

BRUNSWICK HALL, ROPE MAKERS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INST- (Great applause.) "Ah, said Mr. Guthrie, "this  
FIELDS, LINEHOUSE. TUTION, JOHN STREET FITZROY, taught me a lesson which I shall never forget."

This Hall—which has been enlarged, much to the credit of the body of working men who are its conductors, and in which a co-operative

store, doing an extensive business, is now carried on by the same management—was crowded to excess at a meeting under the auspices of the Provisional Committee of the National Charter Association, on Monday evening, April 8th, for the purpose of re-organising Chartism in Limehouse and its vicinity.

Mr. BARNARD was called to the chair, and in a few appropriate words, opened the business of the evening.

Mr. EDWARD SPALLWOOD moved the first

resolution, as follows:—"That while this meeting deeply deprecates the dismembered condition of the ultra-democratic compact, and the absence of that thoroughness of purpose so essential to success, it recognises, notwithstanding, and amid the scattered fragments and confusion of party, the elements of progress and ultimate triumph which, by judicious arrangement and concentration of purpose, may be made to achieve the emancipation of industry, and the full measure of justice for all." Mr. Stallwood rose warmly repeated and the resolution.

he had the honour to submit was, some short time since, entirely true; but, by the exertions of the Provisional Committee, the "scattered fragments" were, in a great measure gathered together; and they already possessesses several 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 several others over the water, in South London. They were also about to hold a meeting in the suburban borough of Greenwich. Many of the most prominent provincial towns and cities had likewise given in their adhesion. The Committee were, therefore, raising, and the attendance and enthusiasm at their meetings rendered him more of 1848, than of any other 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.

He was one of those who considered it necessary that Labour should be directly represented 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 most confess he had a very great leaning towards the "old" Charter, but he thought that the social questions should be discussed. (Hear, hear.) It could not be right that Prince Albert should have £30,000 per year for merely performing the duties of a husband. (Hear, hear.) Neither was it right that her Majesty should exact the enormous amount of £395,000 per annum, or that the Duke of Cambridge should have £100,000 with-  
 out doing anything for the country.

observed, that these people "changed their names like thieves," as though they did not wish to be known, should have £2,000 per annum for performing the functions of a judge, whilst mechanics—whose business was more difficult to learn—did not receive more than £100 per annum. The average salary per week was £10 or £75 per annum. (Cries of "no, that.") Well, he would rather be over than under the average: and he had seen, from the report of a friend inquest held at Hounslow Heath, that men who worked at the dangerous occupation of making gunpowder received £100 per annum, and that the men employed for the occupation—only received from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per day. Now these were glaring anomalies in their social state. As regarded taxation, he would make it direct through a graduated property tax, and that it would be the interest of the wealthy to contribute 4d. in the £100, and the poor 1d. in the £10; and, in any event, this one tax answering every purpose, all other would be repealed. The repeal of the taxes on knowledge would throw such a flood of light over the democratic horizon as would of itself enforce a great political and social change. (Loud cheers.) As property should not be taxed, the only objection to an accountable Government, the Property Tax should also be made to set to work to do its now compulsory idle, which might easily and profitably be done by means of the numerous royal forests. He would not cause any ill-feeling by taking away any of the property at present held by the nobles, but he would take away the right of justice and to the workmen, henceforth produce, consume, and enjoy. (Great cheering.)

MR. WILLIAM NEWTON, in seconding the resolution, said, he agreed with Mr. Stallwood, that unless the Charter was made the means of improving the social condition of the people it would be impossible to do so. He had been at the meeting held in that locality for a considerable time, and he thought the improvements made in the hall, as well as the meeting itself, did greatly credit to its promoters. (Loud cheers.) He was delighted to hear the invitation thrown out by the chairman, to all sections to be present at the next meeting, and he hoped the Charter would be made. 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 neighboring country, and hence, they ought at once to apply what he called the educational portion of the subject. (Loud cheers.) He stated that the first object he had offered to an anti-slavery party of friends was that they should not be divided by sects, and though they fell short of what that meeting demanded, and were justly entitled to that, there would be no arraying of section against section; and that they should all pull together in the cause of progress, until they achieved the great aim of the anti-slavery cause. He stated that the first part he did not think much of Financial Reform, as it was to political and social reform he looked for the accomplishment of their object. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Newton again invoked unity, prudence, devotion, and zeal, in aid of the good cause, and said he desired to close.

Dr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS rose, loudly cheered, to support the resolution. They had been told by the preceding speakers that they had met that night to agitate for rights they did not possess. He contended that there was a time when there was no nobility save that of manhood: no Barons, no

was as free as they came from the hands of their creator. (Hear, hear.) Well, just suppose they went and formed a colony in the back woods, after clearing away the brushwood, would not the first thing they did be to form a code of rules for themselves? Well, then, it was as clear as daylight, that the rights of man were not given him, and it was equally clear, that man never voluntarily abandoned his rights and privileges, but that those rights and privileges had been wrested from him by force and fraud. Loud cheers.) They now found society so reduced that the toiler, after a long day's work, at night, had scarcely enough to sustain the commonest necessities of life; wherewith to feed his wife and family, whilst the voluptuous idler revelled in all the luxuries and elegancies of life. This state of things was not to be endured, and it was their duty to take such steps as might be necessary to more equitably distribute the wealth of the community. They were now opposed to Chartism; to them it doubtless appeared

destructive system; it would destroy their gross tyranny and oppression, but it would elevate the people in the social scale. He looked to the Charter of the means of securing the privileges (Cheers, *etc.*) He had just shown them that law was the government; this implied a constitution; but he desired to know, even Lord John Russell himself, to point out or produce an English constitution. In fine, the alteration of triennial parliaments to septennial, was a proof that no such thing existed; and it was nonsense to suppose that a certain House of Commons was the origin of itself. (Cheers.) True, he told them they had King, Lords, and Commons, and that it is a nicely balanced affair—that it is an excellent system of checks—that the Lords were a check upon the King—but how could it, when it was responsible to nobody? (Hear, hear.) The term aristocracy meant the best—the best took it, he granted, that the present day was the best day that we had known. He should much like to know where the patent of aristocracy was to be found? It appeared to him to have originated in

plunder and rapine. The aristocracy may be said to be divided into three parts: the first portion was established by William the Conqueror; the second by Henry the First, in the sale of their fiefs; the third by Henry the Second, in the sale of their mother's charms to the emperor. (Great cheering.) Then, "What a noble and magnificent man is Henry the Second (year). Had any section of working men such a base and unbecoming character as this?" (Great cheering.) "If—instead of showing their quarrels on their diminished heads, &c. they would hang with very shame their diminished heads. (Great cheering.) The third portion of the aristocracy is the sale of their talents to the minister of the day. (Great cheering.) The Commons, was supposed to constitute democracy. (Great cheering.) Why, if such a balance did exist, it would be the most contemptible of mockeries; but the aristocracy was not represented in the third estate. It was the aristocracy that exercised control over the Commons. (Great cheering.) It was the aristocracy who knew nothing of the misery and wretchedness of her people; and if she did, and was to say, 'I will abolish such and such laws to be passed for the benefit of my people,' he could imagine she would be told, by Lord John Russell, not to trouble herself with the question. (Loud cheers.) Well, then the aristocracy was the worst of the three, and grasped the power of the Commons; and for the reason that democracy was not there, they met to-night to agitate for the Charter. Now the Charter was a real constitution. (Loud cheering.) It was like a steam engine, a machine, it was perfect if a single spoke was loose. (Great cheering.) Limping, halting affray, and they would be almost as bad, as if they had never possessed it.' Just suppose that they had the Suffrage without the Ballot.

