TO THE ENGLISH SLAVES.

MY FRIENDS, For although slaves I call you my friends because slavery is a brutal and tyrannical injustice heaped upon you. I was in the House on Tuesday night for the express purpose of supporting Lord Robert Grosvenon's motion, for "a Select committee to inquire whether any measures could be taken to improve the Sanitary condition of the Journeymen Bakers;" but I was not fortunate enough to be present when your philanthropic friend and emancipator (John Bright) made his I should have answered it.

My friends, as you do not very probably read those speeches made in the SHOW BOX. I here insert the speech of that philanit yourselves. Here follows the speech of the Northern hive :-

which contained opinions identical with those ex-pressed by the noble lord, and with the principles of the measure he brought forward last year. The on the back benches, calling attention to the corduroy trousers worn by Lord Marcus Hill, who was the old principle of determining by act of Parliament the minimum of wages which working people were to receive, regulating that minimum by the prices of food. If parliament did that, and fixed the it was said that a great point would be gained for Robert Owen, or of any of the Socialists of the day in France, more clearly of the nature of what we understood by Communism than what was contained in that article? The men whose case the noble lord advocated were grown up men, and as it appeared not ordinary men. but Scotchmen. (Laughter.) Now if there was one class of men on the face of the earth better able than another to take care of themselves, it was Scotchmen. The condition of these journeymen bakers was represented as most horrible: the dens in which they worked were said to be dreadful. Then, if they came to England voluntarily to work in such places, how very horrible must be the places which they quitted. He was astonished to see such a cause sanctioned by the advocacy of the noble lord; it was most surprising to see him contending for the supporters of such a publication as the Gazette to which he had referred;

them from the gripe of their owners?

Let me analyse the speech of this philanthropist. "He could not understand how " Parliament could take steps to alter the ar-"rangements of bakehouses, or consistently

Well, here is philosophy. If this is a sound much of their time and their energy to the EARLY CLOSING SHOP QUESTION? curled hair and perfumed handkerchiefs, suffer as much as the oppressed bakers? And are did the noble lord—the Prime Minister— they have nearly realised our fond hopes of seeing those not many of those adults? And why then contend for their liberation from bondage? And why did Mr. BRIGHT not oppose their liberation? And then, speaking of the "Bakers' Gazette,"-the only organ through which their class could develope their princi-

And happily the Stamp authorities had not yet put their impress upon it, and it could be sold for three halipence. Now, was not this a hint to the Government to suppress the only organ through which the distressed bakers could express their opinions? Then the philanthropist goes on to sympathise with the "poor creature" Frances Dillon. and quotes her case, as extracted from the else, "Bakers' Gazette," showing that it was liable to be seized, as it published a police case.

Then the spouter goes on to say:— The condition of these journeymen bakers was represented as most horrible; the dens in which they worked were said to be dreadful. Then, if they came to England voluntarily to work in such places, how very horrible must be the place which they quitted.

Now, what does this prove, beyond the choice between the positive and comparative state of misery which the poor baker is compelled to accept? Might he not as well tell us that there was to be no sympathy for the ever be your humble servant. I must only subscribe convicted felon, who preferred the hardest toil to remaining bound in his fetters? Would these men place themselves in this life-destroying position, if the veritable field of labour was to the tyrant who held his life in his hands? I did not support the resolutions open to them? No; but as he and his coleeches live upon the sweat and blood of their

the very blood of his dependent slave; of two evils choose the least, and Communism would decidedly be the lesser evil. Then the orator goes on to tell us that the bakers are "stalwart men, who need no protection." Now, I answer this assertion upon the very best authority. Henry the remarkable is a large to a limit to almost a perfect skeleton, her countenance bears to almost a perfect skeleton, her countenance bears to almost a perfect skeleton, her countenance bears a very placid expression. Her respiration is persently be obtained in perfect skeleton, her countenance bears as they possibly could, to have secured for it anybear thing like efficient support from those classes and instance of reform the secured for it anybear thing like efficient support from those classes and instance, without whose aid no material reform can be they possibly could, to have secured for it anybear thing like efficient support from those classes and instance, without whose aid no material reform can be they possibly could, to have secured for it anybear thing like efficient support from those classes and instance, without whose aid no material reform can be they possibly could, to have secured for it anybear thing like efficient support from those classes and instance, without whose aid no material reform can be they possibly could, to have secured for it anybear thing like efficient support from those classes and instance, without whose aid no material reform can be they possibly could, to have secured for it anybear thing like efficient support from those classes and instance, without whose aid no material reform can be they possibly could, to have secured for it anybear thing like efficient support from those classes and instance, without whose aid no material reform can be they possibly could, to have secured for it anybear thing like efficient support from those classes and instance, without whose aid no material reform can be they possibly could, to have secured for it anybear thing like efficient support from those classe some way connected with an insurance company which would not insure the life of of age, and has been visited by a great number of deny that the change of system, contemplated by through all England and Wales; at no time since

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that class opposing the Ten Hours Bill, and opposing a measure which is calculated to increase the health and comfort of poor bakers, savage and disgusting speech; if I had been, what would be your fate if you were represented by such a class in the House of Commons?

I now turn from this disgusting subject griefand anxiety, from the manner in which the to address you upon more general matter. I columns of the "Northern Star" have been thropist, in order that you may comment upon have now lying before me a pile of letters in- frequently used, to promote and circulate perviting me to nearly all parts of the country, sonal and class antagonism. I feel that jus- according to the latest accounts, are panting for the hear-we want to achieve liberty here, in England, representative of the drones of the great and all kindly acknowledging me as their tice compels me to furnish you with the reply Charter. Mr. Beight understood that the noble lord be impossible for me to give an answer to each, him in Mr. Harney's letter of last week. house might know what were the principles now siastic welcome, some asking me to visit them being propounded to Parliament, he would read from during the Whitsun week; but I think, if they this publication a few sentences from an article are generous, they will allow me to take my holidays when they take theirs. However, I promise very shortly to be amongst them once

by which the auxiliary force proposes to acthe hon. member for Manchester.] Upon these facts the writer in the Bakers Gazette laid down doctrines which were in no respect short of Communism. which were in no respect short of Communism; LOYAL SUBJECTS, to flabbergast the they were, that the country must soon go back to QUEEN and her Government. Now, I have often told you, that there was one law for the rich, and another for the poor; and if I had been in the situation of his Grace the Duke number of hours which was to constitute a day, then of RICHMOND, presiding over a Chartist meeting-and if such threats and rebellion

ten hours was too long a period even for an inexpressible contempt for my maligners, refrained adult to work in an unnatural atmosphere; from noticing either one or the other. and. if I had my will to-morrow, I would level | In the "Star" of last Saturday there is one of every infernal long chimney to the dust, and those transcendently sublime effusions from the Now, as the speaker professes to be a Parliamentary and Financial Reformer, if that body does acknowledge him as a fair reflex of their principles and opinions, I say to H—II with such hypogrifes. How do you will never forests to be a Now, as the speaker professes to be a Parliamentary and Financial Reformer, if that body does acknowledge him as a fair reflex of their principles and opinions, I say to H—II with such hypogrifes. How do you will never forests to be a professes to be a Parliamentary and Financial Reformer, if the factory operatives rest evolved such mighty thoughts, expressed, as they monthly thoughts, expressed, as they have been, in larguage such as is rarely to be met that classical locality of the mind—with its population of two and a quite deal in the sale of conquered inhabitants of Convention." which caused such consternation of any method of the cause of to H—Il with such hypocrites. How do you will never forsake the cause of the care-worn that region, over which presides the Deity—Nepthink that men of that class, if truly repre- mother and her helpless baby. Can I forget tune. sented by John Bright, would ever confer any the eyes of those fond and affectionate women, In this article, I am honoured by additional and hugging me with eestasy, and calling me their and consent. The former truce, then, has been, by Revolution—the other great continental revolutions than of a verdict of felo de se. father? Can I forget the countenances of the your permission, set aside, and that Hercules of the -the unpredicted Irish excitement - the intoxicalittle children—their cheerful look, which is pen—Harney—has again been amusing himself with ting enthusiasm of the "National Convention," including the formula of transport sure to fade before the frown of tyranny? dealing what he fancies are terrible blows at the No-never! And if this Ten Hour measure reputation of Mr. Dixon, Mr. M'Grath, and myself. "rangements of bakehouses, or consistently No-never! And if this Ten Hour measure reputation of Mr. Dixon, Mr. M'Grath, and myself. preceding the year 1848, the grand total sum of "interfere directly with the labour of adult is abandoned by all others, I will stand firm I fear, however, that the disease is too deeply rooted £27 2s. 8d.!!! Was not this a magnificent dona-

to the cause. My friends, if I can help it, you shall not aid of his terrible pen. Had he not better try the most mighty city of the universe? proposition, of what avail then would be the much longer continue slaves. I have often success of the Parliamentary Reform Associa- told you the years of suffering that my father tion, if it could not interfere with the Labour endured for struggling for the emancipation of Question, which it professes to be the question your order; and I will now conclude this letter—
of questions? Why did Lord John Russell which I write under excitement—with the terthe "strock" moon which he has since been "cition".

evidence of his ability in that way when he did the the same month, and which I have already quoted—
which I have already quoted—
that is to say, it contains the whole account of the chair and said, their object was not so much to National Charter Association from December 22nd, denounce thrones, mitres, and titles as to advocate of questions? Why did Lord John Russell which I write under excitement—with the ter- the "stool," upon which he has since been "sitting." | National Unarter Association from December 2200, the "stool," upon which he has since been "sitting." | 1846, down to the 26th day of April, 1848, both dates and his philanthropic coadjutors devote so mination of my father's last letter to Lord CAMDEN, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which he has employed against me-because, were I the Convention, as well as that of the Association and written from his dungeon, when deprived to point it out, the readers would then observe it- exhibits an expenditure over the total receipts, and Do shopmen standing behind counters with of the use of his limbs, in 1798. He says :- but will pass on to the substantial charge which he has due to the treasurer, of £40 0s. 5s. !!!

MODERATE, BUT DETERMINED EXERTIONS OF UNITED NATIONS.

Tell England to bid farewell to Liberty when Ireland is enslaved; three millions of Irish slaves would rivet Bri-

Countrymen, whilst assassination is bailed by authority, am I doomed to a bastile, on charges, the futility of which am I doomed to a castle, on charges, the richts of which was denied me, grand and harmonious!
—the groundlessness of which I have made clearly appear I did not interpose a to the Executive without redress. Behold me in a leathsome prison, in a cell nine feet square; my fortune ruined; my health impaired; my constitution shattered; with enough of all left however to be useful to my country.

Hear me through the grate of my gaol; be watchful as

owls; resolute as lions; gentle as lambs; persevering as

moles;—be patient, sober, and discreet; faithful and true

Let the world be your Republic;
Ireland your country;
To do good your religion;
Be humane;
BUT, ABOVE ALL—BE UNITED. Farewell fellow Citizens.

1 set at defiance all the machinations against me. Nor, my lord—

—is there any terror in your threats? For I am armed so strong in honesty That they pass by me as the idle wind, Which I respect not' I cannot prevail on myself to conclude this letter in the usual way that one gentleman expresses himself

by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck to almost a perfect skeleton, her countenance bears have adopted as comprehensive a measure of reform authority. Upon the very night of the debate, cramp, she has been heard to make slight means. as I am of my own existence, that were it to do so, Mr. LUSHINGTON, the member for Westmintrance she was seized with lock-jaw, which occaport which it now receives, both in Parliament and signs great difficulty in affording her nourishment. elsewhere. Noman whoknows the political feeling of the unfortunate young woman is twenty-five years the propertied classes of England, can for a moment of age and has been visited by a great number of deny that the change of system contemplated by The people forsooth! Five hundred individuals ster, informed me, that he was director, or in sions great difficulty in affording her nourishment. elsewhere. Noman who knows the political feeling of

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1850.

"United you stand, Divided you fall."

TO THE CHARTISTS.

My Friends,-You will naturally underindefatigable benefactor and leader. It would of THOMAS CLARK, to the attack made upon

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

Proprietor of the "Northern Star."

Sin,-Some months ago, when I had occasion to

scissors? I am informed that he is an excellent evidence of his ability in that way when he did the April, 1848, and which includes that of the 18th of attended.

I will not stop here to notice the brilliant wit inclusive; and comprehending the balance sheet of Tell them—but hold, spare yourself the pains—we know, what is still better we feel our degradation. Thanks to the God of nature, who works by means inscrutable to human adopting certain resolutions which the indignant preferred against me, of not having forced upon the adopting certain resolutions which the indignant Harney asserts were moved there by G. W. M. Rev-ABUSES, WHICH HAVE HITHERTO WITHSTOOD THE INEFFECTUAL nolds. I heard this latter personage read the two resolutions to the Conference, but I knew nothing of the existence of the third, until I saw it quoted in Harney's three and a half columns of slashing fudge; of course I except the heading and the poetry, which were, beyond all comparison,

> I did not interpose at the Conference, on behalf of the resolutions aforesaid.

1st.-Because, as Harney himself shews, in the fourth paragraph of his irresistible epistle, the Premet, not for the purpose of deciding upon the nature and extent of the measures of ParliamentaryReform to be attained, but for the purpose of merely deliberating on practical measures for carrying out a previously adopted scheme of representative reform."

Thus, it will be seen, that by the constitution of the Conference, any alteration of the fundamental against, and that resolutions, having such objects in

it is represented they do, it occurs to my mind, that mination, and that we should, like sensible men, stand that I have suffered no small amount of they would give some evidence of their sincerity in look around us, and ascertain what means we

Mr. Brieff understood that the noble lord wished the inquiry to extend to the places in which as yet, as to the time that I will pay each a these men worked, and the time they were embedded. The noble lord had even spoken of their the noble lord had even spoken of the noble lord had even spoken of their the noble lord had even spoken of the noble l these men worked, and two spoken of their pleyed. The noble lord had even spoken of their disgusting dirtiness. But he (Mr. Bright) could not see how Parliament could take steps to alter the arrangements of bakehouses, or consistently interfere directly with the labour of adult men. Indeed, the noble lord's clients, however much they might suffer, seemed to be in a very good position where the special places and every good position where the subject, and, therefore, should members in the labour of adult men. Indeed, the noble lord's clients, however much they might suffer, seemed to be in a very good position where the subject, and, therefore, should members of the country. They were much they members of the impudence and the audacity of the up upon the subject, and, therefore, should members of the impudence and the audacity of the up upon the subject, and, therefore, should members of the impudence and the audacity of the up upon the subject, and, therefore, should members of the impudence and the audacity of the up upon the subject, and, therefore, should members of the impudence and the audacity of the up upon the subject, and, therefore, should members of the impudence and the audacity of the up upon the subject, and, therefore, should members of the impudence and the audacity of the up upon the subject, and, therefore, should members of the impudence and the audacity of the up upon the subject, and, therefore, should members of the impudence and the audacity of the upon the subject, and, therefore, should members of the impudence and the audacity of the upon the subject, and the names of the impudence and the institution of the institution of the impudence and the institution of the impulse of the impulse in the impulse in the impulse in the impulse o might suffer, seemed to be in a very good position to plead their own cause, for they had an organ of their own, termed the Bakers' Gazette and General Trades' Advocate. By a copy of it which held in his hand, and happy the stamp authorities had not put their impress upon it, and it could be sold for three halfpence. That the house might know what were the principles now house at this faction who house might know what were the principles now house of the working classes." I wish all England which there have been in the working classes." I wish all England which there were house when the subject, and, therefore, snound might have seen how I was received there by the countries. Had here by the working classes." I wish all England which then which he wish and admirable grace the "leaders" of such a "additional countries" of such a "additional countries" of such a "additional countries" of the "Northern Star," you may set with the subject, and, therefore, snound might have seen how I was received there of such a "additional countries" of suc

edition of which ought to be bound in CALF.

faction, that it is not the people, nor the "masses," nor the "millions," nor the "nation," nor any other of the great things which it has proclaimed speedily follow."

