the libraries are the objects of that Society? A.—(Mr. Tidd would be of very little use, as only a small number of the inhabitans could be accommodated, while a fund by subscriptions, &c., from its members, to at the same time such a system would be opposed to the domestic habits of the humbler classes, to which we owe so much of the benefits of our social

system. Lord John Manners complained that libraries and museums should be put on a better footing than churches, schools and hospitals. Mr. W. J. Fox thought that there were great advantages in the bill, one of which was the providing an enduring receptacle for the books, which, he be-

lieved, would be given in great numbers as soon as the possessors were sure that their gifts would be safe. After a short discussion, the house divided, when the numbers were .-

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL,-The house having resolved itself into committee, Lord J. RUSSELL, with reference to a proposition made by Mr. Monsell, when this bill was last under consideration in committee, for the union of towns and boroughs for the purposes of the bill, stated that it had been attentively considered, and the Spier's End Conference and was by that Conference result was that there were many objections to entertaining the proposition in the present bill. He reviewed the different plans suggested for carrying the proposition into effect, pointing out the objections to which they were severally open, and observing that the whole subject required serious consideration, he recommended that it should be reserved for a future session, and that the bill should be adopted as it stood.

All the clauses contained in the bill were got through without any material alteration; as well as the new clauses and schedules, and the bill was reported. On the order of the day for the second reading of

the DISTRESSED UNIONS ADVANCES AND REPAYMENT of Advances (Ireland) Bill. Colonel SIBTHORP objected to the progress of this bill, in the absence of certain returns, of the nonproduction of which he complained; he likewise objected to the grant itself, and moved that the

House should adjourn. After some time spent in discussing this motion, the Charcellor of the Exchequer made an earnest appeal to Irish members and the House to allow the bill to proceed, this loan (for it was not a grant) tested debt of £50 in the superior courts at West- being greatly needed in Ireland, and on a division minister, we were in the same condition as before the motion for adjourning was negatived by 131

> The bill was then read a second time. The Judgments (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. Other bills were advanced a stage, and the House

Officers.—Lord Joun Russell moved for a select turing and travelling." Evans is in the receipt committee to inquire into the salaries and emolu- of £2 2s. per week, and has charged for every ments of offices held during the pleasure of the Crown, by Members of either House of Parliament, Evans has collected some £7,000, to purchase land, voted in the annual estimates; and also into the out of which he has purchased Pottersville for salaries and emoluments of judicial offices in the about £400, with this exception—they have not a superior courts of law and equity in the United single inch of land to represent the above-men-Kingdom; and into the retiring pensions allotted tioned sum. The fact is this, sir-they induce to the judges; and also into the expense of diplomatic establishments charged on the consolidated

A long discussion ensued, when the house divided, For the amendment 159250

extend the inquiry of the committee into the incomes of ecclesiastical dignitaries. The hon. member proceeded to give a variety of details showing that the prelates were paid more highly, and every cent. for their trouble, will return him the differway more lavishly endowed, and less severely ence, as per above. These Potting humbugs also worked, than any of the judges or ministers of the wish to make the world believe that they have secrown. The whole system called for a strict investigation.

Sir G. GREY opposed the amendment, and said that the lay and the religious questions were totally distinct, and ought not to be confounded in the same inquiry, which would thereby be rendered unpractical and useless.

The house divided-For the amendment— ...

NATIONAL CHARTER LEAGUE.-The Council of the League met on Monday evening for the transac. IT Is related; in reference to the late gunpowder The Attorney-General was so satisfied that explosion at Hounslow, that some years ago one of

4, Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street, City, ed verit a at April 8th, a1850. To per Sin,—With feelings of pity and surprise I read a letter in your paper headed "Pottersville," and purporting to emanate from a person who states

sons join together, and each pay £12s. 6d., and a trifle for expenses in addition; they then have a chance in a lottery of obtaining a farm, or rather entitles them to squat on land which is not theirs, and, most likely, never will be theirs; they simply buy a ticket in a lottery, in which there are 200 Mr. Stanford objected to it as disrespectful to the clergy, and suggested a provision for making each rector, vicar, or incumbent, an ex officio member of the committee.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Law spoke briefly, the former for, and the latter against, the bill.

Mr. Bernal thought that the consent of two-thirds of the inhabitants of any locality should be necessary to its introduction there.