the church would step in with its thunder—the men of many acres, would come in with their blunderbusses, and would be there to protect the Ballot, would be their's without the protection of the Ballot, and had they both these something more would also be required. Mr. Newton had spoken of the Parliamentary Reformers; but, although he (Mr. Mayrhoys) belonged to the council of that body, he would not altogether admire its programme. He would not say that Mr. Mayrhoys was a Tory, but he would say that Mr. Stallwood was so boldly and eloquently unannounced, namely, labour representing itself in the Commons House of Parliament; and hence, he said, let Payment of Members prevail. He unhesitatingly told them, they never would have their just claims for wages and charter rights, until they had an unqualified whole and entire, irredeemable cheering. Sir Robert Peel was a clever genius in his way; but, he lost his property to-morrow, it was immediately supposed his talents and genius were none, as he immediately lost his qualification: now, to look at the other side, the most wretched, ignorant, and dissipated, being the only ones to suppose shows of gold to fall upon him, he is at once endowed with the qualifications and genius of a Legislator. (Laughter and loud cheers.) The eldest sons of peers do not require any property qualification. He supposed that was for their great talents and habits of study. Barristers, when they first enter the bar, were thought to be ignorant of the law; they required study and practice to make them perfect; and even judges frequently could not understand the law, yet these unpledged orlings at once were qualified to make laws that barristers and judges could not understand. Again, when they should be required elsewhere, except when they should be the people unrepresented? (Hear, hear.) He regarded Equal Electoral Districts, why should they? or Harwich possess the same rights

the lower hamlets—each returning two men to the castle—these knights were so dissimilar? As regarded annual Parliament, how could any person go to a gentleman and insist upon being engaged for seven years—the gentleman would naturally exclaim, "You are mad!" If the masters demanded annual, or even earlier opportunities of discharging bad servants, why should not the servants be allowed to leave their masters? If the servants, if they did not suit them? (Loud cheers.) He had gone through the six points, and he hoped he had clearly illustrated that if they took away a single point they rendered the whole self-defective. Lord John Russell said, if they took away the first point, sweep away the first point, the second point, and so on, truly, he would not sponage it out—but he certainly would adjust it by taking it off the shoulders of those who had no hand in creating it, and putting it all back democracy by the landlords, and he said, let them pay it. (Loud cheers.) Let them see what the Charter would enable them to do, for Mr. Stallwood had wisely told them it was a mere means to an end. The first step would be the abolition of the mortmain, entail and primogeniture, which would sweep away the first point, and the second, and this would be no spoliation; railways took land by act of parliament, giving a fair remuneration in return. He asked, would it be spoliation if they took the garden God had given them, and parcelled it out for the benefit of the whole nation? He asked, would it be spoliation if they were so cruelly calumniated by being called bloodthirsty polluters; but when the capitals of the world were their lands, in 1849, they did not erect the political scaffold—they did not resort to spoliation and blood. No! but they were merciful and magnificent; and they were not called bloodthirsty polluters, or no sooner did they let people out of their prisons, than their old enemies turned upon them, and women were whipped in the streets, and men were expatriated or slaughtered by thousands. This was not the way to make the world more merciful to the bloodthirsty miscreants. It will be remembered that Lord John Russell was a man of a liberal mind, in commenting thereon, had said she was induced to enter the den, and go through her performance, at the instigation of the instincts of the common people, and which brutal insult to her rights—those papers had gotten to exercise, and she presented with a further of fifty sovereigns. And they must have further forgotten, that the Prince Albert's record to Hounslow for the purpose of a Guardsman cut right through a living sheep at one stroke, or they would not have talked of the morality and intelligence that they approve by their morality and intelligence that they reverence the sovereign people. Let them be true to themselves, and the Charter must speedily become the law of the land. (Tremendous cheering.) The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

MEMBERS rose to propose the following resolutions:

tion—"That with a view to rendering practical the principles enunciated in the foregoing resolution, this meeting pledges itself to resuscitate the comparatively dormant agitation for the People's Charter, and to devise a system of organisation in this country calculated to secure its certain and speedy adoption."

Mr. MATTHIAS, in seconding the resolution, said he had already enrolled his name under the organisation of the Provisional Committee, and said there that Hall, was now a comfortable place for the meeting of that district to meet in; and that the members had already exhibited their competency for business, by establishing their splendid and eminently successful co-operative store. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. W. J. VERNON received a warm greeting, and said: The Charter was not to be got by cheering and shouting. He had seen too many of the kind, and he depended on the individual, and show their nobility by inducing their friends to organise. They had heard of the delusion practiced at the time of the Reform Bill. The Attorney General, who had used his eloquence to secure his (Mr. Vernon's) conviction, had led a Physical Force party right across the country, through the City of Leicester. (Hear, hear.) True, he knew the better. (Hear, hear.) True, he knew the better. They hear nothing of the "Little Bant." If any one said anything to them about it let their reply be the whole matter. (Hear, hear.) (Loud cheers.) The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman, who, in responding, announced that meetings, for the enrolling of members, would be held in that hall every Monday evening, and the meeting adjourned.

**SABBATH IN CANADA.**—All auction sales of real estate must be made at the door of the parish church, immediately after service. The following is from a Montreal paper:—"FARM FOR SALE." Will be sold, by public auction, at the door of the parish church in this city, on Sunday, the 22nd of September inst., that farm, &c. Conditions made known at the time of sale, &c. Such advertisements are not unfrequent.

LIBRARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, JOHN-STREET, FITZROY-QUARE.

The series of meetings, convened by the Divisional Committee of the National Anti-Corruption Association, for the promotion of anti-corruption, continue to attract crowded audiences every night of meeting.

On Tuesday evening, April 9th, Mr. JAMES GRASSY was unanimously called to the chair, and, in a few brief sentences, called on T. T. BROWN to move the following resolution:—“That as we have an irresponsible Government, supported by aristocratic establishments and powerful monopolies, which can must be, and is incompatible, and at variance with the most vital and best interests of the producing classes; and believing in the People's Charter contains the fundamental, of a just and good form of government, and that its enactment would effect not only the political emancipation, but also the social amelioration of the toiling masses, the meeting hereby resolves to agitate, until it is recognised as the basis of the constitution.”

Mr. BROWN said nothing could more clearly

trate the irresponsibility of Government, the inattention to the wants, wishes, and desires of the people, notwithstanding their continued petitions, appeals, and remonunces. (Hear, hear). Mr. Brown then went through the several points of the Charter, emphasizing the necessity for their adoption, and their interest and utility to the masses, when properly applied, and resumed his seat amidst