The working classes of this country are now becoming too powerful to be resisted by all the other classes unitedly. They cannot longer be tickled or juggled, by granting them amere fraction of the rights they demand and are entitled to appear therein. From that time to passed by the Convention, in 1848; and extending passed by the Convention passed by the Convention passed by the Convention passed by the Co together with the thirteen months immediately in our systems to be eradicated even by the surgical tion from the great democracy of the richest and

Well, sir, this same supplementary balance sheet

Thus the account stands:-London seventeen months, includ- £ s. d. ing Convention, &c., &c. . . . 27 2 8 Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.,

same time . . . . . . . . . 40 0 5 Balance paid by F. O'Connor over that paid by London, with its two and-a-quarter millions of a popu-

lation. . . . . . . . . £12 17 9!!

There is another circumstance in relation to this

Verily, sir, these "masses" ought to get "ano-Charter and something more!"

money account, and the mode of its disbursement, tuents of some of them, that upon comparing their but cordially unite, and they could and would effect statements with the published and authenticated their own independence. (Hear.) statistics of the population, I discovered that several generations to come, were mortgaged to provide

Now, sir, in the face of these facts, respecting lution asserted a great truth, namely: that the prothe numerical strength of the National Charter ducers of wealth are not in that position, which demand? It is also asked, do the Doctors require Pauly which would not insure the life of age, and has been visited by a great-number of allowance and the state of the sta

tion is promised that if it will adopt the principles | the "millions," the "masses," &c., would have of the Charter, that the masses will flock in mil-lions to its standard. The masses will flock in mil-and the treacherous "Chartists" who support If it were true that there were millions of men in them. It is high time that all this smoke and fume, England who really cared for the Charter as much as and sound, and rant, should be brought to a tersome tangible way. They would at least join an have at our disposal to win the freedom of Association, which is at this moment above all others the grand order of industry. It is not the par excellence—the Association around whose canting braggadocia that we have heard about standard are relluing the boots of miles the boots of miles are relluing the miles are relluing the miles are relluing to the miles are relluing to the miles are relluing to the miles are relluing the miles are relluing to the standard are rallying the hosts of men who, the brave men of distant lands, we care to and that, too, in our own day and generation ; and Well then, if there are millions who are now the way to do this is, not to denounce progressive

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

holding aloof from the Reform Association because movements falling short of our own desires—but by Your faithful and affectionate Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

I now beg, in justice to Mr. Dixon, to furnish you with a letter received from a working man at Manchester:

man at Manchester:

Able to get less than nve nunared to join with them in their "National Association."

This great metropolis itself—which has the advantage of the presence of the able and talented managers of this movement—has, out of its population of two and a quarter millions, contributed less than two hundred pages to the Englishmen into a rivel "Zeological" avhibition the measure ne brought forward last year. The article was entitled "Vages and Labour," and referred to a case which was brought before one of the police offices, showing for how small a sum a needlewoman had been compelled to work, and complaining of the want of some law to protect labour. The particular case was that of a poor won, and, Francis Dillon, who was allowed but sixpence prair for making corduroy trousers. [A good deal of mertiment was created at this point of the quotation by a softe voce remark of an hon, member on the back benches, calling attention to the cordu
The more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to the their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them more, to test their sincerity, and to allow them to test mine.

My friends in on the that two hundred names to the sincerity and the strong that the report of the Protectionist meeting of "national" army. Am I not in the them, sir, in stating that this prevent of them, sir, in stating that this prevent them, sir, in stating them, not a rival "Zoological" whibition.

The more to test their sincerity, and to allow them muster roll of this "national" army. Am I not of the functional sum to the sincerity and the strong that the coorders, that the coorders, that the coorders, that the coorders that the sincerity and the st week four. Now, sir, if Sir Joshua Walmsley and his party does not go as far as we wish, calling them a of those whom you degrade and insult by your that this is the land in which Shakespeare and clique and other had names, will not bring them any gratuitous and assumptious representation of them, Milton wrote and sung, and that the air is yet imare at this moment not aware of your existence, pregnated with their glorious and immortal spirit. and are as innocent of acquaintance with your elo-quence and patriotism, as I am of your common sense and ordinary discretion. To them you are indeed the "Mysteries of London," the present hance, again, again, to your powers of persecution, and shall, amidst your stormy yells, still bear large invariably proclaimed, in the teeth of this uppermost, my manhood, which you cannot smite

Harney has appealed to you, and has told you that you are expected to range yourselves against notice, through the columns of the "Star," an unitself to be, more especially, is this true of London, as those whom he taunts you with having proclaimed provoked attack, which one of your servants—

I am prepared to prove. I have already stated that to be morally and politically honest. I, too, have if was said that a great point would be gained for the working classes of this country. The writer next went on to say that, in holding those opinions, because he would allow all who thought proper to work longer each day than the number of hours specified by law as the limit. The hon. members having read the article, put it to the passons, and their loyalty would as there was anything in any of the projects of this country. The writer the working classes of this country. The writer the work aready stated that the work of community the National Charter Association, does not, at this moment, number in London, with its two-and-a quarter millions of population, as many as two some more edifying and instructive purpose than the number of the work of community and politically honest. 1, too, have were spouted.—I should very soon be in limbo.

But remember what I told them in the House whe the National Charter Association, does not, at this moment, number in London, with its two-and-a quarter millions of population, as many as two some more edifying and instructive purpose than the number of the dead of the with the National Charter Association, does not, at this moment, and not represent the National Charter Associa

ver from the fact of the manufacturing operaResolutions also, about half a dozen, from, perhaps, time when I was elected to the Executive Commy fears, for what will be the inevitable consequence time when I was elected to the Executive Commy fears, for what will be the inevitable consequence of what tives declining Sir George Grey's qualificadouble that number of individuals, have, at the mittee, in 1843, because all the account and minute of the present career of imbecile madness, of what "National Assembly," which succeeded the National from my known attachment to the glorious Charter Convention, and which I never could succeed in itself, which I have, poor as I am, proudly represented the Police Rooth getting from him, or I would be able to show that sented on the Hustings, and at the Polling Booth, London has, during the past seven years, stood in a without disgrace to my friends, and with a success, like position, in relation to the General Fund. But second only to your own. I do, therefore, enter place you all upon the Land—in a healthy at- masterly genius of Harney, which have tended so there is another, and to you, Sir, personally, an my most solemn protest against the exclusive and

With regard to Harney, he has my permission to fore me, and from which I quote, I find that London, mind—with its population of two-and-a-quarter millions—contributed to the funds of the "National never lower me in the estimation of any man whose Convention," which caused such consternation, esteem is at all valuable; and, in parting with him, esteem is at all valuable; and, in parting with him, and which was supposed to have "menaced the safety of the empire," at the time, the sum of friends, and would simply admonish them to place £14 2s. 8d.!! So that, altogether, London contributions of the safety of the empire, and the safety of the empire empire, and the empire empire, and the empire empire empire empire empire empire e beyond his reach all dangerous weapons-as, after privilege upon the slave class, to emancipate when they welcome me upon the platform, special notice, and that, too, with your concurrence buted, under the tremendous and convulsive French all, I think he is more worthy of a strait jacket;

THOMAS CLARK. Respectfully,

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.

The third of a series of meetings, convened under the auspices of the Provisional Committee of the National Charter Association, was held on Monday evening, May 6th, and, notwithstanding the extreme 'paste and sciesor man." Indeed, the "Star" was which carries the account down to the 26th of wetness of the evening, the Hall was numerously

denounce thrones, mitres, and titles as to advocate (Hear, hear.) Mr. Miles read an extract from the Morning Advertiser of Thursday, May 2nd, denun ciatory of Universal Suffrage, demanding a limitation of the Suffrage in France, calling all who had voted for Eugene Sue mob and cannaille, and avering that the "respectable" portion of society must be protected from them. This, said Mr. Miles, is a representative of the liberal interest. Unite with ther leader." Some one who will go for the the middle classes—what, unite with the opponents of the Ten Hours' Bill-the oppressors of journeymen bakers-the destroyers of the industrious

principles of the Association was expressly provided against, and that resolutions, having such objects in vention, and represented that they were entirely legislation which will suffer the land of a country to against, and that resolutions, having such objects in view, could not have been entertained. Besides, to me, it appears that as several thousands of persons, of all classes had joined the Association upon its present tasis, that no organic change could have been effected in its constitution without their constitution of the largest districts of London, and had tens of thousands of constituents, and all of them were, like Bronterre O'Brien, "Up to the mark;" yet, I had, sir, on your account; to advance them the sum of Two Pounds is me, crime, and prostitution. Cannot have any symbol of the proving classes. This meet the constitution of the proving classes. This meet the constitution of the proving classes. This meet the constitution of the proving classes. duction subservient to any factious purpose, or of end, but vent it certainly did find elsewhere. It has inquire what their social rights were. Political ow, although I am no Communist, I During the whole of this extended period she has firstly avow that I would much prefer a system based upon Communism, to that system by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck by the rich capitalist is enabl The promoters of the Association say that they have adopted as comprehensive a measure of reform and the fabric upon which he is employed that the middle and upper classes laboured; yes, thing like efficient support from those classes and inthey did, but it was to accomplish the misery and wretchedness of the working classes. The land and its resources, when cultivated by their labour, conavoid any misunderstanding; say, that the sums its resources, when cultivated by their labour, con-which were advanced to the Scotch delegates, by tained sufficient for all, if the product was only justly distributed. (Cheers.) The principles of the reso-

governed; but, do they? (Cries of "No, no, no.")
They were free to exist by labour, if they were permitted to toil, and if they were not, to enter the Poor Law bastile, or perish by the way-side, as thousands were daily doings (Hear, hear.) This was not in accordance with the doctrine laid down by the great Nazarine reformer; no. for he held that christianity was both Chartism and Socialism-(cheers)and, in the book called Holy, they were told to go forth, without staff or scrip, to preach the glorious principles to all the world. (Cheers.) Once under-Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter standing them, he thought it would then be sufficient for the masses to say they were determined to possess them. The middle classes had invoked their aid in repealing the Corn Laws, and told them they would aid them. Had they done so? They had also told them of the great advantages to be derived from a repeal of the Corn Laws, but the working classes had not found : them it had caused increased competition-more work to be done for less wagesand what did it matter if bread was a penny a loaf. if the people had not a penny to get it? (Hear, hear.) He knew that government clerks, sinecurists. pensioners, &c., had benefited ; but it had not benefited persons whose incomes were not fixed; and the remedy for the working classes wrongs lay much deeper; if their grievances were to be proved, it would be necessary to carry into practice the principles contained in the resolution. (Cheers ) If the middle classes wanted their aid, they must first permit them to stand by their side as brethren; having done that. then would they march with them, and, with a union of energy, attack and bring down the citadel of corruption (Loud cheers.) In allusion to the public meeting held on the previous Wednesday at the National Hall. Holborn, he held in his hand the verbatim copy of a letter signed "Philip M'Grath," addressed to a person in the county of Derby, in which Mr. M'Grath designated the men who ad. dressed the meetings, at John-street as "Atheists, Socialists, Chartists, and Tories, who desired and conspired to crush Mr. O'Connor." The reading of the letter called down the ire of the meeting on the head of the writer. Mr. Ruffy asked, who were they who desired to crush Mr. O'Connor? (Cries of "none, none.") No ; all admired Mr. O'Connor for what he had done, and all they desired was, that he should mix with the veritable Chartists, the thorough democrats. (Applause.) Clark, M'Grath, and Dixon.

told they are "freeborn men," and that they are a loyal people, and love the laws by which they are

cheers.) Mr. BRISCK, in seconding the motion, said, it was to be regretted that they had no press to represent their interest. (Cries of "Yes, one.") He (Mr. Brisck) would like them to name them. (Shouts of "the Northern Star.") He (Mr. Brisck) differed

appeared to think themselves to be the all-and-all of Chartism. In their conception, they were "The men of England;" but perhaps he might be excused for only looking at them as the "Three tailors of Tooleystreet. (Laughter.) However, they were members

of the late Conference, held at Crosby Hall; but

when Mr. Reynolds manfully brought forth his reso-

lutions they were nowhere, and it was left for a Mr.

Lebland-all honour to him-to second them. If they wished to gain the objects put forth in that resolu-

tion they must look to their own order. (Loud

tion of the rights they demand and are entitled to the correspondents—at others by inutation of the rights they demand and are entitled to the same fund £23 9s. 4d. I have not trude myself upon your attention, but I will take the ways save and except the few "real veritables." the books or balance sheets prior to that date, and liberty to remind you, that I have some right to excontaining the accounts of the Association from perhaps, they are the few "real veritables." Resolutions also, about half a dozen, from, perhaps, time when I was elected to the Executive Correspondents—at others by inutations divided to the same fund £23 9s. 4d. I have not trude myself upon your attention, but I will take the liberty to remind you, that I have some right to excontaining the accounts of the Association from perhaps, time when I was elected to the Executive Correspondents—at others by inutations and could safely say, that during the accounts of the same fund £23 9s. 4d. I have not trude myself upon your attention, but I will take the liberty to remind you, that I have some right to excontaining the accounts of the Association from perhaps, the books or balance sheets prior to that date, and liberty to remind you, that I have some right to excontaining the accounts of the Association from perhaps, the books or balance sheets prior to that date, and liberty to remind you, that I have some right to excontaining the accounts of the Association from perhaps, the books or balance sheets prior to that date, and liberty to remind you, that I have some right to excontaining the accounts of the Association from perhaps. ported their proceedings; for the truth of this he tion of the Ten Hours Bill. For myself, I same time, been published against me; I have, books were handed by me to Mr. Shirron, of Aberis insolently assumed to be the only authorized tailors, bakers, &c.; and he would appeal to Mr. have always said, and always thought, that from a proud feeling of conscious integrity, and of deen, who was secretary to the famous and valiant Chartist movement? I say, that I have such a right, Hanley, whom he saw present, if it was not so. (Mr. Hanley, "Yes.") Now, as regards the cigar makers, how his friend, Mr. Brisck, could have fallen into such an error he could not conceive. Why, the meeting to which Mr. Brisck had alluded was held at the Hall of Science, City-road, at a late to see him urging the adoption of Communistic decirines in favour of a body of stalwart men, who decirines in favour of a body of stalwart men, who like the saccounts of the paper, and the taste of its readers; and which have been so I have already shown that "the masses," in this Charter, which is itself an embodiment of broad tended and taken a long report of Mr. Brisck's speech; afraid. And let the factory operatives rest redundant of profound philosophy, and which have great wen, paid into the General Fund, in seventeen universal right, and which recognises the interest but in consequence of the late period of the week at which the meeting was held, and the press of matter, only the resolutions and the speakers names appeared in the last edition of the Northern Star.

Mr. Brisck; I had forgotten when I spoke that Mr. Stallwood did attend, and that the resolutions were inserted. I admit it was so. (Laughter and

Mr. W. Davis eloquently supported the resolution, as did also Mr. W. CLIFTON, late of Bristol. The resolution was then carried. A unanimous vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the

TOWER HAMLETS.