Mr. Brotherton supported, and Mr. Buck opposed the bill.

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Mr. Brotherton supported, and Mr. Buck opposed the bill.

Mr. Brotherton objected to it as disrespectful to its and innety-nine out of every hundred get nothing a farm; they might just give a little of it to some unfortunate disappointment and misery; a man may belong to this precious piece of fraud, and pay in his should live till he is 100 years of age? Again, the public are made to believe that there is some deputition of the Potters' Benefit Society being enrolled. The following is the result of an interview with Mr. Tidd Pratt, the revising harrister by Messrs. Taylor, Griffith, and myself blanks for one prize, instead of obtaining a farm; barrister, by Messrs. Taylor, Griffith, and myself, Mr. Walter wished to know whether it was in- and which was published in No. 89, of The People, Pratt referring to rule I.) Its objects are to raise purchase land, to build houses, &c., for the use of British operative potters!! Q.—Will those rules apply to other trades than British Operative Potters? A.—Certainly not. Q.—Can the Potters' Society establish branches of other trades in connexion with themselves as a parent society? A.-Mr. Pratt referring to rule 24 of the manuscript rules deposited with him.)-No; certainly not. Rule 24, which would have enabled them to establish

branches, I disallowed-(it stands crossed through in the original.) Q.—Then all branches established in connexion with the Potters' Society are illegal? A.—They are illegal. The rules apply exclusively to British Operative Potters. It is a local Benefit dull. The demand for cloverseed is drawin Society, and enrolled under the Benefit Society's the season. The current prices as under. the numbers were—
For going into committee ... 99
For Col. Sibthorp's amendment 64
Majority 35
Millionity 35
The house then went into committee, and proceeded to discuss the first clause, to which various amendments had been proposed.
On the addition to the clause respecting "notice," a prolonged conversation ensued as to the means of making the information to be given to the rate-payers full and timely. Finally it was settled that the notices of the preliminary meeting should be posted on the doors of churches and chapels in the district, and advertised in some of the local newspapers. The Chairman then reported progress, the first clause being still left unfinished, and the house, at a few minutes to six, resumed, and having disnosed of the orders of the day, adjourned.

Society, and enrolled under the Benefit Society's Act, and they cannot, by any system of legerdemain, make those rules apply to you, or any other trade, than British Operative Potters.' You will perceive from this what a base cheat is practised upon the public; such attempts to cheat poor people out of their money, such mean devises for obtaining the information to be given to the rate-payers full and timely. Finally it was settled that the notices of the preliminary meeting should be posted on the doors of churches and chapels in the district, and advertised in some of the local newspapers. The Chairman then reported progress, the first clause being still left unfinished, and the house, at a few minutes to six, resumed, and having dishalments and the paying and the Potters' juggle, and have been a careful observer of both; the former, propounded a plan of universal benefit and application, the first clause being still left unfinished, and the house, at a few minutes to six, resumed, and having dishalments and solvents are also as a suder. Bairtish.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, new 348 to 385, ditto white 385 to 345, Dittoch, white 385 to 345, Dittoch, white 385 to 435, Dorthumberland and Scote, white 385 to 345, Ditt at a few minutes to six, resumed, and having disposed of the orders of the day, adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—National Land Company.—When the property of the property of