MONSIEUR O'BRIEN rose, loudly ap-  
 plauded, and said, he congratulated the  
 command, who drew up the resolution for intro-  
 ducing the word "Social" into it, as no  
 political change would ever take place  
 if the people understood their social rights.  
 (and cheers.) The principles of Radical  
 reform had been advocated for the last se-  
 venty years, and the points of the Charter  
 had been, from time to time, supported by  
 rich and wealthy and able men; by the Duke  
 of Richmond, by Fox, and by that wealthy  
 member, Sir Francis Burdett; and sixty  
 years ago, the identical points of the People's  
 Charter were agreed to at the Freemason's  
 Hall, but no real progress had been made.  
 There were more persons than ever in favour  
 of the principles, at the present time; priva-  
 teers and suffering probably may have induced  
 them; and before they altered it, they would  
 have to learn to act on the decree, that every  
 man must labour, yes labour, either with his  
 hands or his head; not cart horse labour, but  
 such labour as shall be at once conducive  
 to wealth and happiness. (Loud cheers.)  
 There was land and capital enough in exist-  
 ence for the employment of all, (hear, hear),  
 there were thousands who in vain asked  
 leave to toil, and poor but highly intelli-  
 gent women, were reduced to the alternative  
 of making sailor's shirts at one penny farthing  
 a week, or downright starvation. (Shame shame),  
 why was this? Because landlords and money  
 lenders have taken to themselves the land God  
 intended for all. (Great cheering.) Why did  
 middle classes support this mere handful  
 of landlords? Because whilst the working  
 classes are deprived of their territorial  
 rights, they have nothing left but to

pete with each other for labour, and the aggrandisement of these men required an army of slaves. (Great cheering.) He trusted that the people would not be so easily deceived by any promises less than such a political measure would confer rights on all. (Hear.) He did not want to see any man who would ask the people to pay any tax, or property qualification measure, or franchise; for let the tax be as low as it would, it would deprive the mass of the people of the franchise. He would not see any man who would ask for a property qualification, or any other franchise; but if every workman kept himself and his family as he ought, and paid his debts, where was any man amongst them who would have experience? Why had they not experience? Because they were not proprietors of their own labour. (Hear.) These things would be remedied by means of the new Charter, always provided they knew their rights when they obtained that measure. (Great cheering.) Only one nation (France) at present possessed universal suffrage; and France holds it by an insecure tenure that no one can say how long it will last. He would not see any man who would ask the representatives, and for the benefit of the Proletarians, is declared to be an attack on the people. The land and fundmonagers, who are, in truth, mere scabs on it, have dared to arrogate the right to themselves. They are "society," and the wealth producers, and *gentle, orderly*, and *peaceable*, and *desire to be kept in order*. (Hear, hear.) He hated his (Mr. O'Brien's) blood boil when he read how the poor people of England, — a thinking people, as they were called, — allowed the usurer and the stealer, to deprive them of their natural rights, whilst they (the masses) were converted into slaves and serfs. He would not see any man who would degrade man of servants, — fellows with push breeches, and game keepers, to preserve the property, which the ancient laws declared were no's property, and they were kept by divine provision. (Loud cheers.) How did the higher classes (they were termed) get the votes? by going on the roads, and saying, "Vote for me, or you will be badly taken care of." And he (Mr. O'Brien) did not blame them for so taking their rights; but he blamed them for making the trifling mistake of giving the people's rights with their own. In France it is not to be supposed that the whole people un-derstand the rights of the people; but there were some million men who did, and who were determined to maintain them at all hazards; and if these were again reduced to the streets in self-defence, they would not thank the poor ignorant hired mercenaries, but fly to the aid of the people, and would employ these mercenaries to keep down and justice. (Tremendous

WALTER COOPER, amidst great applause, came forward to support the resolution, and said, on hearing the *Morning Chronicle* the other day, he perceived that the Government had decided that no Government could please all the people, and that those who were not in the Government must be satisfied. He (Mr. W. Cooper) maintained, that if the Government were to be satisfied, the people must be satisfied. He said that the Government was much they could do in modifying or improving laws to improve the social condition of the people, which they altogether neglected. (Hear, hear.) The philosophy of Peel and Graham, and of the Manchester School, was to say that the people were slaves, and that when they were "used up" they were to be cast off. He was there to protest against this doctrine. Oh, when he saw the gallant insults which were heaped upon the poor, and the wrongs on them—notwithstanding their high moral aims and resolves, he was almost tempted to join with the poet—

"The poor have power, the rich have shame;  
When first the tyrant waxes bold,  
Down with the tyrant crouched before them."

Mr. W. Cooper said that the average of the last thirty years was of former times, and that the average of the last ten years was of the present. Oh, for the men who bore them, when for the right they stood sublime, and tyrants crouched before them."

Mr. W. Cooper said that the average of the last thirty years was of former times, and that the average of the last ten years was of the present. Oh, for the men who bore them, when for the right they stood sublime, and tyrants crouched before them."

of human life was but seventeen years; and another writer, that there are 10,000 prostitutes on the streets of London, and that when these died off, near 10,000 were ready to take their places; and another writer assured them that there were as many as thirty thousand in the streets of London, and that the moral and social condition of England, (Heard said) There was land, skill and labour, to be sufficient for all. Writers on political economy had told them that there was a sufficiency of food in England with which to feed one hundred millions of people, and the united kingdom of Great Britain more than enough to feed the whole of Europe. The moral question is the material one. (Loud cries.) They had probably heard the story of Mr. P. of Edinburgh, and the old woman. Guthrie said, to preach spiritual consolation. He found the old woman miserable, cold, and hungry. He told her that all these things inside her body, cold, hunger, to be taken out. "Dead," said the old woman, "were you as dead, and as hungry and I am, you could think of no other else."

applause.) "Ah, said Mr. Guthrie, "this  
me a lesson which I shall never forget."  
Althusians say the people are too many, and  
and starvation are God's agents for thin-  
them out. It was an infamous piece of  
my to make such an assertion. It  
saying to God "You are a consummate  
khead, and don't know what you are about;  
I more people than there is room for."  
c) He asserted, there was enough for all  
earth who were willing to work, and those  
at their feet.

[illegible]

was about to commence; that the shoe-  
 maker on the old shop in Tottenham-court Road,  
 and on these things as the commencement of  
 movement, and he would have said to the  
 advocates round them in clusters. "Loud cheers,"  
 he said, in accordance with its vocation,  
 he took them, saying forth that "co-opera-  
 tion could drive capital out of the market. The  
 he not knew that labour was the parent of  
 wealth, and that the co-operative movement  
 —have shared labour and shared capital—  
 bank and public houses—read good books,  
 and, as Paine, Godwin, Gibbon, Byron,  
 and, and, and communicate what they read to  
 help to break the chains of superstition,  
 and the requirements of knowledge; and that the  
 world, the defects, but the defects, but the defects,  
 when they found it. (Tremendous cheering.)  
 S. SHORTER said, this was the first time  
 the pleasure of attending this series of  
 meetings. The principal business of these  
 was to discuss the proceedings in general  
 to the Legislature, and to the people, and to  
 the wealth producers there was no regret  
 stayed away until the people sent them  
 (Mr. Cooper.) Mr. Cooper had said they had  
 populous population; but he thought if he  
 into the courts of law, into the church,  
 the vicar of the two Houses of Parlia-  
 ment, and the surplus—(cheers)—but  
 the wealth producers there was no regret  
 (Hear, hear.) He thought the question  
 what will parliament do, but what will  
 be done? He did not expect the tyranny of  
 be overturned in a day. (Hear, hear.)  
 the Charter. Let them understand prin-  
 ciple and the means of applying them, and de-  
 on it they would speedily obtain them.  
 The resolution was then put and  
 unanimously.  
 of thanks was given to the chairman,  
 and the meeting separated.

FUND ON BEHALF OF THE  
BOWS AND ORPHANS OF  
MARTYRS, WILLIAMS AND  
RP.