A densely crowded public meeting, convened by the Provisional Committee, was held in Trinity Chapel, Green-street, Bethnal-green, on Wednesday evening, May 8th—Mr. Vaughan, an elector, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Davis, Styles, G. J. Harney, Taylor, J. J. Bezer, and the Rev. Mr. Worrell, and the following resolution was adopted :- "That this meeting-aware and demand their social rights—the full reward of that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the their industry. Now, some had talked of a union or Tower Hamlets, belonging to the working classes, alliance between the working and middle classes, are at present but ill-acquainted with their social but it seemed to him impossible; for never had the and political rights, as citizens—hereby resolves to working classes sought the social amelioration of take every opportunity of impressing upon their their wretched condition in the least degree, than fellow countrymen the necessity of agitating to obthey found those men their bitterest opponents, tain the enactment of the People's Charter as the law of the land, considering that the attainment of their political rights would at once open the way for the improvement of the social condition of the great body of the English people."

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meet-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE O'CONNORVILLE ESTATE.

The first of May being the third anniversary of the location at this place, it was celebrated by the needle women-with men who revel in the riches usual festivities. The O'Connorville band, now that I must also mention. It is known to you that and wealth wrung from the sweat, blood, and bones increased in numbers, and improved in instrumenmoles;—be patient, sober, and discreet; faithful and true which he opened the proceedings of the Conference, to your engagements—adore your Creator—be ready to die for your country—fear a bad character; dread nothing for the survey of factory work and children that upon companies their of some of them that upon companies the contract of some of them that upon companies the contract of the contract o were present, owing to its not being announced in the columns of the Star; but those who were, con-Mr. D. W. Ruffy, amid loud cheers, came for- gratulated the allottees upon the wonderful imward to move the following resolution :- "That, in provement which each revolving year had made in ginative delegates. Two of these representatives the opinion of this meeting, the landed resources of the appearance and fertility of the location. The —(one of whom, poor tellow, I believe to have been the only honest man of the physical force for the whole of its inhabitants, a sufficient supply animates the exertions of the allottees. In the party care to may on the first most of the supply animates the exertions of the allottees. In the supply animates the exertions of the allottees. inhabitants, their wives and children, all beaming with ruddy health, and doing substantial justice to the tea which the band had provided for the occasion. When this repast was concluded, Mr. Lambourne was called to the chair, and the following sentiments were responded to by Messrs. J. L. Smith, T. M. Wheeler, G. Wheeler, W. House, G. ever be your humble servant. I must only subscribe myself, Prison, Cork, January, 1798.

Need I ask you if any spouting rebel of the present day would write such a letter as that to the tyrant who held his life in his hands? and will you require a further proof of my inherited devotion to your cause?

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend,

ever be your humble servant. I must only subscribe Rocas O'Connor.

Rocas O'Connor.

Prison, Cork, January, 1798.

Need I ask you if any spouting rebel of the previously expressed decision of the previously expressed decision of the to the tyrant who held his life in his hands?

I must only subscribe Rocas O'Connor.

Prison, Cork, January, 1798.

Need I ask you if any spouting rebel of the previously expressed decision of the previously expressed decision of the previously expressed decision of the sent of the constitution, numerous, ardent, and pathy or regard for the working classes. This meet ing is, therefore, of opinion, that as the land was never given to any man; or body of men, but, for the benefit of all, it pledges itself to aid, by all the means in its power, to secure the land as national paid by me also for you to some of the most unprincipled and unscrupulous of the degates—one of whom—a most courageous platform hero, and also "one of the oldest and ablest advocates of three years, may their efforts eventuate in man's law-made slaves, they fear lest the emancipation of one class should lead to the freedom of all.

The orator concludes thus:

He was asstonished to see such a cause sanctioned by the advocacy of the noble lord; it was most surprising for the supporters of such a publication as the cazette to which he had referred; to see him organization at the cazette to which he had referred; to see him urgange the adoption of Communistic doctrines in farour of any class, and, worst of all, in favour of a body of salwards men, who needed no protection,

Now although I am no contending the depolic of the category of the molted protection, who medical on protection.

Now although I am no contending the depolic of the category of the molted protection, and the category of the category of the molted protection, and the protection of category of the category of the notice of a restrict of the category of the category of the category of the protection of the category of the catego Monday should again assemble together, on which occasion they will be happy to meet any of their London friends who may wish to travel this road, and partake of a dinner composed of good old

> TO SIR GEORGE GREY, Secretary of State.

SIR,-Everybody is inquiring what those deputations of Doctors that are constantly with you

BROTHER CHARTISTS BEWARE!!

### Foreign Intelligence.

THE 4TH OF MAY.

PARIS. SATURDAY.—We have at length arrived at the 4th of May, which for some not very conceivable reason has been set aside by the govern-We have not arrived at the period when any praying for the revision of the constitution, have government could venture to make the 10th of already reached Paris. December (the day of Louis Napoleon's election) a national holiday. And as the Parisians have been accustomed to certain annual fetes, the 4th of May has been fixed on, that being the day when the as proclaimed on the 3rd of May, at Macon. It will first Constituent Assembly met, and when the be seen that the majority of the Republicans is much decree of the Provisional Government, which declared that the form of government to be established in France should be republican, was confirmed. To show how little sincerity there is in the observance of the day it is only necessary to state that when M. Cremieux yesterday ventured to ask what part the National Assembly was to take in the feles, and whether any place was set aside for the members, the President (General Bedeau) stopped any such impertinent inq iries by saying that there was no question before the house, and immediately adjourned the sitting. Besides this, it will be remembered that the parties now in power have never ceased conspiring to destroy the established order of things, and that many of them defend their opposition to the Republic on the ground that it is an usurpation, and that (although the Assembly accepted it by acclamation) France was never consulted on the subject. Right or wrong, however, the day must be observed, and accordingly the French people have to pay 200,000f. in order that the Parisians may have the usual quantity of shows, areworks, and illuminations. The correspondent of the 'Chronicle' gives the following description of the fete:-

'If some sober mortal, who, three or four days back, has plodded his way mechanically across the Place de la Concorde to the Faubourg St. Germain, that the present law is desective, and that disconhad been to-day suddenly raised in mid air, and was our delight to read of in the Arabian tales, the by six months residence. Thus the elector, under surprise of the worthy man at such an unusual mode of locomotion could not be greater than his astonishment at the marvellous transformation which he would find had been effected in the Place during his brief absence. Statues and vases, gay flowers and sparkling waters, triumphial arches, flags, trophies, draperies of velvet and silk, and everything in fact that can please the eye in an outof-doors fete, would greet his eye to whatever side he turned. Even the weather he would find had changed, as if expressly for the occasion, a bright the basis of the existence of domicils, the payment sun and unclouded sky having taken the place of of these taxes during three years. But the persons adopted without any incident of interest. the somewhat keen blasts that have of late struggled against the full bursting out of spring.

The locale of the fele included the space from the Chamber of Deputies, and. in the other directions, up the long avenue of the Champs Elysees to . lazily for effect to the buildings and staffs which grand changes had been effected, first, lefty trium- agitation endeavoured to be propagated on acphal arches had been placed at the four corners, count of this law. (Great confusion and clamour just where the carriage-way leads to the issue be- on the Left.) yond; next, the two fountains in the centre were sloped gently down to the ground, and covered with green turf, interspersed with beds of living flowers, whilst the waters above danced in the sunbeams amidst a profusion of evergreens and plants in full blow; and, lastly, the Obelisk was surrounded with an immense platform, at each angle of which were placed immense sphinxes, of a dark colour, the barmonize with the monument above; whilst against the four sides of the pillar stood Egyptian figures, of huge size, as if the guardians of some treasure mentioned in the hieroglyphics above them. Of these three great modifications in the usual appearance of the place, this last appeared to us the least happy, though it is only justice to say that we heard many of our neighbours admire it beyond measure. It might, perhaps, have been as well to say that below were placed a number of inscriptions, which spake at one; the feelings of the people whom of the raised construction were the words: Heliopolis, Aboukir, Pyramides, and Monthabor; whilst underneath were the names of Kieber, Murat, Desaix, Denon, Larrey, Lannes, Berthollet, Berthier, expedition of Egypt. In addition, at some little distance from the monument, were erected four Place in this manner was, through the fame of the proceeding. Emperor Napoleon, to throw a reflected gleam on

his nephew, the President of the Republic. called, are handsome well-proportioned erections military stationed in the small villages are totally in- might be employed one hour in each day more than bearing inscriptions intimating that they are res- competent to suppress the numerous bands of robpectively dedicated to commerce, agriculture, the arts, and literature. On the sides are to be seen daylight, and before the eyes of the authorities. annals in these several branches. Suspended from The province of Silesia merits a similar description employed after seven of the clock in the evening of the centre of each of these arches is placed a mag- | The authorities here have determined on despatch\_ | any day; and the times before six of the clock in the nificent chandelier of immense size, which, when lit ing a large body of mounted gensdarmes, and on inup, will no doubt produce a splendid effect. On creasing the military stationed in both provinces. each side, along the Place, are erected statues re- The Wurtemberg government has laid before the presenting justice, sculpture, agriculture, architec- | Chamber a new law of election, which excludes uniture, commerce, and other matters connected with versal suffrage, and introduces a property qualificathe inscriptions on the triumphal arches.

But the arrangement of the fountains was, as we bave already stated, the most dainty device of all, military preparations for it have given the city the the intermingling of flowers, falling waters, coloured appearance of a capital in a state of siege. Before lamps, tri-coloured streamers, with the most charming 1848, which made insurrections familiar, it was the for the purpose of protesting against the proposed gardens a l' Anglaise below, rendering them most only German capital subject to popular outbreaks. fairy-like in elegance and lightness. Within a and the cause of them was always the same—the

on the 5th inst. says:— The festival of the 4th of mains—the eternal quencher of thirst and exciter of resolution, which he did as follows:— That, after the week; but such an issue seems to my mind next May went off without the least disturbance or ac- discord. The price has been raised a kreuzer per two years' experience of the operations of the Ten to impossible; and in the protracted struggle to The only fine soring day we have had jumped with hended; the guards at the Palace and all the gates the fete. All was warm, radiant, and joy-inspiring. The sinister nyediations of reactions of reactio the fete. All was warm, radiant, and joy-inspiring, are doubled, several of the public buildings are filled our unqualified approbation of that just and righter follow postponement; and when once you are a displementable by the crowded faces of the fessions with loaded arms.

Not the local distribution with loaded arms dispreparation to the local distribution with loaded arms and proposition, emanating from whatever it will be necessary to insert the word "children" splendidly belied by the crowded faces of the fest larly patrolled by detachments with loaded arms. Sively-attired citizens. Not the least disturbance ruffled the vast assemblage which choked the ample cause anywhere else, but are perhaps necessary where the place of the Place de la Corporde and word with a proposition are such any proposition, emanating from whatever quarter it may, involving in the slightest degree a departure from the principle of ten hours for five departure from the principle of ten hours for five departure from the principle of ten hours for five order that the youngest workers may be sure to enspaces of the Place de la Concorde, and waved a sea of hats and bonnets up the avenues of the Champs Elysees to the Barriere de l'Etoile. The lists It was a Garman who deland to the class of the property of the property of the property of the slightest degree a departure from the slightest degree a departure from the principle of ten hours for five days in the week, and eight on the Saturdays, for joy the benefit of the close of the daily labour at six three degree a departure from the principle of ten hours for five days in the week, and eight on the Saturdays, for joy the benefit of the close of the daily labour at six turned in all cases.

Post-office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. A cure effected or the money reduced by Sir George Grey, in departure from the principle of ten hours for five days in the week, and eight on the Saturdays, for joy the benefit of the close of the daily labour at six turned in all cases. Champs Elysees to the Barriere de l'Etoile. The lists. It was a German who declared that every and factories, and that we will stand or fall by With this view I shall accept the amendment progorgeous tinsel of the show was arranged with the Bavarian gets up in the morning as a beer cask, and fifty-eight hours a week, as our undoubted right posed by the Minister, in the humble but assured most artist-like effect, and never were £12,000 goes to bed a cask of beer! squandered with more admirable economy. The crowd was entertained with fantastic fits of variegated flame till midnight, and then dispersed quietly to their homes, scarcely dreaming of the hopeless account of the financial state. A conference

formed to prevent any explosion of democratio rage.' A Socialist named Courtois has been sentenced. by default, by the Court of Assize of Paris to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of 1,000f... for having delivered a seditious speech at an electoral meeting at Belleville, on the 19th of April.

A clandestine press for printing Socialists pamphlets, which were afterwards distributed through Paris and the suburbs for the purpose of making converts, has been discovered at Mezev, near Versailles. The printer has been fined 4,000f. for a violation of the law. The President of the Republic has published a

decree, dismissing M. Gilly, the Mayor of Remoulins, in the department of the Gard.

that four companies of the 24th Regiment of Light have almost ceased to be granted. A few foreigners

should be limited to ten hours, as in the period of pelled to send troops from Monaster and Shumla

the Provisional Government.

The ultra-Conservative papers are trying to get up a new plan of agitation, by means of what they have broken out in Kourdistan.

Ahmed Effendi, the Turkish Commission of the commis call a League for the public good; the objects of which is to agitate the country in favour of the 'Re- Danubian Principalities, is making energetic though form' of Universal Suffrage, and the revision of the useless efforts to induce the Russians to reduce the ment of the Republic as a day of rejoicing and form of Universal Suffrage, and the revision of the amusement. The three days of the Revolution of Constitution. This new institution is got up on the garrison of those provinces to 10,000 men instead without injury to the employers, which has been abundantly proved by the reports of the factory inspectors and of to 20,000. General Luders left Bucharest on the other public journals.

The present Russian commander of the most beneficial character, without injury to the employers, which has been abundantly proved by the reports of the factory inspectors and of the character. The present Russian commander of the most beneficial character, without injury to the employers, which has been abundantly proved by the reports of the factory inspectors and of the character. The present Russian commander of the most beneficial character, without injury to the employers, which has been abundantly proved by the reports of the factory inspectors and of the character. to be observed among French officials, ordered to disrepute since its failure in the two last elections 22nd of March. The present Russian commander be observed as a day of bandian Principalities is General Hassfort. be observed as a day of humiliation and mourning. for Paris. Under its auspices, several petitions, in the Danubian Principalities is General Hassfort.

We have not arrived at the distance of the parish of the pa

Electors inscribed ... ... 154,015 Number who voted ... ... 73,119

MM. Madier-Montjau ... 73,119 Esquiros ... 73,060 ... 73,014 Charassin ... Dain ... ... ... 72,822 Hennequin ... 71,290 Colfavru ... ••• Billault 46,471 Dariet Boutelier ... 46,409 Lafouge ... D'Esterno ...

Benoist MM. Madier-de Montjau Esquiros, Charassin, Dain, Hannequin, and Colfavru, the six democratic the Electoral Bill should be maintained. candidates, were consequently declared representa-

tives of the people. WEDNESDAY .- In the Assembly, to-day, M Baroche read the exposition of the motives, and the clauses of the Electoral Law. The Left demanded the previous question. Upon this being rejected a debate opened upon the question of urgency, which was decided by assis and leve, by a large majority in favour of the urgency.

M. Baroche, amid breathless attention, ascended the tribune, and proceeded to read the exposition of motives for the Electoral Reform Bill. It states tent is manifested. Of all the provisions the most several departments. It is urgent to remedy this inconvenience. The constitution requires that the vote shall take place by cantons in the place of the real residence. Is the electoral law conformable buildings. to this principle? We propose for the electoral domicile a residence of three years, that is during a period equal to that of the legislation. The proof of domicile is founded on an inscription in the aswho live in the domicile of their fathers or mothers, workmen, and servants, shall be exempt from payment of these taxes, providing they shall have inthe Madeleine across the Place de la Concorde to habited the same domicile during three years. Soldiers should be exempt both from the requirements of domicile and payment of taxes. Thus. the Arc de l'Etolle. Festoons of flowers were conformably with the constitution, the election suspended between the pillars of the Madeleine, will not be dependent on taxation, the payment of whilst at each corner of the front of the building personal taxes being only taken as an evidence of floated immense tricelour flags of silk. The term domicile. Another objectionable point in the law and floated is, however, only applicable to the morning of March 15th is the enumeration of the causes of and evening time, as during the middle of the day incapacity. These causes are too limited. The new so little air was stirring, that here, as elsewhere, law proposes a new enumeration. A third point to leave out to the end of the c'ause, and to insert the various draperies and figs clung somewhat too requires that one-eight of the electors shall vote to the following words, save as hereinafter mentioned validate the elections. The new law requires for ..... supported them. The Rue de la Concorde was or- the first vote the fourth of the electors inscribed namented down its whole length with alternate on the electoral lists. The obligation of replacing females above the age of eighteen years, shall be

SWITZERLAND.