as a land fund, every shilling of which he has carefully expended. I having audited the books at the Land Office; venture to affirm that there is not a set of books in any office in London that is more to book in any office in London that is more last the last Friesland, 13s to 14s, Egyptian, 12s to 13s, Danube, 12s to 13s, Danube, 12s to 14s, peas, white, 22s to 23s, new boilers, 24s to 25s, beans, horse, 18s to 22s, pigeon, 23s to 24s, Egyptian, 25s, beans, horse, 18s to 22s, pigeon, 23s to 24s, Egyptian, 25s, beans, horse, 18s to 22s, pigeon, 23s to 24s, Egyptian, 25s to 14s, peas, white, 30s to 14s, Satolhed, 30s to 14s, Satol of books in any office in London that is more correct than they are. I have seen the Estate Director's book of the National Land Company, having been appointed one of the delegates to the Snig's End Conference, and was, by that Conference, selected, with eight others, to audit the estate acselected, with eight others, to audit the estate accounts; and, I am certain there was not one on that committee but will refer to that night's work with pride and pleasure; at the same time a Conference was sitting at Hanley; the delegates appointed to audit the books there, after spending hours in fruitless attempts to understand them, gave up the job in despair; of course the books were made in this stae on purpose, because those slugs connected with the fraud was afraid of the light, because their deeds were evil. Mr. Scott, the party alluded to in your correspondent's letter, was at that Conference, and 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 51d. per 41bs. loaf. saw clearly the necessity of an independent committee on the estate; for if there be rottenness and corruption at home, what may we not expect from their minions 6,000 miles hence? After this, a arrival of home-fed beasts were again on the increase, and special audit (as they called it) was appointed, and a man of the name of Robinson—Evans's secretly accredited agent in London—(and a pretty sample he is), a man who is, by trade, a tailor; he carried on the smuggling trade for some years, and, when that the test trade for some years, and, when that the test trade for some years, and the smuggling trade for some years. a man of the name of Robinson—Evans's secretly accredited agent in London—(and a pretty sample he failed, took to dog fancying, and keeping a pot-house of the lowest description; and, as a reward for the dirty work performed by him, is sent off as estate secretary, at a salary of one dollar per day. At a meeting of the London dupes at his house, to receive his report—for he could not bring a balance sheet—I referred him to the report appended to a former ply of calves was limited, the veal trade ruled heavy, at balance sheet, in which the Parent Society (as they call themselves) state, that they had purchased, in addition to Pottersville, 2,000 acres of land on the Fox River, near Fort Winnebago. I inquired the FRIDAY, April 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS. — The Convict Prisons

Frince paid for it; his reply was, that no such land had been purchased, although Evans kept up the allusion to the last. Your correspondent, before he com-BILL was read a third time and passed, after some discussion, in which Lord Lyttleton, Lord Wode, sheets. As a sample of how careful they are of he believed that the Courts at Westminster might be rendered as cheap as any tribunals in the world.

Mr. Christopher considered the admissions of HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Salaries of Public £6 19s. 3d., since in the month of the Committee;" "Fepairing ballot table, HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Salaries of Public £6 19s. 3d., since in "E230 lec"

this should be done by the Government alone, and House, the Earl of Ilchester, Lord Stanley, and money entrusted to them for emigration purposes, I people to invest their hard earned pence with them, under pretence of purchasing lands, instead of which and regulate public salaries: that parliamentary committees of inquiry, under such circumstances, would only lead to delay; and that it is the duty of the government, on their own responsibility, forthwith to introduce the measures that may be necessary for effecting every reduction in the national establishments consistent with the efficient discharge of the public service."

A long disenseign for the articles than the market price. I find, in a letter from Enoch Pickering, residing at Fort Winnebago, published in No. 89 of the People, the following:—"Flour, for which he work the following:—"Flour, for which he gave three and a half dollars between the measures that may be necessary for effecting every reduction in the national establishments consistent with the efficient discharge of the public service."

A long disenseign for the articles than the market price. I find, in a letter from Enoch Pickering, residing at Fort Winnebago, published in No. 89 of the People, the following:—"Flour, for which he (Twigg) gave three and a half dollars dozen. Dorset, fine weekly, 92s to 96s per cwt.; ditto middling, 80s to 84s; ditto old, nominal; Fresh 8s to 12s per dozen.

POTATOES.

Southwise W.—

Southwase in the arrival of Dutch butter to-day, and the article shan the market price. I find, in a letter from Enoch Pickering, residing at Fort Winnebago, published in No. 89 of the People, the following:—"Flour, for which he gave five and a half dollars dozen. Dorset, fine weekly, 92s to 96s per cwt.; ditto middling, 80s to 84s; ditto old, nominal; Fresh 8s to 12s per dozen.