A party and public meeting was held at the National Hall, High Holborn, in support of the above, on Wednesday evening, April 2, being the second anniversary of the meeting at Kennington-common meeting. There were present three and four hundred persons sat round the tea-tables. The tea-tables having been set out at eight o'clock the company was in-duced by the persons coming in to the public hall. Shortly after that hour, WILLIAM DAVIS was called to the chair.

they had met for a twofold purpose—  
to sympathise with the widows and orphans of  
prisoners and Sharp, who had died during  
imprisonment in the good cause; and  
in memory of those men would be revered,  
and those of their oppressors would be hated  
and mourned. (Cheers.) Their second object  
was to commemorate the memorable Tenth  
Anniversary—that day which had so alarmed  
the country—as well it might, when they  
first broke out at their origin (the Graftons, &c.,  
&c.) to whom they owed their birth and  
rights—to keep women of Charles II. The  
Toryocracy that would ever gain the re-  
spect and esteem of the people would be one  
thing. Some gentlemen who stood high in  
the Government, blamed them for interfering  
in foreign politics; and even Mr. Connor  
said they gained applause by interfering  
in matters. Now, he (Mr. Davies) said,  
it did not deserve such applause. (Cheers.)  
The Press had called Chartism "a London  
riot," and it was to be regretted that Chart-  
ism had so few advocates in the Press; but it  
was pleasant to know, that in a few weeks  
the London Democratic journal would be  
founded, one that would go the whole hog,  
and all, one conducted by their excel-  
lent Mr. Reynolds—(cheers)—who he  
knew call upon to move the resolution,  
that this meeting deeply sympathises with the  
widows and orphans of Williams and Sharp,  
and that they will be ready to do all that  
they can by renewing its pledge never to cease its  
struggle until the People's Charter shall be the Law  
of the land, and the people be in full possession of  
the "social privileges." The reading of the  
resolutions was then continued, and the  
following were on rising, was greeted with pro-

cheering, and said this was the anniversary that great movement two years ago, when it had humbly to ask for that which he considered they ought to possess as a right. It was no more than the aristocracy and money-men were at such a movement, recollecting, as they did, that at all the property they possessed was unearned from the sweat and blood of the people (Great cheering)—nor was it wonderful that they should share the ire of the middle classes through the misdeeds of the mass of the population. He pointed out to the men who were bent on pillage and robbery, that if there was no wonder, for they might well if the Charter was obtained and applied, that these oppressive privileges would have been abolished, and that the poor would have their just social privileges restored. He asked them whether they could place no question of Socialism prominent for the time, that the people would set about discussing a view to solve it. (Great cheering.) Reynolds had the very highest respect for Mr. J. P. O'Connor, and believed him to be one of the most sincere directors of the public mind; but he thought that Mr. O'Connor was exceedingly, that he would not do business to interfere with foreign policies. On this matter he most respectfully differed with Mr. O'Connor. What shall we not relate to our countrymen, and thus hand down to posterity the heroic deeds of Mazzini and a Mazzini? (Loud cheers.) Let us pray for the world, that the Pope may find time to visit the Italian Republic, and that Mazzini shall yet return to the Eternal City, and bless old Rome by the glories of his triumph. (Long continued cheering.) Shall we not say that the continental nations will speedily recognize, and that the wretched despots of Europe, that shall have made the capital of France, the theatre, and wise Lord Rolin and the Emperor shall return in triumph, and that the

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democratic and social republic shall be in France? (Tremendous cheering.) Then talked of "low murrums"; had they entered in the Press, it would be impossible the ministers could be in such ignorance; but as they had had not the duty of the Minister not to send spies against men to their meetings, they could correct reports of their proceedings, so they might know the real wants and wishes alone. (Hear, hear.) He looked on mere reform as humbug. Why, if Mr. Cobden's alarmist act to his full extent, it would only result to the amount of 5s. 8d. per head. (Hear, hear.) Surely they had plenty of questions going on at the moment; he had the Financial Reform Association; the Parliamentary Reformers, under Sir Milnes, which had not half Democracy; the labourers to represent the people; (Loud cheers.) Thirdly, they had a profession for the Charter; and lastly, their own grand movement for the People's and something more; and he trusted that they would adhere firmly to the more Democracy was crowned with success, Democracy and oligarchy was laid prostrate (Tremendous cheering.)

MUFFY, in seconding the motion, said: doubtless men there who felt to their core the death of Williams and Sharp, they every forgive or forgive those who let it, until the deed was avenged. (Loud) those men had been entrapped by villain-but Charitism was not dead; no, they need on their onward career until such these bloody deeds were avenged by the overthrow of the corner-stone of the Charter. (Loud cheers.) He regretted none of their great leaders should allow to go so far a-head of him as to leave lurch-(hear, hear)-and he deplored he had recommended them not to interfere politics. For his part, he (Mr. D. W. ) was but too happy to declare himself a Liberal and Socialist. (Loud cheers.) He regretted the subscriptions had not been so large had been wished, for the widows and orphans of Williams and Sharp. He also knew the condition of the working classes in London in extremity, but nevertheless, at Christian precept would be practised, the widows and orphans would be cared for.

Vernon, who was most enthusiastic, said he was pleased to meet so many other democrats present. That one could march with Williams and Sharp, which he could give him the privilege of speech session. The 10th of April was truly a day; it was a disgrace to them, one might say, if they thought it was a day that might be avoided for the future. (Hear, hear) people called it a victory, but he said such victory, and we are ruined for such cheers.) In Totihills fields prison, inconsiderately said to their friend and brother, James Jones—(remembering right), and although Jones, who was in the hands none other than a mental response, punished severely. ("Shame, shame," symptoms of indignation.) Notwithstanding, he differed with his friends addressed them. He did not desire to glorify his brother democrats to the wish of humanity, and leave the rest of his opponents. (Mr. Vernon) who had played a game of chess, and consequently, that he was in the hands of opponents, who had pursued their own career, hear.) The times appeared to be cheered since he went to prison; and that never had a greater pleasure in favour of genuine Chartism. (Loud cheer) He was delighted to hear that they were another ally in the shape of a journal, and he was through representative of their efforts as regards English and foreign under the management of Mr. Vernon predicted for it very specially of the equal to; if not surpassing that of the "Great Chartist." The Charter and democracy have become a household word, and something more mean "not blood, but their social rights. It was not for us to go through the learned and lucid socialism that had from time to time been uttered, but the battle of life work neither shall he eat;" he wished a piece of scriptural doctrine fully earned socialism meant the realisation of peace. (Cheers.) They had been told not only decided by the day, but that they must delicately hinted that their new move for professed Chartism, he designate it? Should it be a Tom Paine—(cheers)—or a Charter League—(Vernon's opinion, that the League a biblical language, "all things to all men as the Chartist policy was to oppose it let them go on and get what they laugh)—whilst their venerable colleagues their principles rooted their hearts, to pure with them with life itself as cheering.)

VERNON here announced that he had just

message stating, that Mr. O'Connor, ladies were with the objects of the meeting, was introduced to his lodgings by a friend. He (the Chairman) had now something to introduce to their notice in the clergyman, Mr. Rev. Mr. Warrall, of Col. Bethnal-green.

gentleman rose, greeted with a right hand, and said: They must not expect speech from him, as he had not been long in the city. He was converted by seeing six or seven men beating a working man on the street, he held their meetings two years ago, but by taking this step, as a mitigation, he was phasing himself out of the world, but wise men, but that of this? (Tremendous). If he lost his gown he had his work with—and he would freely work with rather than sacrifice his principles; young man he was perfectly ready to question of Democracy with his Lordship of the or of the Great of Canterbury, and his master, Christ's—Christ was a Democrat and saint, and so was he. (Great cheering.) It is in the duty of the people to support the great movement which their zealous leaders had so ably started.

He had already looked across the river and he had seen the most intelligent and smiling Louis Blanc.