It has already been announced that the Swiss goverrment had decreed the dissolution of the socieies of German workmen established in Switzerland. It has been ascertained, on an official investigation, that the object of these societies was to destroy, not only all the thrones, but also the social institutions of Germany, and that they were in communication for the social destroy, not of Germany, and that they were in communication for the bound of the social institutions of the social in of Germany, and that they were in communication for the hours of work of all young persons and fewith similar associations in England, France, and males above the age of eighteen years employed in Germany. It has further been ascertained that the the factory, to be hung or fixed up in any factory, and associations had entered into close communication so much of the same act as enacts that in any com-

with the political refugees in Switzerland. 'La Suisse,' of the 2nd inst., publishes an address of thirty-six members of the Assembly and of the Council of State to the electors, in opposition to the conservative party, in which they charge that party with being leagued with the reactionary party of the beginning to work in the afternoon, began work on interior and connected with the reactionaries of the any day subsequent to the date of such notice, so exterior, first jeopardising the liberties of Switzer- long as the same continued fixed up in the factory, the fele was designed to please. On the four faces land, and then those of the people connected with it, shall be repealed. as being intimately allied with the old aristocracy, the natural enemy of all liberty, and as having, with the natural enemy of all interly, and as daving, with their friends the Jesuits, hailed the alliance of all the taken between the hours of half-past seven in the

GERMANY. Professor Kinkel and several other persons. shields, one at each angle, hearing the inscriptions charged with riot at Siegburger when the stoorhouse subject to such alteration as aforesaid, all the proviof Armee d'Italie-Marengo, Arcole, Rivoli; Armee of the Landwehr was attacked and plundered, were sions of the said firstly and secondly recited acts condu Rhin-Jemmappes, Hohenlinden, Zurich; Armee acquitted on Thursday week at Cologne. Kinkel cerning meal times and notice of meal times, shall red' Afrique-Isly, Coastantinas, Algiers; and, lastly, had been brought there in custody from his cell at main applicable to all young persons and to all females Grande Armee - Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram. A Naugardt, where he is undergoing his sentence of above the age of eighteen years employed in any fac-French population can never behold these names imprisonment for life for his share in the Baden in tory unmoved; and hence, during the day, around this surrection. No sentence could have made any difspot, the crowds continued to congregate, reading, ference in his fate. He was immediately taken back frequently aloud, those names so flattering to their again. All the others were immediately set at lidesire for military glory. It can scarcely be doubted berty. At Elberfeld the trial of the persons accused of water, or from too much water, might be recothat the intention in fitting up the centre of the of participation in the insurrection of May, 1849, is vered within six months next after the stoppage, be-

The province of Posen, the Island of Prussia, is represented by letters thence, to be in a most deplor-The four triumphal arches, if so they may be able state of anarchy and misery. The police and to recover time so lost, any child or young person bers. The latter perform their handiwork in open except on Saturday. Be it enacted, that no young the names of the persons most famous in French | Neither life nor property can be considered safe. | shall, in order to recover time so lost as aforesaid, be

Munich is expecting another 'beer riot,' and the roped-in space, near them, were placed bands of price of beer. Lola Montes, the Jesuits, and polimusic, which played at intervals during the day.

The correspondent of the 'Daily News' writing ceased to have any hold on the public, but beer remainded by which the meeting had been convened, called by which the meeting had been convened, called the families and children. I should be overjoyed to observe the first train for you the full concession of the two hours in

ITALY.

ROMAN STATES .- Our correspondent at Rome, in his letter of the 27th ult., continues to give a very lution. between Messrs. de Rothschild and the Minister Galli on the 26th was attended with no satisfactory result, so that the loan was still at a stand-still, silver increasing in price daily, and the Exchange on London up to 545. An extraordinary imposition on tive, and seconded by Mr. H. Green, a factory

A letter from Orleans, of the 2nd inst., mentions tion. In consequence of the late arrests, passports

longer. The workmen demand that their day's work bels, and the Turkish government has been cominto Bosnia.

Another insurrection against the Sultan's autho-Ahmed Effendi, the Turkish Commissioner in the The 'Impartial de Smyrne' states that the disturbances on the island of Samos have led to a bomalready reached Paris.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The following is the definitive state of the poll for the election of the department of the Saone-et-Loire, the election of the Saone-et-Loire, the election of the department of the Saone-et-Loire, the election of the elec

surgents. Monday.—The 'National' enters into a discus-(laxes personelle et mobiliere) is likely to produce, more than a million in France, being excluded from the list of contributors to the taxes mentioned. that this condition would not effect an important reduction in the number of votes. It says:

The Bourse fell somewhat to day on the report Assembly to the Electoral Reform Bill. It was settled last night at the Club of the Conseil d Etat that the intention to demand urgency for

The Legislative Assembly to day, after adopting, rithout debate, the last chapters of the budget of marine, passed to that of public works. M. Nadaud (a mason) read a long speech, complaining legal protection which they now possess. of the injudicious economies introduced into the budget of this department, and of the indifference that the bill now before the House, of Commons shown by the government to the lot of the working should be thrown out for this session altogether, classes. Grinding distress was occasioned by the shrinking of all capital from enterprise. It was

the business of the government to lure forth from barren hoards the shy wealth of moneyed men, by encouraging with advantageous conditions useful works, such as buildings. Money employed in this way would be much better bestowed than with these resolutions, to be signed by the chairman brought back by some of those kind genii whom it dangerous is that which confers the right of voting lavished as it was upon immense armaments. The on behalf of this committee, and to be presented to state owed work to workmen, and the best way certain circumstances, may vote successively in to avoid barricades was to comply with this obli gation as religiously as possible. He concluded by proposing that the state should guarantee a minimum of interest to capitalists who constructed

M. Benoit d'Azy replied to the speech of M Nadaud, and attempted to show that all possible sacrifices would not avail to remedy the state of sessment of personal taxes; we propose to take as tablished. The Assembly then passed to the discussion of the chapters, several of which were

Leon Faucher inserts a long article in the Messager de la Semaine,' calling on the majority clubs for the propagation of conservative principles and the opposition of the growth of Socialism.

#### FACTORIES BILL.

The following are the clauses and amendments to be moved by Sir George Grey in committee on this

so much of the said acts as restricts or limits the employment or labour of young persons, and of pillars, crowned with huge vases of flowers, and representatives in the Assembly shall be extended renealed; and after the passing of this act, no young with stands of tri-colour lamps ready prepared for to six months. The minister concluded by de-person, and no female above the age of eighteen the evening's illumination. On the Piace three manding 'urgence' for this law, because of the clock in the manning on of the clock in the manning of the clock in th of the o'clock in the morning, or after six of the clock in the evening of any day (save to recover lost time as hereinafter provided;) and no young person, and no female above the age of eighteen years, shall be employed in any factory, either to recover lost time or for any other purpose, on any Saturday after two of the clock in the afternoon.

'And be it enacted, that so much of the said secondly recited act as requires notice of the times plains of the employment of any person in a factory otherwise than is allowed by that act, the time of beginning work in the morning, which shall be stated in any notice fixed up in the factory, signed by the occupier or his agent, shall be taken to be the time when all persons in the factory, except children

'And whereas by the said secondly recited act it was enacted, that the times allowed for meal times, as Desaix, Denon, Larrey, Lannes, Berthollet, Berthier, perfidious enemies of the institutions of the country. taken Detween the hours of half-past seven in the and other eminent persons, who took part in the enacted, that the times allowed for such meal times as aforesaid shall be taken between the hours of halfpast seven in morning and six in the evening, and

> 'And whereas by the said secondly recited act it was enacted, that in any factory in which any part of the machinery was moved by the power of water, the time which should have been lost by stoppages from want tween the hours specified in the said firstly recited act, as those within which time lost by drought or excess of water might be recovered: and that, in order the time to which the ordinary labour of children and young persons respectively was restricted by law, person and no female above the age of eighteen years, employed in any day, shall not together exceed one hour; and, save as aforesaid, young persons and females above the age of eighteen years, may be employed to recover lost time, according to the provisions of the said secondly recited act.

MANCHESTER.—On Monday night a meeting of factory operatives was held in the Corn Exchange, amendments which have been announced by Sir G. Grey, as to be proposed on the bill of Lord Ashley. The chair was occupied by Mr. Lawrence Pitkeithaccorded to us by the solemn decision of Parlia- hope that the issue will be blessed to the moral and ment, with no relays, no compromise, and no sur-Mr. Curry, a factory worker, seconded the reso-

It was supported by Mr. Dunnovan, also a factory operative, who contended that the proposal of the government was the most disgraceful thing that had ever been proposed to a British parliament.

The resolution passed unanimously. The second resolution was proposed by an opera-

anylaw founded upon any proposition which in the remotest | been given to the public. The grandson, in short, anylaw founded upon any proposition which in the remotest degree sanctions a departure from the principle of the ten hours a day for five days in the week, and eight on the Saturday, for the following reasons:

Firstly.—Because the Ten Hours Bill was passed into law by the force of public opinion, and by large majorities of both Houses of Parliament, after thirty years of peaceful and legitimate agitation.

according to the intentions of the Legislature; its results to the workpeople have been of the most beneficial character, forwarded during the present session of Parliament, praying the House of Commons to complete the good work by carrying out its intentions, when it passed the Ten Hours

Fifthly.—Because the females and young persons for whose especial benefit the Ten Hours Act was passed, sion of the effect, which the reported intention of the effect o sion of the Elil to Confine the Franchise to the authors of the Bill to Confine the Franchise to the performance of their domestic duties; therefore the the classes paying the Poll-tax and Chattel-tax enactment of any law to extend the time of their labour is the classes paying the classes paying the classes personelle et mobiliere) is likely to produce, (laxes personelle et mobiliere) is likely to produce, fully, call upon the Legislature not to sanction or countenance the enactment of any law which has for its object indigent class, which does not amount to much the deterioration of a good and righteous measure, and which might lead to the conviction that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Elijah, Dixon, formerly, a factory worker, but now an extensive lucifer-match manufacturer: also by Mr. Buchanan, a manufacturer; and by Mr. S. that there would be a formidable opposition in the Haworth, of Bolton; and Mr. Story. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings closed.

At a meeting of the Lancashire Central Committee for the protection of the Ten Hours Factory Act, held on the 4th of May, 1850, it was resolved: "That the Government proposition to extend the time of work in factories of women and children is an unjust and cruel attempt to deprive them of their "That the factory workers would greatly prefer

than that any, the slightest, alteration should be made in the duration of labour. "That, should the House of Commons agree to adopt a bill containing any extension of time, this committee plegdes itself to exert every nerve to

cause such bill to be thrown out. "That a petition to Parliament, in conformity the House of Commons on or before Wednesday next, be now adopted. "That the district committees be advised to adopt the same course."

THE PETITION. To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The petition of the Lancashire Central Committee for the Protection of the Ten Hours Factory Act sheweth-That your petitioners are a committee appointed by the factory-workers of the county of Lancaster to act for them the working classes, until public security was es- in all matters relating to any amendments or alterations

of the Factory Acts.

That your petitioners know perfectly what are the interests and feelings of the factory workers on this subject. That any addition to the labour of women and children in factories would be seriously injurious to the health morals, and domestic comfort of such persons, and that they would much rather prefer that no bill on the subject of of the Assembly and their supporters to organise | factory labour should be passed than that any such addition should take place.

> indignation that Her Majesty's Ministers intend to propose to add to the duration of the labour of women and c That the people employed in factories have petitioned your Hon. House to correct a mistake made in the act passed for their protection, and that a proposition to make that fact the excuse for depriving them of the protection so accorded, your petitioners cannot but view as derogatory

.That your petitioners have heard with great surprise and

to the character of your Hon. House.
Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Hon. children in factories may be in any degree extended,

And your petitioners will ever pray.
PHILIP KNIGHT, Chairman.

LORD ASHLEY AND THE FACTORY ACT.

I am bound to act as your friend, and not as your delegate; and I counsel you, therefore, to accept

forthwilh the proposition made by her Majesty's Government, as the only means of solving the difficulties in which we are now placed. I wish most heartily for your sakes that they contained an unqualified limitation to ten hours daily; but I am induced, nevertheless, for the following

reasons, to give you that counsel:-1. The dispute is now limited to a struggle about plan requiring the two additional hours, but giving

an equivalent in exchange. 2. The plan imposes a most important and beneficial limitation of the range over which the work may be taken, reducing it from fifteen to twelve hours in the day, thereby preventing ali possibility of shifts, relays, and other evasions—a result which cannot be attained by any other form of enactment. This has always been my strong conviction, and I carried the question by the separate divisions

3. It secures to the working people for recreation and domestic duty, the whole of every evening after six o'clock. 4. It provides for a later commencement of work

by half an hour in the morning. 5. It insures additional leisure time on every 6. Because this arrangement would secure, I be-

measure and essential to the harmony and good feeling we all desire to see in the vast districts of our manufactures. But there are other reasons, drawn from the embarrassments of our present position. I have already described to you in a former letter the ne-

cessity I have been under (after making many essays and taking many learned opinions) of introducing a clause to prohibit relays which contains new matter and imposes fresh restrictions. This unavoidable step on my part sets at liberty many members who considered themselves engaged to maintain the honour of Parliament, and thus endangers the success of the measure ultimately, and certainly the progress of it in the present session. Its progress, even were the bill unopposed, would be difficult under the heavy pressure of public business; but opposed as it would be, postponement would be inevitable. Now, I greatly fear delay; I

In giving this counsel, I know that I shall be ex-

posed to sad misrepresentations; but it is my duty families and children. I should be overjoyed to ob-

social amelioration of your great community. I am, Gentlemen,

Your very faithful friend and servant, The Short Time Committees of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS CARTWRIGHT,-Intelligence has been received at the British Legation in Berlin, from Stockholm, of the death of Sir Thomas Carturban and rural property had been amounced to meet the necessities of the state, and a portion of the small notes were shortly to be withdraw from circulation. Imprisonment and deprivation of office were going on without any mitigation from the clemency of the Pope, or the intercession of Gen Barates and d'Hillers, whose departure was fixed for the 5th.

POLAND.

The Emperor of Russia is expected in Warsaw on the Ethy, and every preparation is made for his reception. In consequence of the late arrests, passports have almost ceased to be granted. A few foreigners and mercantile men have for some time been the oblive of the property had been announced to mand, and was:—"That this meeting is of opinion than the conduct of the government with regards the country what they intended to do until the last moment, the conduct of the government would stap passed thirty-six years in the diplomatic service, the bair.

AMADIONE for something, and beautifying the Hands, has passed time, said been amounced to the hair.

AMAMDINE for softening, and beautifying the Hands, has passed time of soft ween.

AMAMDINE for softening, and beautifying the Hands, has passed time. He counted to five purming and exervice in the country from some time what they intended to do until the last moment, the country from some time what they intended to do until the last moment, the country from some time what they intended to do until the last moment, the country from some time what they intended to do until the last moment, the country from some time what they intended to do until the last moment, the country from some time what they intended to do until the last moment, the country from she at the property expenses with one of Burns and thing, and beautifying the bair the country from the circulation. Implement with regards the country from the circulation. Implement the country from the circulation. Implement the country from the circulat wright, her Majesty's envoy at the court of Sweden. Sir Thomas had attained his fifty-fourth year, and for that day.