POTATOES. sold in the same manner;" purchased, mark you, with the buyers own money in the first instance; in addition to that they have now adopted a paper currency, so that every individual drawn out there, Mr. Horsman then moved a second amendment to will be called upon to surrender his cash, which will pass current in any part of the Union, for their worthless paper; that will pass current only at their own shop, which, after taking out seventy-five per cured 50,000 acres of land; but the fact is, they are

only doing what any other person can do, squatting upon land which they have not the remotest prospect of purchasing. Your correspondent, Mr. Scott, was present at Hanley, when the plan of Squatting was objected to by Mr. J. Taylor, on the ground that the Society would not be able to com-plete the purchase. Mr. Scott agreed with Mr. Taylor's objection, and to use his own words, said: Against ... 208

Majority against Mr. Horsman —113

The motion for appointing the select committee

The motion for appointing the select committee

The motion for appointing the select committee market, and if you are not prepared with the hard there are buyers at the February sale prices. Saveral market, and if you are not prepared with the hard there are buyers at the February sale prices. Saveral market, and if you are not prepared with the hard there are buyers at the February sale prices. was then put and carried, and the house adjourned. cash, off you will go, and all your improvements taken from you by the purchaser of the land, and there will be plenty on the look out for them." there will be plenty on the look out for them. What think you was the heartless reply of Evans? "If we can only secure enough to buy the Grist Mill, the Ferry and the River frontage, a fig for the

rest;" so much for his philanthropy.

Trusting you will pardon my intrusion upon your valuable time,

TALLOW, MIDES, AND OLLS.

Sonday, April 8.—The transactions in foreign tallow, since Monday last, have been very moderate. In prices, showever, no change has taken place—Pix C. on the sponsion of the parish of Long Sutton, by a man employed in cutting a diach. They appeared to have been buried in nearly a straight line, ranging from north to south, and they were not in cavities about three feet in depth, cut in solid rock, at irregular distances from each other. It is but a few years since that several human because of discovered in a few to the parish of the parish of Long Sutton, by a man employed in cutting a diach. They appeared to have been buried in nearly a straight line, ranging from north to south, and they were not in cavities about three feet in depth, cut in solid rock, at irregular distances from each other. It is but a few years since that several human because of discovered in a first several human because of since and the several human because of since and since about 200 yards from this spot. There can be no doubt of their being the remains of some unfortulate warriors, who fell, probably, in battle centuries ago, but on what occasion history does not record.

British College of Health, New boad, London.

Horse, hides 6s 6d.

Linseed per cwt. 32s 3d to —s; rapeseed English remaids 0s 0d to —s; brown 39s 0d; Gallipoli per tor.

Sea 33l. 0s to 3ll.; Sperm 82l. to —l.; bagged Sil.; South (Sea 33l. 0s to 3ll.; Seal pale 39l. 10s to —l.; do.; coloured, 32l.; cod 30l. to 3ll.; cocoa nut per ton 38l. to 48l.;

British College of Health, New boad, London. from each other. It is but a few years since that Horse hides 6s 6d.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH. NEW ROAD, LONDON.

short, was full of objections and fraught with missochief.

Mr. Achionry observed that the two main objections to the bill, which were antagonistical were, that it would destroy the superior courts and ruin the inferior courts; but the former could be destroyed only by the substitution of better tribunals, and the public could not believe that the bill would ruin the County Courts, or they would not ask for it.

Mr. Mullins and Mr. Hums spoke shortly in support of the bill; and Mr. Firznov, who had charge of it, said, all he asked was that the house should affirm its principle; its provisions were properly debatable in the committee.

The house having divided, the second reading was carried by 144 against 67.

Mr. Ewart then moved that the house should go into committee on the Public Libraries and Museums Bill. He said that certain amendments had been made in it, which he hoped would disarm ARSENIO IN CHOLERA !!! OH! OH! OH!

in, many ne uous Ani, or 'nutrder'

'death or disease' and not 'nutrder'

Now, fellow countrymen, can you be surprised, that wha
was called cholera last year, should have been so fatal,
opium, &c. That this doctor's advice was generally taken
about arsenic in cholera we will not say, but it was published in the columns of a widely circulated medical paper,
and answered the purpose intended mightly—viz., of ProCLAIMIMO DEADLY POISONS AS CUBES FOR CHOLERA—Oh, oh.
What a pity that the aqua tofaun is unknown to doctors—
they might just give a little of it to some unfortunate

as medicines :—
1. Arsenic in all its forms.

3. Opium in all its forms. Mercury in all its forms.
 Nux Vomica in all its forms.

6. The different metals in all their chemical combination tions, which, being wholly indigestible do not, and never can, assimulate with flesh and blood,

> Markets, Ac. CORN.