Although this was his maiden speech, he certainly would do himself the pleasure to come on them again. (Loud cheers.) In the we could all their attention to the case of the widows and orphans of Wales and Snowdon, and the martyrs' memorials, but he keep women and children; and he their duty to keep the widows and orphans during the rest of their days.

gentleman resumed his seat amidst

cheering.  
 IRMAN said, he had another novelty for  
 that of introducing to their attention  
 S. Matthews. (Load cheers.)  
 IRMAN said, they would not attempt to  
 speak on the present occasion, but on  
 the favourable opportunity she should be  
 able to add the funds, by delivering one or  
 two in its behalf. (Great applause.)  
 LLELL also addressed a few observations  
 the resolution, which was put and car-  
 ried.  
 Motion of Messrs. TOMLINSON and BROWN,  
 That a vote be passed by acclamation to give  
 thanks to the committee of the Williams and  
 to the committee of the Williams and  
 IRMAN acknowledged the compliment,  
 and had a note placed in his hand, stating  
 the desire of several, that the meeting  
 be closed by singing the Marcelline hymn.  
 He had much pleasure in complying with  
 some of their friends were ready to con-  
 (Cheers.)  
 Fowler, Brown, and another commenced  
 the audience joined in chorus, upstand-  
 ing the conclusion, the most unbounded ap-  
 plause; and thus terminated one of the  
 gay and enthusiastic meetings it has ever  
 yet to record.

NEAR McIntosh, a housekeeper's service invaded by rats, and her edibles decimated more rapidly than grass to her do. A friend advised her to "sneak the rats" with coal-tar, and the gude wife did so. She smeared her hamms and filchies, pronounced powerful, for afterwards neither mouse nor rat was seen thereof.

OR SHIPS AT SINKING.—Though the year has not yet expired, no less than six vessels have been added to the port since New Year's Day, making an immensely 13,000 tons to the previous tonnage of the port, a considerable part of which are and other ships that have recently been sent by our fellow-townsmen, the Americans, to the vessels that have been transferred to the port of Newcastle. Should this immense tonnage to the port continue in a ratio with that of the last twelve months, it will soon be able to raise our Customs' port to a second-class port.—*Newcastle*

NEEDS FOR WATER.—The Plymouth town is about to lay down a quantity of glass pipes and with gutta percha, an experiment in conveyance of water.



## FRANCE

in consequence of the Mayor having forbidden the representation of the *Juif Errant*, which had given rise to a riot. An immense mass of people having joined the rioters, who had been expelled from the theatre, the troops were called out. The cavalry

agreement with so little cause, and so contrary to the inclinations and the interests of both nations.

exists among us, are we prepared to use the Suffrage, not only as a right, but as a means of duty? The great mass of the people are sunk in ignorance, and are a dead prey to canting knaves,

Mr. Crofters for Mr. Dixon, and said that it very perfectly succeeds in supporting the hernia, after he had tried all the truss makers in London, none of which were effectual, his being a very difficult one to support.—WILLIAM HUXTABLE, Hackney, Surgeon, Sept. 18th, 1849.

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

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

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







## NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Enrolled, pursuant to statute 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 27.

THE ABOVE SOCIETY, as amended and legalised, was formerly known as the NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY, and the members of which have long been the recipients of the benefits of the Society. In framing the new rules, care has been taken to equalise the expenditure with the receipts, so that the permanent success of the Society should be beyond all doubts.

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

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SCALE OF FEES TO BE PAID AT

ENTRANCE				WIFE'S DEATH	
Age.	1st section.	2nd section.	3rd section.		s. d.
				First Section	15 0
				Second Section	5 0
				Third Section	5 0
From 18 to 24	2 0	2 0	2 0		
24-27	6 0	4 0	2 0		
27-30	9 0	6 0	3 0		
30-33	13 0	8 0	4 0		
33-36	15 0	10 0	4 0		
36-39	18 0	12 0	6 0		
39-42	21 0	14 0	7 0		
MEMBERS DEATH				WIFE'S DEATH.	
					s. d.
				First Section	7 10
				Second Section	5 0
				Third Section	5 0







## The Frontiers

THE LATE CASE OF POISONING IN CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE. — Although several petitions have been presented praying for a mitigation of the sentence of Elias Lucas and Mary Reeder, the two persons now under sentence of death lying in the county gaol, no notice has been taken of them, and it is expected that the two culprits will suffer the extreme penalty the law on Saturday (this day). Since the ar-

**THE POISONING AT STOW.**—It appears that there is every reason to believe that the melancholy event which we lately gave the details was entirely accidental, that the poison (arsenic of which Mr. Page used a quantity for sheep-washing, &c.) was laid in a closet in the kitchen, where the tea things used to be laid, and thus became, probable, mixed with the sugar, the packet being disturbed in looking for something else. A packet of arsenic, which Mr. Page's shepherd had given to his master in October last, was found in this closet. Provisionally, there

**EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.**—A few days ago, at Uxbridge, a youth under twenty years of age, walked twenty miles in less than three hours. For the first 100 yards the ground had a slight ascent, and thereafter a uniform level. The road was in good order; and the north wind

they dispersed. The next morning, however, he mustered again in increased numbers ; and Captain M<sup>r</sup> Hardy had taken the precaution of having a body of men near at hand, but it was avoided to their persuasion rather than force, and accordingly Mr. O. S. Onley and the Rev. C. Foster proceeded with him to the deriving, or conciliatory and judicious words, though of no avail. The men, however, who were not content the comforts of the poor, calmed the storm ; but dissonant ; the men dispersed, and the next morning returned peacefully to their employment. Not the slightest injury was done to person or property, no further steps, we learn, will be taken hereafter ; it is not true that warrants have been issued against some parties, and it has been falsely, we are told, reported, that the men seem by no means disposed to order and industry, but that they are disposed to pass over without further notice heedless, and happily harmless, outbreak.

**THE MINING DISTRICTS.**—We (*North British Mail*) regret to learn that the greater part of the miners

proceedings in the superior courts against land-owners who owe large arrears of poor-rate.

**INSTRUCTIONS.**—A correspondent of the *Freeman* in Tipperary,—"On Monday, March 25th, the sheriff's deputy, accompanied by Captain Bradshaw, of the 10th Hussars, and a party of police, proceeded to the town of Newtown, parish of Donoghilly, the property of the Rev. George Hamilton, a Quaker, to execute a writ of *habere facias*. Four of the houses were levelled of their own accord, and three others looked up after every thing of furniture had been removed. The sheriff's representative was then met by Mr. T. Scully and two other gentlemen belonging to Vincent Scully, of Q.C.C. Dublin. One house was levelled in Donoghilly, and three properties were turned out in Donoghilly, also the property of Mr. Vincent Scully, a Quaker, in the town of Donoghilly, in the same townland, and their houses levelled in the same. The party next proceeded to Kil-

victimised in like manner—so our story is not  
singular one. Depend on it, as all human crime  
its limit, and its retribution, the time is not far  
distant when the people of Great Britain will under-  
stand that the ruin of this country, under the name  
of slavery, will not have advanced the ends, either  
avowed or concealed, for which they were under-

by a foreman, William Walker, and also by a prisoner, James McInnes, who was in the back of it. A few days before the note into the possession of the constable, the priod given notice of action to his co-executors, recovery of £80, the amount of the note in fact. It was shown that when the note was written by the prisoner there were no indorsements of his office there were called, who expressed conviction that the signature of Daniel McInnes was the prisoner's, and the burden on the prisoner proved that that signature as Daniel McInnes was a forger.—*M. McInnes* who appeared for the prisoner, contended that the promissory note was a genuine one, and the present indictment would not have been proved had not notice of action been served for the recovery of the value of it.—The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to seven years transportation.