For some days past there has been a strike among the workmen in the employment of the paper stainers of Paris.

The atrike is not yet at an end, but it is hoped that it will not last many days

That the factory operatives here assembled, have learned fields in Borneo more extensive than any in the value of fields in Borneo more extensive than any in the stainers of Paris.

That the factory operatives here assembled, have learned fields in Borneo more extensive than any in the workmen in the employment of the paper stainers of Paris.

That the factory operatives here assembled, have learned fields in Borneo more extensive than any in the world; out of America. He seems, moreover, to be consultation that the government has signified its intention to make a proposition to the House of fields in Borneo more extensive than any in the world; out of America. He seems, moreover, to be world. Onto only a person of great enterprise, but also a man of intelligence and good education; for he has withen and published by far the best and most authentic account of Borneo which has hitherto authentic account of Borneo which has hither and published by far the best and most authentic account of Borneo which has hither and published by far the best and most authentic account o

Secondly.—Wherever the law has been fairly carried out REMEDY!! Which has never been known to fail.—A cure effected

or the money returned. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ has, in all instances, proved a speedy and permanent cure, for every variety of disease arising from solitary babits, youthful delusive excesses, and infection, such as gonorrhoa, 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 ide, 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 miserable death!

In the prevention and removal of the foregoing symptoms, and as a restorative of manly vigour, whether deficient from early imprudence, or residence in hot climates, &c., this medicine has obtained an unparalelled popularity.

popularity.
From its properties in removing leucorrhea, or whites, headache, giddiness, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, lowness of spirits, barrenness, and all disorders of Females; it is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it not only purities and strengthens the whole system, but it creates new pure and rich blood, and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other than the system.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are a CERTAIN CURE for the above dangerous complaints, if recently acquired, as also all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from impru lence or otherwise, which, if neglected invariably result in symptoms of a far more serious, character, and frequently an agonising death! By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigostion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone in the bladder, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. They have never been known to fail, and may be obtained through most Medicine Yendors. Price Is. 14d., s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box., or sent free on receipt of

2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box., or sent tree on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE ROO3.

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 attacked the state of the state o tempts 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 guarantees a speedy and perfect cure of every symptom, without hinderance from business, change of diet, &c., in comparatively FEW DAYS, or return the money. Country patients wishing to place themselves under treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and to prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied to unless they contain £1 in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Holborn Office, for which advice and medicines will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured.

At home for consultation, daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till

(Sundays excepted.) Post-office Orders payable at the Holborn Office, VALTER DE Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London, CAUTION .- Sufferers are carnestly cautioned against dangerous quacks, who have impudently assumed the title of Doctor, and dared to infringe the proprietor's right by advertising a spurious compound under another name, and by classifying under one head diseases the most opposite and incongruous, raise false hopes, and deceive all by the him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, to my know, most absurd promises; (for instance) the bare representato the character of your Hon. House.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Hon. House will be pleased not to pass any measure whereby the duration of the labour of women, young persons, and way connected, must convince the most illiterate of the labour of women, young persons, and other wortheseness of such nostrums, the use of which labour of women. Young persons, and other wortheseness of such nostrums, the use of which labour of women. Young persons, and other wortheseness of such nostrums, the use of which labour of women. Young persons, and other wortheseness of such nostrums, the use of which labour of women. Young persons, and other wortheseness of such nostrums, the use of which labour of women. bring annovance and disappointment.

> READ DR. DE ROOS' CELEBRATED WORK, THE MEDICAL ADVISER, the 64th

.. AGENTS WANTED.

L thousand of which is just published, containing 144 Gentlemen,—It has become my duty to state to you, without further delay, the course that I would advise you to pursue in the present position of the Factory Bill in the House of Commons.

The state of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs in both sexes, in health and disease; also Chapters on the Obligations and Philosophy of Marriage; Diseases, of the Male and Female parts of Generative Organs. tion; the only safe mode of treatment and cure of all those secret diseases arising from infection and youthful delusive excesses; with plain directions for the removal of &c., with case, certainty, and safety. May be obtained in a sealed envelope through most booksellers, or of the Author, price 2s., or free by post for thirty-two postage stamps. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Extract from the Medical Gazette and Times :- 'Fortuately for our country, a remedy for these deplorable com-1. The dispute is now limited to a struggle about plaints is at last found, and we half the time as not fur distwo hours in the week—whether the aggregate toil tant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard shall be fifty-eight or sixty hours; the government plan requiring the two additional hours, but giving a caujualent in exchange tage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly 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; Dropsy in fact it is quite essential to those who contemplate marriage.—Record. Address Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-

hill, Londou, N.B.—All those deemed incurable are particularly invited.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEU-MATISM, GOUT, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, &c.

DR. BARKER S. URIFIC PILLS have long been well known as the only certain cure for pains in the back and kidneys, gravel, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, gonorrhea, gleet, syphilis, secondary symptoms, seminal debility, and all diseases of the bladder and 6. Because this arrangement would secure, I believe, the co-operation of the employers—a matter of no slight importance in the good working of any

and frequently an agonising death! By their salutary action on acidity of the stemach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone in the bladder, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all the e organs. blishing for life the healthy functions of all the e organs. They have never been known to fail, and may be obtained through most medicine vendors. Price 1s. 14d.. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box; or sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. Alfred Barker.—A considerable saving effected by purchasing the larger boxes.

TESTIMONIALS.

W. II. Willis, Acton, writes: 'I am quite cured new. 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 scroft
Mrs. Edney, Hackney, writes: 'They cured my scroft-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, King's cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from Still 1 mornings, and 5 till 9 evenings; Sundays 9 till 1. TXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF infinite mischief, and which may possibly completely alter your relative and actual position.

I have tried to discover the bright side of the postponement, but I cannot perceive any advantage in it whatsoever. You will stand no better in the next session than you do in this; you may possibly stand worse.

The two hours are, I know, your unquestionable right; but, on the other hand, the range of fifteen lours is the unquestionable right of the exchange they offer is fair, and the gain is on our side.

Infinite mischief, and which may possibly completely alter your relative and actual position.

I have tried to discover the bright side of the postponement, but I cannot perceive any advantage in it whatsoever. You will stand no better in the next session than you do in this; you may possibly stand worse.

The two hours are, I know, your unquestionable right of the employers: the exchange they offer is fair, and the gain is on our side. THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT, DR. ALFRED produced the most deplorable results. All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, as he guarantees to all a speedy and perfect cure, and the era-dication of every sympton, whether primary or secondary, without the use of any of the above dangerous medicines—thus preventing the pessibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been borne out in thousands of cases, and as a further guarantee he undetakes to cure the most inness, or any change of diet, &c. Country patients must be minute in the detail of their cases as that will render and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily for consultation from 9 till 1 mornings, and 5 till 9 evenings; Sundays 9 till 1.

Post-office orders to be made payable at the Genera

THE TOILET, and personal comfort of every Lady, or Gentleman, who, at the outlay of a few pence only, and a subsequent attention to the use of one, or all the following articles, would secure those attractions of which too many, both male and female, are so culpably deficient. The Recipes are for a most beautiful LIQUID HAIR DYE, requiring only four minutes in application, and being requiring only four minutes in application, and being combed through the Hair with a brush, may be used without assistance.—It is considered the best Dye extant. Remedies for Freckles, Sunburn, Pock Marks, Kingworm, and all cutaneous disfigurments; Superfluous, Weak or Grey Hair, Baldness, &c. POMADE, and BANDOLINE for producing and curling

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!! Borneo and on the Equator.

DR. DE ROOS' amazing success in the treatment of every variety of RUPTURE is ample treatment of every variety of RUPTURE is ample proof of the unfailing efficacy of his discovery, which must ere long entirely banish a complaint hitherto so prevalent All nersons so afflicted should without delay writers. ere long entirely banish a complaint hitherto so prevalent. All persons so afflicted should, without delay, write, a pay a visit to Dr. DE R., who 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 impossible, on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post Office order, navable at the Holborn office. payable at the Holborn office, A great number of Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this

sons cures, as trophies of the immense success of the remedy, which will be readily given to any one requiring them after one trial of it.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamp. In every case a cure is guaranteed.

Address, Walter De Roor, 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. OAUTION.—Numerous complaints having been received rom persons who have been victimised by various self, styled doctors, lately started; sufferers are earnestly cautioned against these youthful daring quacks, who impu-dently copy this announcement, make assertions, the most absurd and extravagant, and have recourse to the basest practice, to victimise the public.

OLLOWAY'S PILLS. Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach, when in a most hopeless state.

headache, giddiness, indigestion, paintainon of the heart, dry cough, howness of spirits, barrenness, and all disorders of Females; it is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it not only purifies and strengthens the whole system, but it creates new pure and rich blood, and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency) have failed; in this lies the grand secret of its universal success.

Sent securely packed, to any part from the establishment only, price 11s per bottle, or four quantities in one large bottle for 33s., with full instructions for use, on receipt of the amount by Post Office Order payable at the Holborn Office.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, &e.

PRILLS are a certain cure for the above dangerous

PRILLS are a certain cure for the above dangerous

When in a most hopeless state.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hall, Airdrie, Scotland, dated the 15th of January, 1850.

Sig.—Your valuable pills have been the means, with and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several cminent doctors, who, after doing what they could for me, stated that they considered my case as hopeless. I ought to say that I had been suffer my case as hopeless. I ought to say that I had been suffer which during the last two years got so much worse, that resource, got a box of your pills, which soon gaverelief, and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and right side; I have by their means alone got completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and everybody who knows me.—(Signed) Matthew Yex.—To Professor Holloway.

Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debilitu. of Four Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of Four

Years' Standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dated the 12th December, 1849, 12th December, 1849,
Sur,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hard y knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant nervous headaches, giddiness, and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many mediated many accuracy whom after doing all that was in the

cal men, some of whom, after doing all that was in their power, informed me, that they considered that I had some power, miormed me, that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps with curiosity than with a hope of being cured, however I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure,-(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH, (frequently called EDWARD.) o Professor Holloway.

Cure of Asthma, of Twenty Years' Standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, 78, King-street Sydney, dated 10th of November, 1849. Sin,—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extraordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means of your pills. One is that of a lady residing near the Razorback, who after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion, suffering very fearfully from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but is now, to use her own expression, able to run up to the top of that mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Caton, tailor, Hutchinson's buildings, Clarence-street, who was so dreadfully bad that he was confined entirely to his bed-room for six months prior to his commencing with your pills, and attended regularly by his medical man, who pronounced

The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint. Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina,

Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. Legitoria, 21st represented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach which all the most rail disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; may, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.—Your most obedient servant(signed),

Aldborough, -To Professor Holloway. These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints :-Female Irregula- Scrofula King's Evil Asthma all Stone and Gravel Com- Fevers of Bilious Secondary Symp. Gout Head-ache Blotches on the toms Tic-Doloureux **Bowel Complaints** Colics Inflammation Ulcers Jaundice Venereal Affecthe Bowels Worms of all Consumption Lumbago

Rheumatism Weakness, from Retention whatever cause Erysipelas &c., &c. its Sore Throats
Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9å., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B .- Directions for the guidance of Patients in every

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

a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

street, Liverpool; R. Ingram, Market-place, Manchester. Part the First Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced

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

Part the Fourth

Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should be read by every young man entering

Part the Fifth Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligs tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the WENTY RECIPES Indespensable to bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of isstances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be within reach and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this carrier of the state form an important

consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM IS expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsame; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, bareness, and debilities arising from veneral excesses, has seen demonstrated by its programmer excesses, in thousands in

CHARTIST SONG. (WEITTEN IN NEWGATE, BY A CHARTIST PRISONER.) Air, "Old England for ever shall weather the storm." The Charter! thy principles never shall founder, Though the dastardly Whigs may destroy thy best

The progress of truth shall make despots knock "We'll rally around thee, again and again!"
What though the brave Mitchel for Ireland pining.

What though Ernest Jones be in bondage for thee

What though Lines boiles boile bollage for thee The English, the Irish, in one band are joining; Old England—brave Erin—thy sons shall be free! Ye foes to both nations, take heed-knaves, take warning
Our strength and your weakness soon, soon shall be The glorious bright son of Freedom is dawning;

Oganise! Organise! Saxon and Celt! Oganise! Organise. Danual Celt!

Yes, 182, the just God of Right is proclaiming—

Its, 182, the just God of Right is proclaiming—

All England—all Europe—the whole earth shall That baronets, and bludgeons, and Specials disdaming; Old England—brave Erin—your sons shall be free

#### tieviews.

PAGES FROM FRENCH REVOLUTION OF FE-BRUARY, 1848. By Louis Blanc. London: Tribune Office, Wellington-street, Strand.

SOME weeks ago, we noticed No. 1 of this translation of the Pages d'Historie de la Revobefind de Ferrier; we now proceed to notice the succeding numbers so far as we have receired them.

Those of our friends who were readers of the "Siar," in the years immediately preceding the Revolution, must remember the discussions between the National and the Reforme-disin this country, from the banks of the Rhine. On this subject Louis Blanc writes as follows:-

THE NATIONAL AND THE REFORMS. Under the superintendence of M. Marrast, a litepar man of showy talents but no influence, the Animal carefully avoided Socialism. Its whole politics might be summoned up in a president, a single chamber, and Universal Suffrage, instead of a king, two houses, and the electoral census. But National, partly from ignorance and partly from fear, stood aloof from those great questions at meethe glory and enigma of the nineteenth cenin; the complete suppression of hired labour, and the abolition of usury (the privilege of capital the last to be destroyed), the establishment of a perfect system of universal solidarity on the ruins of competition, and the anhibilation of Proletarianim and want; such are the questions that the presat age must solve or perish.

It was different with the Reforme, edited with much vigour and conciseness by Ferdinand Flocon, who was assisted by Ribeyrolles, a powerful writer, in the work. I

The dissensions of the National and the Reforme. desire to engage the support of the middle class, did not hesitate to confound the dynastic opposition tained a haughty, distant, and even threatening attitude towards everything that was not thoroughly democratic. Hence arose between these protection of his sword.

During these proceedings the revolution broke have been accomplished until the events are passed. h February, 1848, a French Republic was rather

gas: and this opinion prevailed. The Provisional Government was formed. moderates making an-

LITEMPT TO STRANGLE THE REPUBLIC AT ITS BIRTH. The new government was constituted. Its first act was a proclamation containing the following words :- "The Provisional Government, in ex-Pessing their approval of the Republic, only wait the ratification of the people, who will be immediately consulted." This proclamation—by some considered too bold, by others too timid—had given rise in the council to stormy debates, and brought out, clearly and distinctly, the two opposite principles that from that time continued to agitate the government.

Since my exile in London, I have learned that after this proclamation was sent to the Moniteur. certain members of the majority had resolved to withdraw it—that, having had a secret consulta-tion, they made choice of M. Bixio to carry this bold stroke into effect—that, in consequence, M. of the consequences caused it to be dropped. Though I have this from an excellent source, I give it with reserve, and will not warrant it, as I have engaged to assert nothing in this book that I cannot prove from my own experience. At any rate, the attempt would have been dangerous. There were four of us in the Provisional Government that must have been sent to Vincennes-And then the

The people demanded the "Organisation shrunk not: flight was open to him, but he refused of Labour," and "Ministry of Progress"—a to avail himself of it, and during his confinement, demand which was violently opposed by La-both prior and after his sentence, his spirits mainmartine, and the rest of the Moderate majomation of the celebrated

LUXENBOURG COUNISSION. A mechanic, perfectly calm and collected, with a harsh expression of features, advanced, holding a Paper, and read the petition for the creation of a ministry of labour. I was unable to reply conscientionally, without betraying my colleagues—so M.

de Lamartine replied. While he spoke, doubt and anxiety were manifest in the countenances of the people's delegates; and looking at me as if they read their own thoughts in my face, they withdrew in silence.