MARK-LANE, Monday, April 8.—Our market was very dull to-day for wheat (though the supply of English was short) and prices 1s to 2s lower than on Monday last. The sales of foreign wheat were very limited at the same reduction, and flour was 6d to 1s per sack and barrel cheaper. For barley, both English and Foreign, we had rather more demand at the late reduced prices. Malt continues slow sale. Beans and peas were without variation, but both very unsaleable. Foreign oats were in large supply, but at a reduction of 6d per gr. there was a fair sale for good a reduction of 6d per qr. there was a fair sale for good qualities. Tares nominally the same. Linseed cakes very dull. The demand for cloverseed is drawing to a close for

2801bs., 28s to 30s. Arrivals this week : - Wheat-English, 1,120 quarters; foreign, 2,290 quarters. Barley—English, 650 quarters; foreign, 1,570 quarters. Oats—English, 1,740 quarters; foreign, 10,310 quarters. Flour-1,550 sacks. RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE,) April 6. — We had a fair supply of grain in our market this morning. Wheat sold from 4s 3d to 5s 6d; oats, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; harley, 3s 0d to 3s 3d; beans, 2s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel.

BREAD. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from

SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 8 .- The supply of foreign of sheep were large. All breeds commanded scarcely any attention, and prices gave way 2d per 8lbs. The primest old Downs, in the wool, 4s to 4s 2d per 8lbs. From the Isle of Wight, 450 lambs came fresh to hand. The arrivals from other quarters were good. The lamb trade was dull in the extreme, and the currencies were 4d per 8lbs. lower barely stationary prices. Pigs were very dull, at almost

barely stationary prices. 1:35 not. 1.155 nominal figures.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.—Friday.—Beasts, 748; sheep, 3,920; calves, 195; pigs, 280. Monday.—Beasts, 3,705; sheep, 23,950; calves, 111; pigs, 250.

Price per stone of Slbs. (sinking the offal.)—Beaf, 2s 2d to 1 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April S.—Inferior beef, 1s 10d to 2s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime ditte, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d;

lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; per 8lbs. by the carcase. PROVISIONS. London, Monday.—During last week there was a respectable quantity of Irish butter taken for the northern and other districts of England, some for Ireland, and to a imited extent for local use, at prices graduating from 62s Innited extentior local use, at prices graduating from 635 to 74s per cwt., and the stock reduced to a manageable compass. Foreign found ready buyers of good to fine at 66s to 86s per cwt. Of bacon there was no increase in the demand for singed sides; prices ruled for Irish at 40s to 46s, and for American at 34s to 38s per cwt. Hams sold slowly at 60s to 70s per cwt. Lard, in bladders, 40s to 52s; in kare 36s to 42s par cwt.

in kegs, 36s to 42s per cwt.

sive—above 4,000 tons. So large an arrival has caused a depreciation in the value of foreign potatoes. Yorks being scarce, are selling at better prices. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents 80s to 110s per ton;

Wishech ditto 70s to 80s; Scotch ditto 70s to 80s; Ditto Cups 50s to 60s; Ditto Whites 40s to 45s; French Whites 55s to 65s; Rhenish and Belgian 40s to 55s. Dutch 40s to 45s. COLONIAL PRODUCE. LONDON, Tuesday Evening.—Sugar.—505 hhds. West India have been sold, including 150 hhds. new Barbadoes

and 70 hhds. chrystalised Demerara; the former sold at stiff prices-39s to 42s 6d for good to fine yellow; 36s to 38s 6d for low to middling.
Corree continues dull, and of the quantity offered for sale, 414 bags and 122 casks plantation Ceylon, only about one third of the bags and a few of the casks met with pur-chasers, at prices which do not form any fair criterion of

the market. SALTPETER.—3,424 were brought forward; one-half sold!

SALTPETER.—3,424 were brought forward; one-half sold!

at a decline of 6d to 1s per cwt.—255-to 26s 6d for 11 to 4per cent. refraction; the remainder was bought in above
the market value.

SAFFLOVER.—122 bales of middling to good quality sold.

This manning at full prices compared with the previous sales. this morning at full prices compared with the previous cale

COALS.

LONDON, Monday, April 8th.—Owing to the short supply factors succeeded in getting an advance of 12.6d on this day so'mnight. Tees, 192; Hartlepool, 183 3d; Kelloe, 183 3d; Caradoc, 183 3d; J. Durham, 173 9d.—Fresh arri vals, 24; leit from last day, 6.—Total, 30. TALLOW, HIDES, AND OLLS.