LAUGHTER. A GAMEREPPER.—John Wood-

ards him with his gun presented, and which he mended  
truck would have shot him had he not come up  
prised  
than  
truck the gun on one side, which immediately  
received  
LL  
received  
coun  
whos  
r, but two of the poachers having fled, and two  
being senseless on the ground, the rest were

KINGTON.

DECEMBER 7. THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.—This morning the bishop of Winchester, who was brought to try the right to certain waste lands and whether they belonged to the plaintiff, as lord of the manor of Churt, or to the defendant, who is lord of the manor of Farham, had many witnesses examined on both sides, but it appeared to be pretty clearly made out that the right, neverend defendant, that is to say, as Churt had ever existed, and that it was one of the tithings of the manor of Farham. The bishop stopped his lordship while he was in the act of summing up the case, and said they had to go to their minds, and they at once returned to the defendant.

THE PACKET-SHIP JOHN R.

tion would be its cheapness. We were anxious to learn that their cost would not be more than 10 s. per yard.

DEATH OF THE POET MOORE.—Letters have been received from Sloperton, giving a most painful account of the decaying health of the poet Moore, whose death was daily apprehended. For three years and



woman's nature. The room in which lived, though more destitute of

woman's nature. The room in which I lived, though more destitute of every article of furniture and comfort than any I had yet visited, was at least untainted by the atmosphere of power and money, no longer sickened with that overpowering influence which always hangs about the dwellings of the rich. The home of the distressed gentleman was a small room, literally of four bare walls. There was a bedstead and only two chairs in the place. At the head of the bed

the old lady, who was sitting in the corner of the room upon another trunk, engaged in the same manner. Before the piece of old carpeting about the size of a mounted piece were a few balls of colored wool, which she was rolling into balls. This was literally all the property in the room, so it was not difficult to tell, by the full back and complexions, and sharp Marillico-like features, that these were the mother and her daughters, that their father, at least, had Spanish extraction. The mother herself looked somewhat of a foreign look, though this was to be foreseen from long residence with the band abroad.

by my presence, and I was some little while  
in the express upon that that I had ac-  
cused her of publishing to the world  
the distress of *individual* persons. I  
was made doubly bitter from the fear of it  
known, even to their friends, much more  
generally. At length I informed her,  
which she might communicate to me would  
be the best thing, in the terms that I could  
possibly so recognise that she would  
do. Upon this assurance she told me as  
"I work at needlework generally—I pro-  
tect, indeed that is what I have done ever  
have been a widow. But it is shocking  
and I have been a widow for a long time  
I haven't, as yet, made any thing of it  
what the price will be, I had intended to ask  
The lady has been a great friend to me  
say exactly how long it will take me. I  
to look at the house, and I have interrupted  
myself, I think, upon that I am making, and  
study of rank. Generally, I have been  
the least trouble for my work. I  
long they take me each to make. Latterly  
no work at all, only that which I get from  
tion for distressed needlewomen. They

[illegible]

might earn at plain needlework, taking with another 3s. 6d. a week, if she were employed. But there is a great difficulty working—oh, yes, very great. The schools are closed, and there is no giving them a National School, and thus the women families to support are left without the necessity of work—and many others I know so with me. I think that is also the case with the women of the other parishes. The ladies will tell you plainly, I can have done cheaper at the school. Generally, we are much harder as to their terms than the people; and oh, yes, the tradespeople usually leniently towards the needlewomen than the school. I have no objection to their sleeping with only a sheet to cover us. I stand for 3s. 6d. to a person, who I care and value it. That very bested, not long ago, I gave 3s. 6d. for it. It was what I thought I should have to give for it. I pledged. That was quite new; it cost 2s. 6d. I pledged it for a shilling; I blackened it for 1s. each; they cost me 6s. But I've taken one out since. Of course, I sleep upon the floor. Our inside clothing is all made of flannel, and I have no more still without our clothing, both my gown

myself; and I have chewed camphor  
warm water to stay my hunger. My  
flatulence has been remedied. We have  
no breakfast, and bread and butter  
is scarce. At last I have made up my  
mind to my flannel petticoat, and get  
Once we were so badly off that I sent for  
to come and pledge my bed. She pleads  
half-a-crown. This person told a lady in  
borough what I had done, and the lady  
said she would give me a guinea if my  
bed was redeemed. What I want is a  
my eldest daughter. She can speak  
she works well at her needle. I myself  
Spanish and French. You won't put the  
newspaper, will you?" she asked me.  
I would not have been so easily  
secret. She said, "I am afraid they will  
be I. I would rather starve than it is  
known who I am. I do not wish to  
public spectacle of. I am not ashamed to  
understand—for I am so thorough as to  
own—but for my friends would be  
I would not have been so easily  
wished, and I told her I had come there  
rather than to aggravate her distress.

little hesitation she consented to the pub-  
lish that she might communicate to me, a  
man as well known as you may say my friend  
was, and in the English language, too.  
He was an officer in the English army, his  
brother-in-law a clergyman. It's not in  
to assist me. My husband was an officer  
army as well, but he was in the fore-  
He has been dead five years. He left  
less, with three children. My son  
He is a clergyman, and his brother is but  
he is only seventeen. He has £36 a year  
yearly. He assisted me last year. I was  
to have some assistance this year. They  
them now once a year, according to the  
I had from him. I do feel it very hard  
whose father would be left to suffer as I  
God. I'm not in debt—that is a great con-  
my. I don't owe any person a penny."  
She was afterwards kind enough—for the  
others situated like herself—to let me see the  
particulars of different cases, and to give  
and expell'd him to make me mend up-  
told so awful a tale of want that I began  
sought to copy them. The articles pledged

sums lent upon them, were as follows:—  
bed, 1s.; petticoat and drawers, 1s.;  
apron, 1s.; shoes, 1s.; books and apron, 1  
1s.; gown, 1s.; umbrella, 1s.; pett  
shawl, 1s.; bolster, 1s.; petticoat and  
ditto, 6d.; counterpane, 2s.; cloak, 3s.  
3s.; gown, 5s.; sheet and drawers, 1s.;  
petticoat, 1s.; petticoat and pincers,  
1s.; wig, 6d.; shoes, 1s. I had also lent  
the garden shop me the window by  
thieves had sought to enter the house at  
On the flagstones immediately beneath it,  
were green with damp and desolation,  
marks of men's homialled boots.  
I had been told that the woman whom  
I should find that her statement was  
investigated and corroborated. She se  
in every way worthy of our deepest com  
As I had an introduction to another nee  
a maiden lady, who possessed a large  
and whose influence and comfort to or  
ulate wand, I thought it would be better  
so that the public might have a further in  
the distress of a class of persons who per  
not only more privations, but feel more  
pain of them, than any who depend

Heard of the second gentleman was no more  
nervous as that of the first—indeed, you would  
have believed, from the neatness of the dress  
which she lived, and the dress of the dress  
that you were in the presence of one who  
wanted of bread. And yet from the bed  
she had a seat at the table, and a small  
cloth in one corner of the room, the hangings  
about the size of that in a smith's forge  
pinned between the grate, and the thin  
sleek features of the gentleman here  
not very difficult to infer the distress that  
in. Moreover, it was plain, from the  
look of the man, that he had been  
suffering from insufficient nutriment. Indeed  
seemed to be little or no animal warmth in  
her. Over her shoulders was thrown an imitation  
land shawl, evidently more for use than  
ornament. Her narrative was even more pathetic,  
for she had once been greater, and her trans-  
ports had once been greater, and her trans-

(To be Continued.)