I drew up the following decree, published next day in the Moniteur, with the signatures of all the members of the Descriptional Covernment.

members of the Provisional Government: by the people should be made for them; "That it is time to put an end to the long and un-

inst sufferings of the working class;
That the question of labour is one of the highest importance:

"That there is none higher, or more worthy the

attention of a Republican Government;
"That it is especially the duty of France to study

of its members, M. Albert, ouvrier, its Vice-Pre- | pany, to tender you our warmest thanks for the

"The Committee will sit at the palace of the Luxembourg." A warming Has the seed been sown? Yes. Is not Socialism,

that was scarcely heard of before February, the allimportant, all-prevailing topic of the age? Ask France—ask Europe? What matter, then, if the work has survived him, that the individual should have been basely calumniated and proscribed? The enemies of good owed him at least this honour!

The hypocrisy of the majority, in calling into existence the Luxembourg commission, is made strikingly clear in the following pas-

TREACHERY! Instead of granting the ministry of labour and progress demanded by the people, they proposed to me the presidency of a mere committee of inquiry without a budget or any administrative resources, it was to deprive me of the means of applying to practice the principles which they intended afterwards to declare impracticable! And when perceiving the snare I gave in my resignation, they implored me to withdraw this resignation, which was certain to excite Paris to revolt, in order to use my concessions against me, and deprive me of the confidence of the people by laying on me a burden under which they hoped I should be crushed! The real question, in fact, was to keep the public streets quiet without soldiers, to treat with hunger, and that without a franc! Albert, whom they also, doubtless, hoped to compromise, by offering him the vice-presidency, joined me in my opposition; and if we yielded at last, it was, as I before said, for fear of the troubles which might have been caused by our obstinate refusal. As to the rest, unfortunately for the defenders of old society, even supposing they had deprived us of the hope of sharing the labours of the harvest, the power of sowing the seed remained to us. That was the rock on which their false wisdom split; in that they were caught in their own snare. attempt the application of a true principle requires conditions that we were refused, but to ensure the future application of it requires only freedom of speech. The Luxembourg tribune is silent, Albert is in prison, and I in exile. Victories of Pyrrhus! perween the victories of Pyrihus! cussions which were so ably commented on by for the work of peaceful organisation goes on. The a friend then located in Paris, now a refugee numerous associations now in operation in Paris the Luxembourg delegates, a great and noble family that will never perish. The present may be

snatched from us, but the future! We must postpone Louis Blanc's complete refutation of the calumny by which his name has been linked with the unfortunate Ateliers free imports and the imminent danger of longer con-Nationaux and the bloody days of June. In tinuance in a course which is rapidly displacing and the meantime, we again recommend this work degrading labour and exhausting and destroying to all who take an interest in the grand strug- capital, can scarcely fail to produce a powerful gle for Republican institutions and the emancipation of labour.

Reynolds's Political Instructor. PART VI London: Dicks, Wellington-street, Strand. THIS Part concludes the Political Instructor. We extract the following memoir of

WILLIAM CUFFAY. William Cuffay, loved by his own order, who knew him and appreciated his virtues, ridiculed southern climate. The Reforme represented in its phics the opinions of a committee of directors, composed of the following citizens:—F. Arago, Portrait Gallery. He was born in the year 1788, Reputy; E. Beaune; Dupoty; Etienne Arago; on board a merchant ship, homeward bound from Felix Avril; Ferdinand Flocon; Guinard; Joly, the Island of St. Ritts, and is consequently sixtyleputy; Ledru Rollin; A. Lemasson; Ch. Lestwo years of age. Cradled on the vast Atlantic, see: Louis Blane; Pascal Duprat; Recurt; V. he became by birth a citizen of the world, a chahood. On arriving in England, himself and his parents became free, and during his services in though at first kept out of view, and softened from the cause of Democracy, he, the stern man, has mitual respect, increased in bitterness until the often shed genuine tears of gratitude for this boon, baquet agitation roused party feeling to a state of and declared that the sacrifice of his life and his furious excitement. The National, seeing that po- liberty if needed, was due to the complete emanplar opinion was on the side of the Reforme, in its cipation of that nation which had inscribed his name upon the list of freemen, and this burst of generous feeling has been, as events have proved, with the Republican party, while the Reforme main- no idle boast, nor has it fallen without producing its effect upon the hearts of his fellow toilers. Soon after his arrrival in England, his father procured a berth as cook on board a man-of-war, two journals those vehement disputations that and Cuffay spent the years of his childhood with smerimes amounted to personal invective, and his mother at Chatham; though of a very delicate compelled the writer to place his pen under the constitution, he took great delight in all manly exercises. As he advanced toward manhood, he entered the ranks of the proletarians as a journeyout. No doubt the Reforme party might have made man tailor, and was reckoned a superior workthenselves sole masters of the movement, for they man. He was thrice married, but has left no

ind on their side the faubourgs, the invigorating issue: his only child, a boy, died in his youth. ince of pure democratic principles, and all the men of original minds, together with the bold and enter- of order and regularity even to excess in all his prising. But we never can know all that might transactions, whether social or political, this characteristic procured him much esteem and adapted him to fill offices which men of greater talents the effect of the force of circumstances than of sought for in vain; during his whole career, he public opinion; it was imposed upon us rather as occupied an active post in the ranks of his own a historical necessity than as the will of a majo- trade, and was never found wanting in any of the my; was it prudent, then, for those who equally requisites essential to the maintenance of a chadesired the destruction of the throne to be disu- racter for sterling and unflinching integrity. In a tited in the face of their common enemy? Besides, letter, written by one who has known him upwards the National had a vast number of supporters in of forty years, he says, " Cuffay was a good spirit the provinces whom it would be neither just nor in a little deformed case. I have known some prodent to reject as enemies, and change their thousands in the trade, and I never knew a man support into hostility in the midst of so many dan- I would sooner confide in : and I believe this to dispensable to success are—close and untiring atbe the feeling of thousands in the business to this tention to the registration of electors, and a timely day. It was always his great delight to take selection of fit and proper candidates. young men by the hand and instruct them, not but the two sections could not work together. only in the trade, but mentally." He disapproved On Louis Blanc and Flocon first meeting their of the Trades' Union movement in 1834, and was olleagues, "Symptoms of uneasiness passed nearly the last of his society in joining the lodge like a cloud over the countenances of several; but ultimately he gave way, and struck with the Regency knew that we brought with us the since which time he has had but very partial em-Republic." Division at once ensued—the ploy. He early saw through the deception of the Reform Bill; and from 1839, when the struggle for the Charter commenced, until his banishment, dedicated his whole energies as a worker to the task of enfranchising the millions; in 1840 he was elected as a delegate from Westminster to the Metropolitan

Delegate Council, an office which he ably discharged during the long and energetic existence of that body in 1842, when the Chartist Executive, with the exception of Morgan Williams, were arrested; he was elected by acclamation, together with Thomas Martin Wheeler, John George Drew, and James Knight, to supply that vacancy. In 1845 he was appointed one of the auditors of the National Land Company, which office he held until his arrest: he was a member of nearly every Convention which was called into existence during these exciting times, and fulfilled his duties with honour to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Elected as one of the delegates for Westminster to the Nabild stroke into effect—that, in consequence, M. Lina Convention and Assembly of 1848, he allowed his enthusiasm to overcome his usual cool judg. either from the refusal of the Moniteur, or that fears ment, and was singled out by the press for ridicule and vituperation: he bore it unflinchingly, he even seemed to glory in it. As early as 1842 he had been especially singled out by the Times as a leader of the opposition in London to the Anti-Corn Law League. which facetiously denominated the Chartists as the "Black Man and his Party." Entrapped by the infernal spy-system into an almost involuntary attendance at the so-called insurrectionary meetings the autumn of 1848, he fell a victim, but he

tained their usual equilibrium: Notwithstanding the government punishment of ity. Ultimately, the conflicting sections transportation for his natural life, it has been inagreed on a compromise, and decreed the for- timated that on reaching his destination he will receive a ticket of leave giving him his freedom in the ward as candidates, in necessary doubt as to the colony. We trust this is a fact; but whatever may chances of success the more product will about be his after fate, whilst integrity in the midst of poverty, whilst honour in the midst of temptation are admired and venerated, so long will the name of William Cuffay, a scion of Africa's oppressed race, be preserved from oblivion.

# Public Amusements

CLOSE OF DRURY-LAKE THEATRE. - The season terminated at this theatre on Saturday night after the performance of The Beggar's Opera, Family Jars, and the spectacle of The Devil's Ring. Mr. Anderson delivered an address, in which, after stating that he had been seriously injured in his resources, he proceeded to say:—"The great difficulty of converting this theatre into a temple of the legitimate drama after the various uses to which it has been devoted—the opposition I have encountered in the shape of three foreign theatres—the positive coolness of the public press, without one cheering word of encouragement—all these have combined to bring That it is especially the duty of France to study of encouragement—an unese nave comoined to bring about what, in one sense, may be called my partial about what, in one sense, may be called my partial failure. [Mr. Andersen appeared to be very much failure. [Mr. Andersen appeared to be very much affected at this stage of his address, and made a pause of several moments.] A man placed at the parameter to the people the legitimate fruits of their labour:

"That, without the least delay, we must see how the pause of several moments.] A man placed at the head of such an establishment necessarily has a great many enemies as well as friends; but I am happy the properties of my friends has to some "The Provisional Government of the Republic to say that the kindness of my friends has to some extent counterbalenced the malignity of my eneextent counterpart committee, which shall be called mies. (Cheers.) I really feel totally inadequate to port of the electors might be publicly united, should Government committee, which shall be called mies. (Cheers.) I reany location. Your kindness, express my views on this occasion. Your kindness, express my views on this occasion. Your kindness, my friends, has been very great, notwithstanding all of considering all of considering and though I am

kindness you have extended to us, and I now bid "Working men will be invited to form part of you most respectfully farewell." Mr. Anderson then retired amidst loud applause from all parts of the house.

### ASTLEY'S.

The grand Easter spectacle entitled The Four Sons of Aymon, which we noticed at the time of its production, still continues to be the chief attraction of this theatre; and the perilous adventures of the brothers, aided by appropriate scenery, dresses, and decorations, gorgeous processions, and splendid tableaux, deserve a full share of public patronage and support. In the circle, the graceful riding of Mr. A. Powell and Miss Avery, as the Inca and his bride, deserves especial notice ; as also Mr. Batty's highly trained palfreys, introduced by Mr. Bridges. Miss Barrand was exceedingly graceful as Abundance; and the daring riding and driving of Mr. C. Adams, as the Courier of St. Petersburg, was deservedly applauded. The Wellington Statue, represented by Barry, the celebrated clown, and a

#### MEETING OF PROTECTIONIST DELEGATES.

On Monday morning at an early hour the delegates deputed by the various agricultural societies throughout the united kingdom to confer with the acting committee of the National Association assembled at the the offices of the Association, South Sea-house.

Some preliminary business having been disposed of, the following address was read and unanimously adopted :--

The Acting Committee of the National Association for the Protection of Industry and Capital throughout the British empire to the gentlemen now in London, deputed by the agriculturists in all parts of the united kingdom to confer with the Association on the present critical and alarming position of the agricultural and other important interests of the country. Gentlemen.-The unprecedented and unequivocal

demonstration exhibited by the assemblage in the metropolis of so many hundred individuals of your high respectability, position, and influence, dele- am in no way connected with the "Association gated by countless thousands throughout the length calling the meeting, and merely attended as a and breadth of the land to express their deep conviction of the ruinous impolicy of the system of effect on the public mind, and may not be without its influence even on an infatuated parliament and a weak and obstinate Ministry. It will at least be obvious, that the inconvenience and expense attending your absence from your homes and your local duties would only be encountered under the deepest sense of the overwhelming urgency of the occasion.

We are anxious that the benefit to be derived to the great cause of protection by this meeting should and of power. We believe that the intercommunisile that occasionally glowed with the warmth of had no sympathy with his class, and banished by cation for which this Conference has afforded opportunity cannot fail to be productive of the best general results. But in order that your individual zeal and energy may, when you return into your respective counties and localities, be directed to principles of combined and disciplined action for Schoelcher; and Vallier. Without going to the racter that, in after life, he well maintained. His the attainment of one common end, we venture resapprogramme, drawn up by Louis Blanc, and given from his native valleys in the prime of his man-will admit to be of the highest and most pressing importance.

From the first formation of the association it has been the desire of its committee to abstain from officiously interfering with the most perfect freedom of sentiment as to the particular mode in which relief may be best sought from the disaster and ruin brought on all the productive classes of the nation by the rash and cruel system of miscalled free trade. But you are aware that we have always endeavoured to direct opinion in favour of the principle of Protection, and to embody action in the effort to force a dissolution of Parliament as the of this course we are strengthened and confirmed by all that has recently occurred, and in this opinion we think, after the experience of the present session, you will coincide.

And now, distressing as it is to perceive the indifference of our representatives to the wrongs and complaints of a suffering people, we are cheered by the unmistakeable evidence continually afforded that the Ministry totters to its fall, and by the prospect that the people will ere long be enabled to choose representatives deserving and possessing their confidence. A dissolution of Parliament cannot now be remote, and may occur much earlier than is generally imagined. If Protection is to triumph, dissolution will bring.

The two great points on which preparation is in-

turn to your respective counties you should first, division, with district committees in the principal market towns, as suggested in the resolutions of the organisation committee of this association on the 11th of Pebruary last. Let each committee, then. obtain lists of the registered electors in every parish whose continuance thereon notice of objection has been given. Let them, also, carefully ascertain whether there be any individuals of Sound Protectionist principles not on the register on whose behalf claims for insertion may be made, or any persons of free trade principles on the list to whose continueance upon it objection may be taken, and on whom

the necessary notices ought to be served. The information obtained on these several points should be transmitted by the district committees to the central society of the county or division; it will then be necessary for that central society to appoint all the proceedings in legal form, and to attend of the peace for 6s., and the expense of all requisite proceedings, which has usually been greatly ex-

really trifling. But the other point to which we have alluded is scarcely second in importance. When a dissolution takes place the general election will, without doubt, immediately follow; and if individuals, possessing every qualification for the office of the representatives, are then first called on to come forhighest and best feelings will not expose themselves to the probability of (what they would consider) the humiliation of defeat. Nor without previous concert can it be expected that the support of an extrated in favour of any individual hastily brought for ward, and probably in opposition to the previous views and wishes of many whose assistance is of the highest importance. Hence it may occur, as it has frequently done, that, through the principles of the constituency are the same, apathy or division is exhibited, and the election is lost. To obviate these

evils we propose to you:-That as soon as possible after your return to your respective localities a meeting should be convened by each central society at the most convenient place within the county or division, which should be attended by the chairman and deputy-chairman of all committees within the same, and to which should be invited all such leading individuals favourable to Protection as may be considered likely to take interest in an election and to influence its results. At this meeting some fit and proper person or persons, whether the sitting member or members or otherwise, in whose favour it may be supposed the sup-

copies sent to each district committee, for them to obtain signatures within their respective districts :-

We, the undersigned registered electors of the county or division:

Aving the fullest reliance in your inflexible maintenance of the principle of just protection to every British interest from the unrestricted competition of the produce of foreign capital and labour, hereby request you will allow yourself to be put in nomination as a candidate for the representation of this county or division as a labour, hereby a dissolution or otherwise, a candidate for the representation of this county or division in parliament, whenever, by a dissolution or otherwise, a vacancy may occur therein; pledging ourselves, in the event of your consent, to use our best exertions to ensure your return at the least possible expense. By the result of this appeal to the constituencies,

after it has been actively worked, you will be enabled to calculate, almost with certainty, the probabilities of success; and we are fully persuaded, that, while it will have a powerful effect in influencing the most valuable class of men to stand forward as candidates, it will in many instances avert a contest, by showing beforehand to our opponents its inutility; and, even in cases where the appeal may prove that the supporters of our cause are a mino- don't doubt you would have gone chief mourner." little mouse pony, elicited roars of laughter and applause. A laughter farce, called the Weaver of laughter and applause. A laughter farce, called the Weaver of laughter and afforded proof that a contest would be unfavourable to our views, our friends will be spared the applause of knowledge, and the business of the measure of knowledge, and the business of the understanding whetever is besides that however the measure of knowledge and the business of the understanding whetever is besides that however the measure of knowledge and the business of the understanding whetever is besides that however the measure of knowledge are a mino-don't doubt you would have gone chief mourner."

It is not a supporters of our cause are a mino-don't doubt you would have gone chief mourner."

It is not a supporter of laughter and application of the measure of knowledge, and the business of the measure of knowledge, and the business of the laughter are the measure of knowledge. to our views, our friends will be spared the anxiety understanding; whatsoever is besides that, however and expense of an useless struggle. Each requisi- authorised by consent, or recommended by rarity, is tionist will in every case be a sure voter; and the nothing but ignorance, or something worse. efforts may be continued with constantly increasing advantage till the moment of action shall arrive, for which, when thus assured, you will be thoroughly prepared.

We would only in conclusion add that, though we have applied our suggestions nominally to the ceeds from our surprise at suddenly discovering county representatives, a similar plan is equally applicable to boroughs.

On behalf of the acting committee, GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Chairman. South Sea-house, London, May 6. Owing to the large numbers in attendance, the meeting adjourned to the great room at the London Tavern, where the business of the day proceeded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—To my surprise, I observe my name among the list of delegates said to be on the platform at the meeting of the "National Association for the Protection of Industry and Capital," held yesterday at the Crown and Anchor. I beg to inform you that the nearest I was to the platform was the other extremity of the Hall; and let me add, that I spectator. Iam sure you will correct a mistake for which your reporter may not be responsible. I am, dear sir, yours, &c., SAMUEL M. KYDD.

31, Winchester-street, Pentonville, May 8th, 1850.

THE NOTTINGHAM GLOVE MAKERS.

TO THE FRIENDS OF LABOUR'S RIGHTS. A great proportion of the population of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire, are engaged in the manufacture of shirts, drawers, hose, gloves, &c., and are known as framework-knitters. It is generally known that these people have been subject to seasons of great depression, and the infliction of serious and almost innumerable impositions of such magnitude that it was next to not be restricted to a mere demonstration of opinion impossible for the workmen to subdue them: but seeing a favourable opportunity about eighteen months ago, the various branches came to a determination to unite for the purpose of bettering their condition. Amongst the foremost were the glovemakers, who, with great expense, and still greater exertions, extended their union wherever they found gloves making; they effected a regulation of practical measures, under the guidance of the great prices, and things have gone on prosperously, the system operating beneficially for all honest parties connected with the business. But there are a cerwhole extent of Socialism, the majority of this father was a slave, born in the Island of St. pectfully to offer for your consideration and adoption tain class of men in connexion with it, called iles. [As is proved by Kitts; his grandfather was an African, dragged some practical suggestions which we believe you middle-men, who have created, within the last few the trade. It is the duty of these persons to bring material from the manufacturer and deliver it to the workman, and when worked up to take it back, for which they receive from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per frame, and there are some of them holding as many as ninety frames; but if we take the number at sixty, and the profit at 1s. 3d., we find that these middle-men would receive £3 15s. per week from

the earnings of the poor workmen, whose average earnings, when employed, is 9s. 9d. per week, according to a printed statement just issued by the middle-men. But perhaps it may be advisable to show the way in which deductions are made from the workmen's wages: we will suppose them to be indispensable means for obtaining effectual relief of making what are called No. 60 thread gloves, which any description. In our conviction of the propriety are 2s. 8d. per dozen pairs, the warehouse price; of these a man would make six dozens per week, which would amount to 16s.; from this he would have to pay for stitching, 4s.; winding, 6d.; frame rent and middle-men's profit, 2s. 6d.; framestanding, needles, fire, candle, &c., would amount to nearly 1s. more, which makes 8s.; and this deducted from the first price (16s.), leaves 8s. clear for the workman at the end of the week; while the middle-man (or, as he is called in some parts of England, the huckster of work,) would receive for a less amount of labour £3 15s. If there is any loss by material in this branch it falls upon the workman, as all he receives is weighed to him, and he must return the same weight, or pay for it, although waste in the workmanship is unavoidable, Again, the workman must pay his rent and charges Protectionists must be prepared for the struggle a even if he does no work, and there are instances of recent occurrence where they have been paid for the time men were ill in bed; for instance,—one man was ill three weeks, and on resuming work, he had 9s. deducted from his earnings to pay rent and charges for the time he had been sick; another was ill nine weeks, and though the owner of the frame For the efficient performance of the first of these did not claim the rent, the middle-man took 17s. as requisites we earnestly recommend that on your re- his charges for doing nothing! regardless of the destitute condition of the workman's family: many without delay, complete the organisation of your such cases could be mentioned. But the avarice of for those who were secretly engaged to the losing a shop where he had worked for many years; ment of a regular central society in each county or losing a shop where he had worked for many years; ment of a regular central society in each county or losing a shop where he had worked for many years; men are not willing to submit to such iniquitous proceedings, and, in consequence, there are now at least 1,700 glove makers out of work, the greater part of them having been forced out by the middlemen, because they were anxious to assist those who within the district, together with lists of persons first struck work to resist the payment of such claiming to be placed on the register, and those to whose continuance thereon notice of ebjection has resource, as did they work, the charges would be deducted whether they were willing or not; and now some portion who have been forced out by the middle-men, are told they will be allowed to resume work, providing they will agree not to assist their suffering brethren; but they scorn to go to work on such degrading terms, and knowing they have justice on their side, are content to wait the issue, not doubting that truth will out at last, and those who have misrepresented their case, and done them wrong, will be confounded. The middle-men have talked of settling the matter by arbitration, and the and the body of the supposed delinquent was buried men would gladly do so on just principles. Before any hands were out they offered an unconditional an active and discreet professional agent, to arrange arbitration; this, the middle-men would not agree to, but would arbitrate on one point, and on others personally the course of the revising barrister, to be silent, and only this on condition that the workpromote the claims and objections of which notice men would rescind some of their resolutions; but, may have been given. Lists of the registered of course, they would not do so, and their only hope electors of counties may be obtained from the clerks is to starve them into compliance, and to effect this they would descend to the most despicable acts, either to prevent the men from gaining any other proceedings, which has usually been greatly ex-aggerated, will be found, as compared with the way. We are therefore induced to appeal to all benefits that may be reasonably anticipated, to be who would assist in this desperate struggle, -it is for the very life of the union,-it is for the protection of prices. -it is for the means of elevating ourselves to our proper state in society,—it is to save ourselves from being trampled upon, and brought into a more degraded position than we have ever Fellow working-men, - brother before been. unionists,-labour's sons,-will you help us? We must win, -we dare not lose this struggle, if we do all hope is gone. We are determined to struggle peacefully through, -will you not make our passage from encountering the certainty of expense for an a little smoother? If we go down, all around us object of uncertain attainment, while those of the must follow, as we are the strongest and most firmly united. All favours or assistance directed to

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

the General Secretary, Samuel Blackwell, Bulwell

Nottinghamshire, will be duly acknowledged.

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 that you demand must follow, and that, too, in quick succession. The dishonesty of the medical body can

had voted for the Socialist candidate have received their dismissal by the following letter: Paris, April 29.—Sir,—The electoral question has become be agreed on. Application should then be made to in our eyes a struggle, the result of which will be such individual to allow himself to be announced as either the salvation or the loss of society. Any will be immediately appointed with the special object of considering these interests.

"In order to show what importance the Provisional Government attaches to the solution of this great problem, it nominates one of its members, M. Louis Blanc, President of the Working Class; and another to the Working Class; and another to the working class; and another to be amounced as candidate at the earliest opportunity, provided the contributes to the solution of the loss of society. Any a correspondent the following very extraordinary circumstances; and though I am these discouraging circumstances; and though I am a candidate at the earliest opportunity, provided at present beaten, I am not by any means discouraged. At Christmas next I shall renew the battle such a requisition should be presented to him as would afford a reasonable assurance of success; and observed the nume and address one for the working Class; and another three devices of the solution of the solutio

#### Partettes.

An American Notion of Ghosts .- "I wish I was a ghost, blamed if I don't," said one of the "They goes whenever they please, toll free ! hats, and victuals, and liquor: nor has to saw wood

THE TERTOTALLER OUTWITTED .- The late Dr. Channing was one day paying toll, when he perceived a notice of gin, tobacco, rum, &c., on a board which bore a strong resemblance to a gravestone. "I am glad to see," said the doctor to the girl who received the toll, "that you have been burying

Bulls.-A bull-which must by no means be past over in the recapitulation of the family of wit and humour-a bull is exactly the counterpart of a witicism: for a wit discovers real relations that are not apparent, bulls admit apparent relations that are not real. The pleasure arising from bulls protwo things to be dissimilar in which a resemblance might have been suspected. The same doctrine will apply to wit and bulls in action. Practical wit discovers connexion or relation between actions, in which duller understandings discover none; and practical bulls originate from an apparent relation between two actions which more correct understandings immediately perceive to have none at all. In the late rebellion in Ireland, the rebels, who had conceived a high degree of indignation against some great banker, passed a resolution that they would burn his notes; which they accordingly did, with great assiduity; forgetting, that in burning his notes they were destroying his debts, and that for every note which went into the flames, a correspondent value went into the banker's pocket. A gentleman, in speaking of a nobleman's wife, of great rank and fortune, lamented very much that she had no children. A medical gentleman who was present observed, that to have no children was a great misfortune, but he thought he had remarked it was hereditary in some families. Take any instance of find an apparent relation of ideas leading to a

complete inconsistency .- Sidney Smith. Why is an unwelcome visitor like a shady tree? We are glad when he leaves. Wny is a beggar unlike a baker?—Because one needs his bread before he raises it, and the other raises it before he kneads it.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE DRAMA according to

Mr. Russell, one of the speakers at the late Shakspere festival is evidenced by a bill which he saw at Derby the other day, bearing "Ten years of a transport's life," "The felon mother," "Horrible murders," "Blue fire," To finish with the dismal swamp." As the same gentleman entered a town in Derbyshire, where he was announced to read Lear," and "As you like it," one of the inhabitants said to another, "Shakespere's coming today." "Hast thee seen him ?" was the rejoinder. What is he like?" "Why," replied sharp eye,

We have it on the authority of a venerable lady, who formerly kept a boarding school at Stratford. that Shakespere was very little thought of till Leamington became a watering place. Tom DIBDIN had a cottage near Box-hill, to which, after his theatrical labours, he was delighted to retire. One stormy night, after Mr. and Mrs. Dibdin had gone to bed some time, Mrs. D., being kept awake by the violence of the weather, aroused husband exclaiming "Tom "What for?" said he. "Don't you hear how very bad the wind is?" "Is it?" replied Dibdin, half

" a man in a blue coat with a book under his arm."

peppermint lozenge out of the window, my dear, it is the best thing in the world for the wind," A COMMON-COUNCILMAN'S lady, paying her daughter a visit at school, and inquiring what progress she had made in her education, the governess answered, "Pretty good, madam, miss is very attentive; if she wants any thing, it is capacity; but for that deficiency you know you must not blame her." 'No, madam," replied the mother, " but I blame you for not having mentioned it before. Her father, thank God, can afford his daughter a capacity; and I beg she may have one immediately, cost what it may."

asleep, though he could not help punning: "Put a

"Boy, why don't you go to school?"—" Bekase, sir, daddy's afraid if I learns everything now, I shan't have anything to learn when I comes to go to the 'cademy.'

Nobody Likes to meddle with a woman whose disposition contains the essence of lightening, vitrol, cream of tartar, and hartshorn; who manufactures words by the mile, and measures their meaning in a thimble. ALEXANDER THE GREAT, seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a large collection of human bones

piled one upon another, asked the philosopher what he was looking for? ""I am searching," said Diogenes, "for the bones of your father, but I cannot listinguish them from those of his slaves."

vitation is made to pull to some purpose, and the sea, no longer allowed to welter in lazy magnificence, is used for the objects of industry, and made to pay

a forfoit; or if he could not answer it himself, he paid a forfeit. Pat's question was-" How the little ground-squirrel digs his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?" When they all gave up, Pat said, "Sure, do you see, he begins at the other of the most simple condition to that of the most danger-ous and inveterate) they have always entertained the how does he get there?" "Ah!" said Pat. "that's possibility of their PREVENTION and removal. how does he get there?". "Ah!" said Pat. "that's your question—can you answer it yourself?"

The following question is said to have created tremendous excitement before the Hardscrable Debating Institution: "What is the difference between there being conscience enough in all women, and women enough in all conscience ?" After three weeks' discussion, the president decided "there was Is recommended in Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms. It a difference, but wherein it consisted he was quite scarches out and purifies the diseased humours from the

An Ingenious Suicide.—Sir William Hankford had been a well conducted man, but he was of a melancholy temperament, and he became tired of life, "shuffle off this mortal coil," but he was afraid to commit suicide in any vulgar way, at the time when a verdict of felo de se always followed such an act, in a cross road, with a stake thrust through it. He at last resorted to this novel expedient, by which he hoped not only that the forfeiture of his goods would be saved, but that his family would escape the anguish and the shame arising from the belief that he had fallen by his own hand. Several of his deer having been stolen, he gave strict orders to his keeper to shoot any person he met within or near the park at night who would not stand when challenged. He then in the dark night threw himself in the keeper's way, and refused to stand when challenged, was shot dead on the spot.—Campbell's Chief

NATIONAL EDUCATION. - I have ever observed it to have been the office of a wise patriot, among the greatest affairs of the state, to take care of the commonwealth of learning. For schools, they are the advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for seminaries of state; and nothing is worthier the a packet study of a statesman, than that part of the republic which we call the advancement of letters. - Ben

An AWAWARD man attempting to carve a goose, dropped it upon the floor. "There now," exclaimed the wife, "we've lost our dinner." "Oh no, my dear," answered he, "it's safe enough; I've got

my foot on it." RAPIDITY OF ELECTRICITY.—Professor Wheatstone has come to the conclusion that electricity travels quicker than light. One hundred and ninety-two thousand miles in a second is the velocity of light; nt the electricity which passes through our wire will travel two hundred and eighty-eight thousand miles in a second. Through a wire like this, it would go round the earth twelve times in a second, or six times while a man takes a single step. A man passes four feet in a second; a race-horse forty; a hare eighty-eight; the strongest winds eighty-two; sound 1,038; a twenty-four pounder from the cannons mouth 1,300; but here we get 288,000 miles in the same period of time. This power we cannot merely excite, but give its strength, and cause it to pass be most easily established.

We are, Fellow-Countrymen,
Yours in the cause of Salutary Reforms,
April 11th, 1850.