THE HYGEIST,  
GREAT MEDICAL REFO

THE IMMORTAL

D THE blood.  
3rdly. —

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the

the actual surplus in  
of Great Britain a

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN FRANCE.**—In the night of the 3rd instant a most audacious robbery was committed on the van of the *Messageries Nationales* on

Pierrelate when the  
alt by a number of

**STRIKES.**—The strike among the woollen weavers at Langholm is now gradually giving way, the

the members to the  
carpenters of Whi

THE ANTI-STATE CHURCH CONFERENCE are calling upon their supporters to send delegates to the approaching second triennial conference of the Anti-

of the country in 1844  
provides for similar a

**REGIMENTAL FRACAS.**—It appears that the appointment of an old captain, who lately joined from half-pay a regiment stationed at Portsmouth has

ing him in every pos-

THE SWORD OF CHARLES I. — MR. FRANCIS H. QUARES (No. 12, p. 183), "When did the real sword of Charles the First's time, which, but a few years ago, lay in the hands of that Monarch's equerry."

y, when some sc



BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH

ARSENIC IN CHOLERA!!! OH! OH! OH!  
FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. — What to do think of the  
Arsenic in cholera! Oh! Oh! Well!

trouble of looking into the *Mediterranean*. You will take  
printed in larger letters, "Case of Asiatic Cholera," and you will  
"SERIOUSLY TREATED WITH ARSENIC." A doctor positively  
length in the 89th number of the *Illustrated* is also reported  
office, 388, Strand, price 1d. or 2d. by post.  
he surprised my friends, that he should have no  
arsenic? What is the real difference throughout the country  
and the doctor? Why, that in one case the prisoner and the  
flies, as such have never been murdered by arsenic. In the  
we have the arsenic in the hands of the doctor, and in the  
myself, recalled by their proper names. Let this  
made the public so familiar with poisons, that doctors like  
can think there is no harm taking a lesson from  
Guinea. I have no objection to the doctor's arsenic, but I  
see any real difference between the false and the true  
the doctor—the only difference is, that the false prisoner  
gives the poison in such doses as not to kill, but to  
it, and the true prisoner says, "I don't see you're called  
death or disease and not murder."

Now, fellow countrymen, can you be surprised, that  
called cholera last year, should have been 50,000.

trouble of looking into the *Mafalat Times*, you will find printed in larger letters, "CASE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND ESPECIALLY TREATED WITH ARSENIC." A doctor positively asserted that he had cured the case in 1817, and that he was then in the 98th number of the *Ligette*. He also reported the cure, 3688, Strand, price 1d. or 2d. by post. Well, can you imagine a case of felonious poisoning, throughout the whole of Marsenic? What is the real difference between the poisoner and the doctor? Why, that in one case the party he dies, is said to have been murdered by arsenic, and in the other, to have died of some disease or other. And we say, becauised by their pro-pr names. Then, let him who made the public so familiar with poisons, that the doctor of Guinea trade gentlemen & and, for our own part, we do not see any real difference between the felonious poisoning and the doctor's arsenic. The only difference is, that the doctor, in some cases, gives the arsenic in doses as small as to kill, though in many he does kill, but then don't you say it is called *death or disease* and not "murder."

Now, my countrymen, you would be surprised, that what was called cholera years ago, and you had been so fatigued whilst such persons were given for its cure? A French opium, &c. That this doctor's advice was generally followed, and that he was not very far from being right, is testified in the columns of a widely circulated medical paper, and answered the purpose intended mightily—*the medical paper* *CAUTIONS REGARDING SUCH AS COLORED FOR CHOLERA*.—I am not sure, that the doctor's advice was not known to the patient, and then published to the world with his own tongue, "that the aqua tofana was an excellent remedy against such acute or chronic cholera," and that the whole public would swallow all. We should then be acquainted with a glass, marked on fine bottles in the chemists' and apothecaries' shops of this fair island. Let the people arise from

The members of the British College of Health, therefore call for the total prohibition of the following deadly poisons.

1. Arsenic in all its forms.
2. Prussic Acid in all its forms.
3. Opium in all its forms.
4. Mercury in all its forms.
5. Nux Vomica in all its forms.

6. The different metals in all their chemical combinations, which, being wholly indigestible do not, at never can, assimilate with flesh and blood,

**STARCHES, &c.**

**CORN.**  
**MARSH-LANE,** Monday, April 8.—Our market was veiled to-day for wheat (though the supply of English was short) and prices fell to 28s lower than on Monday last. The demand for foreign wheat was very limited at the same reduction, and flour was sold to the par price and a liberal clearance. For barley, both English and foreign, we had rather a good demand at the late reduced prices. Malt continues scarce. Beans and peas were without variation, but both were unsaleable. Foreign oats were in large supply, but a reduction of 6d per bushel was necessary for the good qualities. Tares nominally the same. Linseed cake dull. The demand for cloverseed is drawing to a close for the season. The current prices are under—  
**BATHEN.—Wheat.**—Essex, Suffolk, Kent and red, new to 38s, ditto white 38s to 45s, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Orysha.

[illegible]

**RICEDUM, 10,310 quarters.** Flour—1,560 sacks.

**RICEDUM (YOUNGHE).** April 6. — We had a fair supply of grain in our market this morning. Wheat sold 6d 4d to 4d 3d; barley, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; beans, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per bushel.

**BREAD.**

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are 6d 6d. to 7d.; of household do. 4d. to 5d. per lbs. loaf.

**CATTLE.**

**SURRENDER, Monday, April 8.**—The supply of foreign stock on offer this morning was very moderate, but the arrival of home-fed beasts were again on the increase, and of full average quality. Owing, in some measure, to prevailing warm weather, the beef trade ruled excessively heavy, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last, at quite 20s per cwt. for very high quality, and 18s to 16s for the ordinary sort, and a large number left the market unsold. For the time of year the numbers

rogeon, 10,810 quarters. Flour—1,560 sacks.

**RICEWHEAT (YONKINSBURG), April 6.**—We had a fair supply of rice wheat on hand, as follows: 100 bushels at 45 3/4 to 50 1/4; oats, 10 to 20 to 25 3/4; barley, 35 1/4 to 40 3/4; beans, 25 to 30 to 40 per bushel.

**BREAD.**

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are 7s 6d, to 7d.; of household bread, 4d. to 5d., per 4 lbs. loaf.

**CATTLE.**

**SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 6.**—The supply of fresh beef for this morning was 2,545 head, as follows: 100 of home-fed beasts were again on the increase, and of full average quality. Owing, in some measure, to the prevailing warm weather, the beef trade ruled excessively low, and the market sold very much under par. On Monday last at quite 25 per 8 lbs. The very highest figure for the best steers was only 24 3/4 per 8 lbs., and a large number of the market sold at 22 to 24 per 8 lbs. The market for calves was also very moderate, and scarcely attracted attention, and prices gave 18s to 20s. The prime old Downs, in the wool, 4s to 4s 24 per 8 lbs. From the 10 to 12 to 14 to 16 to 18 to 20 to 22 to 24 to 26 to 28 to 30 to 32 to 34 to 36 to 38 to 40 to 42 to 44 to 46 to 48 to 50 to 52 to 54 to 56 to 58 to 60 to 62 to 64 to 66 to 68 to 70 to 72 to 74 to 76 to 78 to 80 to 82 to 84 to 86 to 88 to 90 to 92 to 94 to 96 to 98 to 100 to 102 to 104 to 106 to 108 to 110 to 112 to 114 to 116 to 118 to 120 to 122 to 124 to 126 to 128 to 130 to 132 to 134 to 136 to 138 to 140 to 142 to 144 to 146 to 148 to 150 to 152 to 154 to 156 to 158 to 160 to 162 to 164 to 166 to 168 to 170 to 172 to 174 to 176 to 178 to 180 to 182 to 184 to 186 to 188 to 190 to 192 to 194 to 196 to 198 to 200 to 202 to 204 to 206 to 208 to 210 to 212 to 214 to 216 to 218 to 220 to 222 to 224 to 226 to 228 to 230 to 232 to 234 to 236 to 238 to 240 to 242 to 244 to 246 to 248 to 250 to 252 to 254 to 256 to 258 to 260 to 262 to 264 to 266 to 268 to 270 to 272 to 274 to 276 to 278 to 280 to 282 to 284 to 286 to 288 to 290 to 292 to 294 to 296 to 298 to 300 to 302 to 304 to 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878 to 880 to 882 to 884 to 886 to 888 to 890 to 892 to 894 to 896 to 898 to 900 to 902 to 904 to 906 to 908 to 910 to 912 to 914 to 916 to 918 to 920 to 922 to 924 to 926 to 928 to 930 to 932 to 934 to 936 to 938 to 940 to 942 to 944 to 946 to 948 to 950 to 952 to 954 to 956 to 958 to 960 to 962 to 964 to 966 to 968 to 970 to 972 to 974 to 976 to 978 to 980 to 982 to 984 to 986 to 988 to 990 to 992 to 994 to 996 to 998 to 1000 to 1002 to 1004 to 1006 to 1008 to 1010 to 1012 to 1014 to 1016 to 1018 to 1020 to 1022 to 1024 to 1026 to 1028 to 1030 to 1032 to 1034 to 1036 to 1038 to 1040 to 1042 to 1044 to 1046 to 1048 to 1050 to 1052 to 1054 to 1056 to 1058 to 1060 to 1062 to 1064 to 1066 to 1068 to 1070 to 1072 to 1074 to 1076 to 1078 to 1080 to 1082 to 1084 to 1086 to 1088 to 1090 to 1092 to 1094 to 1096 to 1098 to 1100 to 1102 to 1104 to 1106 to 1108 to 1110 to 1112 to 1114 to 1116 to 1118 to 1120 to 1122 to 1124 to 1126 to 1128 to 1130 to 1132 to 1134 to 1136 to 1138 to 1140 to 1142 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to 1394 to 1396 to 1398 to 1400 to 1402 to 1404 to 1406 to 1408 to 1410 to 1412 to 1414 to 1416 to 1418 to 14

compass. Foreign found ready buyers of goods to fine 68s to 86s per cwt. Of wheat there was no increase in the price of the same quality. The market for the same was 60s, and for American wheat to 38s per cwt. Hams 50s, 60s to 70s to 74s per cwt. Lard, in bladders, 40s to 52s in kegs, 32s to 42s per cwt.

EVANSTON DRESSES, April 8.—As there is a considerable crop of corn, and much business to-day, and the article in slow sale at 80c per cwt, our prices for Dorset is nominal, and to effect a clearance this week very much lower prices must be taken. Fresh butter also has fallen 15s per cwt. Eggs, large, 90s to 92s per cwt. Hens, 80s to 85s; ditto old, nominal; Fresh 8s to 12s per doz. lbs.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWATER WATERSIDE, April 8.—Since last week's report the arrivals from the continent have been very extensive, and the market has been very much depressed, causing depreciation in the value of foreign potatoes. Yorks being scarce, are selling at better prices. The following are the day's quotations: Irish 100s to 80s; Scotch ditto 70s to 45s; French ditto 60s to 65s; Ditto Whites 40s to 45s; French ditto 40s to 45s.

**COLONIAL PRODUCE.**

**LONDON, Tuesday Evening.—SUGAR.**—505 hhd. W. India have been sold, including 150 hhd. new Barbadoes and 70 hhd. crystallised Demerara; the former sold at 38s price—32s to 42s 6d for good to fine yellow; 36s 6s 6d for low to middling.

**COFFEE.** 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 purchasers, at prices which do not form any fair criterion of the market.

**SALTPETRE.**—3,424 were brought forward; one-half sold

**WHITES 60S TO 65S;** Russian and Belgian 80s to 90s. — **DUN** 40s to 45s.

**COLONIAL PRODUCE.**

**LONDON,** Tuesday Evening.—**SUGAR.**—505 hids. New India has been sold, including 150 hids. new Barbados and 70 hids. crystallised Demerara; the former sold at stiff prices—35s to 43s for good to fine yellow; the latter 38s to 40s.

**COPPER.** 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 small portion of the casks have found buyers. Prices now do not form any fair criterion of the market.

**SALTPEATRE.**—3,424 were brought forward; one-half sold at 11s 6d per bag, 105 to 305 ad for 11 to 12 per cent. refraction; the remainder was bought in above the market value.

**COFFEE.**—The market for middling to good quality sugar this morning at full prices compared with the previous day in February, viz., from 16s 17d to 25s 40c per wt.

**ESPRESSO.**—The market for Bengalis' and Java's army, &c., is very quiet. The price for the best sale prices, Suez parcels, amounting to 700 chests on speculation, &c., reported to have been sold within the last few days at very full prices, besides the quantities for export orders.

**OILS.**

**LONDON,** Monday, April 8th.—Owing to the short supply factors succeeded in getting an advance of 15s 6d on oil day Saturday. Tees, 18s; Hartlepool, 18 3/4; Kell's 18 1/2; Candaroo, 18 3/4; G. Durham, 17s 9d.—Fresh arrivals, 24; local, 10.

**TALLOW, HIDES, AND OILS.**

**LONDON,** April 8.—The transactions in foreign tallow since Monday last, have been very moderate. In price, however, no change has taken place—R.F.C. on the spot selling to-day at 36s 2d to 37s per cwt. and the same for the month. The market for hides, however, at 35s 10d the last three months. Tallow has declined in price, the present net cash price being 35s 6d per cwt. rough fat, 3s per lbs., with an abundant supply.

**LEADENBALLS.**—Market hides 50s. to 61bs., 14s to 14 1/2

w.; ditto 64th. to 79th; 80 to 84; ditto 121st. w.  
w.; ditto 84th. ditto 90th to 104th; 105 to  
110; to 112 b. 84d to 84d calkskins each 75 sd to 35  
Horse, hides 65 d.

Licensed per cwt. 32n 33d to — s; repugged Essex  
lained 40e per cwt. Brown 39s d; Gallipoli per  
cwt. Spanish 40e; Wapiti 40e to cwt., lanced 50s d;  
Sen 32e to 34e; Seal pelt 30s 15a to 40e; colour  
32n; coal 90r; ditto 84; cocoa nut per ton 38r,  
to palm. 32n;

Printed by WILLIAM KIDDER, at No. 5, Maclefield-st.  
in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Print-  
ing Office, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, near  
St. James's Palace, for the Proprietor, FRANCIS & JOHN  
MAYNARD, M.P.s; and published by the said WILLIAM  
KIDDER, at his residence at No. 10, Bedford-Square,  
London, in the Strand street next West-Minster-Square

April 13th, 1950.