Social Warfare.—We read in the Patric a few days since:—"The following is an act of spirit and political courage, which we cannot but applaud. The proprietors of the Magazins de Villes de France employ eighty shopmen; seventy-eight of them who had writed for the Salutary Reforms, and thank God I have never the disease attacking the stomach, and cause it to pass through bodies at a most extraordinary rate, and detect all its varied phenomena, in all the forms of apparatus before us. We can take account of its smell-est portion, can estimate the amount and strength of a certain quantity, and dispose of it here and there with a wonderful exactness. It is neither too swift to be guided, nor too subtle to escape, but is deli-distinct and political courage, which we cannot but applaud. The proprietors of the Magazins de Villes de France employ eighty shopmen; seventy-eight of them who had woted for the Salutary Reforms, and detect all its varied phenomena, in all the forms of apparatus before us. We can take account of its smell-est possible, but without degout. I procured the best advice possible, but without degout. I procured the best advice possible, but without degout. I procured the best advice possible, but without degout. I procured the best advice possible, but without degout. I procured the best advice possible, but without degout. I procured the best advice possible, but without degout. I procured the best advice possible, but without degout. I procured the best advice possible, but without degout. I procured the best advice possible, but without degout. I procured the best advice possible, but without desouted for the standard political with rheumatic of the cannot but applaud.

The proprietors of the Magazins de Villes de France employ eighty shopmen; seventy-eight of them who

tinctly and positively announced by a boy under mesmeric influence in Peterhead. He stated lately, in the presence of a large audience, that the Hamilton Ross would be the first vessel to arrive, on the 5th of May, B'hoys the other night, as he sat soliloquising in the with 14,000 seals (about 150 tuns). The boy was asked what he saw on board the Hamilton Ross at They don't owe nobody nothing, and that's a com-tort. Whoever heard tell of a man who had a bill the captain and doctor in the cabin hanging over the against a ghost ?-nobody, They never has to buy mate, who had got his hand hurt, a circumstance which proves to have been true at the exact date and run arrants, as I do. Their skirts never gets mentioned. At the same time the boy stated that dirty, nor their trousers out at the knees, as I Sir John Franklin was quite well, but looking thin, ever heerd tell on. Ghosts is the only independent people I knows on: I really wish I was one, blame me if I don't."

Solution was quite well, but looking that, and would return safe. Our correspondent adds, that the above mentioned circumstances have thrown blame me if I don't." excitement. - Morning Chronicle.

OLD PARR GATHERING HERBS.

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To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing disease of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research and a thorough know-

for a few weeks, to possess the most Astonishing and

ledge of his subject.

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tions.
Sold in boxes at Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s.each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout

Wholesale London Agents.—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sangar, 151, Oxford-street; Hannay and Co., Oxford-street, London; Mottershead and Roberts, Manchester; Raimes and Co., Edin-burgh, and J. Noble, Boston; and sold by all chemists. N.B.-A NEW THEORY.-A new and startling theory as regards the natural duration of human life, appears in a little book called 'The Extraordinary Life and Times of Thomas Parr,' generally called Old Parr; this little work, besides the said theory, contains much that is instructive and profitable as regards the means of ensuring good health, and may be obtained gratuitously of any agent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

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should not escape the reader's notice. Part V. is devoted to the consideration of marriage and its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and the causes of unproductive unions are also considered, and the whole subject critically and philosophically inquired

The Authors as regularly educated members of the Medical Profession, having had long, diligent, and Practical observations in the various Hospitals and Institutions for the relief of those afflic ed with Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Venereal and Scorbutic Eruptions of the MR. Emerson is reported to have perpetrated the face and body, have perhaps had an unusual opportunity following in one of his New York lectures. Speak- of witnessing their dreadful and destructive consequences ing of the improvements of the age, he said—" Gra- in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical ing 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, THE FOSER POSED.—In a jolly company, each one der to their fellow creatures, is fully testified and gratefully was to ask a question; if it was answered, he paid 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 advan-tages, yet, from what they have experienced in inquiring into the nature and causes of these infectious complaints

> Messrs. R. and L. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight in the evening; and on Sundays from eleven to one. - Consul tation Fee £1.

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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 forwarded, by enclosing

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 of the number of the 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 Grassby, General Secretary, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth.

On Saturday, May 18th, 1850, will be published, price ONE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. OFFICES, 14, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND,

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LONDON. The Provisional Committee of the NATIONAL CHAR-TER ASSOCIATION hereby give notice,
That those friends who are desirous of forming localities
can be supplied with Cards of Membership and Rules, by
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from nine till two o'clock, daily (Sundays excepted), and on
Monday exprises from seven to pine o'clock, if by letter Monday evenings from seven to nine o'clock: if by letter, prepaid. All applications by letter will receive the most

prompt attention.

Notice is also given that all the receipts for the Cards issued, must be forwarded monthly, per Post Office Order made payable to John Arnott, at the Post Office, Strand, and addressed to him at the Office of the Association, 14 Southampton Street, Strand, London. Arrangements have been made by the Committee, to hold

the following meetings.
On Monday evening, May 13th, at the South London Chartist Hall. Webber-street, Blackfriars Read, Several friends to Democratic and Social Progress will attendand address the meeting. Chair to be taken at o clock. Admission free. On Tuesday evening, May 14th, at the Literary and

for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Protectionist's Conference, and the state of affairs in France. G. W. M. Reynolds, G. Julian Harney, J. B. O'Brien, and others are expected to address the meeting. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission free \* The Committee further beg to announce that they have engaged that splendid Steam-packet, the 'Gem,' for an Excursion to Gravesend, on Whit-Tuesday, May 21st. The Gem will leave the Adelaide-pier. London-bridge, at half-past eight o'clock precisely, calling at Limehouse, Greenwich, Blackwall, and Woolwich, and will leave the Town-pier, Gravesend, at half-past six o'clock in the evening. The Committee solicit their friends to accompany them to the Bat and Ball Tavern, where an excellent Cold Dinner; with Pastry, &c., will be provided. The spacious enclosed Cricket-ground is engaged for their accommodation and amusement, and, in which, at three o'clock, a Public Meeting will be held.

A Brass Band is engaged for the occasion.

Tickets (there and back), One Shilling and Sixpence each.

Juvenile Tickets, (Children above Three and under Fourteen Years of Age), 1s. each; and Dinner Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, may be had of E. Stallwood, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road; J. Milue, Union-street, Berkeley-square; R. Parkes, 32, Little Windmill-street, St. James's; J. Goodwin, Queen-street, Edgware-road; E. Truelove, 32 John-street, Tottenham-court-road; T. Brown, 32, Bartho-lomew-close, Smithfield; J. Powler, 26, Golden-lane, Bar-bican; R. Fuzzon, 10, Garden-walk, Clei kenwell; William Davis, 1, Buttress-street, Waterloo, New-town; B. New. ley, 12, White-street, Bethnal green; J. Grassby, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth; M. l'attinson, Cardigan-street, Ken-nington-cross; E. Miles. Great Suffolk-street, Boro; J. Woodcock, South London-hall; H. Edwards, New Weston. street, Bermondsey; J. Pearcy, Church-street, Rother, hithe; G. T. Floyd, baker, Church-street, Deptford; Mr. Wild, Jenny Lind Coffee-house, Market-place, Greenwich; J. Bailey, 13, Samuel-street, Limehouse-fields; J. Bar-nard, 12, Ebenezer-place, West India-road, Poplar; at the Crown and Anchor, Cheshire street, Waterloo-town; Whit-tingham and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green; Old Dolphin, Old-street, St. Lukes; Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper Office, 7, Wellington-street North, Strand, and of the Secretary, John Arnott, 14, Southampton-street,

An early application for Tickets is desired, the number being limited. N.B.—The Committee respectfully solicit the Agents who

members, to the General Secretary, he being desirous of

corresponding with them on important business.
Signed on behalf of the Committee, John Arnort, General Secretary. Offices, 14, Southampton Street, Strand, May 9th, 1850.

TO THE EMBARRASSED. THERE are thousands of persons who have long struggled against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that, by very recent Acts, all small traders owing debts not exceeding £300, farmers, private and pro-essional gentlemen, and all others, owing to any amount the latter without any publicity), can be entirely raised rom their difficulties at small expense, and without imprisonment or bankrupicy. All such Mr. Weston begs will has taken apply to him at 6, Essex-street, Strand, by letter, or THE DRUID'S HALL, FARRINGDON STREET,

Office hours from 10 till 2, and 6 till 8. N.B.—The above Acts stay all Palace Court, County Court, and other proceedings. Clergymen need not submit

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA. TAPSCOTT AND CO., SHIPPING

and Emigration Agents, Liverpool, continue to despatch First Class Ships—
To NEW YORK—every Five Days.
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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 New World, in Tapscott's line of American Packets, in 1849.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMA-NEXTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!! A BLESSING TO THOUSANDS!!!

EVERY SUFFERER FROM RUPTURE (Single or Double, and of every variety) is earnestly invited to write, or pay Dr. BARKER a visit, as in every case he guarantees them a perfect cure.

During an extensive practice in many thousands of cases, his remedy has been entirely successful, as the testimonials he has received from patients, and many eminent members of the medical profession, amply prove. It is applicable to both sexes, old and young; easy and painless in use, and most certain in effect.

only.

Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. Barker will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

In every case, however bad or long standing, a cure is guaranteed
It is presumed that the following authentic Testimonials can leave no doubt with sufferers that it is applicable to their cases:—In the five cases I wrote to you about, the remedy has perfectly succeeded; send me another for a case of Scrotal Hernia.'—John Armstrong, Navy Surgeon. 'We have witnessed the cure of three cases of Rupture by Dr. Barker's treatment, which confirm the remarks we made some time since on the utility of this discovery to those suffering from Hernia.—Medical Journal. 'Your remedy has cured my Rupture after everything else failed. I have used violent exertion since, but there is no sign of its coming down.'—Miss Symmonds, Bayswater. 'According to proving a large to the there is no sign of the common ing to promise, I write to say the Hernia is quite cured.'your remedy, and morcever I have been examined by a surgeon, who declares it is quite cured.'—Mr. Potts, Bath. : As I promised to let you know the result of the last package you sent me, I now do so I used your remedy in four cases with perfect success."—Mr. Owen, Eurgeon, Hoddesdon. 'I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, and thank you for your kind attention. Your remedy has cured my Rupture."—Wrs. Parren, Woburn. 'Many thanks for remember the letters. anily; no one has suffered more than I have with my Rupture.'—Mrs. Earnest, Hammersmith. 'It has quite Rupture.'—Mrs. Earuest, Hammersmith. 'It has quite cured my Rupture, after everything else had failed.'—Rev. W. Sinnett, Anglessa. 'My Rupture being twenty-eight years old, I really never expected so perfect a cure.'—Mr. Eldred, Grocer, Longthorpe. 'Mrs. Sims begs to inform Dr. Barker that his remedy has been successful,'—Willesden, Middlesex. 'It is now ten months since I used your remedy for Rupture, and I am glad to say I haue gone through every sort of exertion, without the least re-appearance of it.'—J. Masters, Mill-street, Bedford. 'I am happy to bear testimony to your almost miraculous cure of my Rupture, being of twenty-nine years standing. I really never expected it.'—John Elvey. Tiverton, Devon.

May quickly fade for want of needful care.'

THE PRIMARY CAUSE of the numerous DISEASES and Affections of the Skin is an impaired condition of the health, arising from a disordered state of the stomach, liver, and bowels. From these causes the blood becomes corrupt, digestion impaired, the liver inactive, and the bowels constipated. Hence arise blotches and eruptions of the skin, bilious affections, heart-burn, sick headache, irritability, spasms, flatulency, pain after eating, nervous debility, &c. To correct all the crudities of the vital fluids, strengthen the stomach, remove udigestion and liver complaints, relieve the bowels, invigorate the system, and tranquilise the nerves, DR. SCOTT'S FAMILY APERIENT TABLETS will be found

vigorate the system, and tranquilise the nerves, DR. SUOTT'S FAMILY APERIENT TABLETS will be found an unfailing remedy. It is a medicine of pleasant flavour, and possesses extraordinary virtues from its peculiar preparation. With children, also, its effects are most astonishing; it speedily and effectually removes worms. Sold in boxes at 2s. 3d. Agents, Rudd and Co., 151, Strand. May be had (free by post), and of all dealers in patent medicines.

'A new medicine, called Dr. Scott's Aperient Tablets, has, by its extraordinary virtues, taken the public by surprise. It is a mild, aromatic, tonic aperient, of a pleasant flavour; and to such as suffer from indigestion, impaired appetite, bilious er liver complaints, inactive bowels, nervous affections, impurities of the blood and secretions, dropsy, worms, &c., we strongly recommend it. It is also a safe, pleasant, and efficacious medicine for children. Sold in boxes at 1s. 14d. and 2s. 3d. Agents, Rudd and Co., 151, Strand, (of whom they may be had for fifteen postage stamps); and sold by all dealers in Patent Medicines throughout the kingdom.

N.B.—Instructions for use are enclosed with each box.

PENNY, the First Number of THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE being a Weekly Publication of the Thoughts, Wishes, Views, and Sayings of some Working Men, addressed to the incere and Honest of their own Community.

G. Vickers, Holywell-street, London, and all booksellers THE CHEAPEST EDITION EVER PUBLISHED Price 1s. 6d.,

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

AND AND COTTAGES, The property of an independent gentleman.

There in now a capital opportunity on the DIBDIN HILL estate, Chalfont, St. Giles, Bucks (two miles from O'Connorville), owing to the removal of the principal tenant to the new estate near London. Eight acres, well known as the very best field in the parish of Chalfont (as will be certified by those excellent judges, Whitsey, Roe, and Page, from Northampton), with extensive right of Common, together with two four-round cottages built against each gether with two four-roomed cottages, built against each other, may be had immediately for £32 a year. But the freeholder being anxious to honour labour (being himself a WORKING GENTLEMAN), and to see as many happy families as possible on his estate, he will accept nothing short of £32 for twelve mouths' rent in advance, if a rich man

quarter's rent as a security, from any sober, honest, industrious, agricultural labourer, taking only two acres and two The Freeholder will be at work at 'Dibdin Ilill,' till the 6th of May, and again, from the 13th to the 20th; from the 6th till the 13th, and from the 20th till the 27th of May, he will be found at work on his new estate, Frien Lodge, opposite the Orange Tree, Colney Hatch (three miles from Highgate), Middlesex; and so on, alternately, working one

week on each estate during the summer.

The rent of the land on Priern Lodge is only £3 per acre, although it is quite as rich as that of Dibdin Hill; nevertheless the freeholder does not advise agriculturists to settle theres, the reenolder does not anyse agriculturists to settle there, unless they have a very ample capital, or unless they are country working-builders (that is bricklayers as well as carpenters), or beick and the makers, for whom there will probably be employment after harvest, as there are hundreds of thousands of yards of capital red clay, within two feet of the surface, and buildings are in great demand, on account of the Colney Hatch Station, of the London and York Railway (which will be opened next September) being close to the estate.

Two families can be accommodated with three rooms each, in the farm house, but they must pay 4s. per week until cheap cottages are erceted. No letter answered unless it contains a stamp, and to be addressed to Mr. Hallett, Friern Lodge.

IMPORTANT DELEGATE MEETING. YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE A DELEGATE MEETING will be held at HEBDEN have received eards of membership, to forthwith forward BRIDGE, on SENDAT, the 26th of May, 1850, at Ten their names and addresses with the number of paid-up O'CLOCK in the FORENOON, when the following questions will

be submitted for consideration:—

1.—To consider, and finally settle, the best mode of appointing an Executive head to the Chartist movement. 2.—To discuss the New Plan of Organisation, as put forth by the London Conference.

3.—To consider the best mode of bringing the Chartist mind of the two counties, and the country generally, to bear upon the political questions of the day. Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS, of London, will attend on behalf of the Provisional Committee. All communications to be addressed to James Williams,

7, Duke-street Back, Sandy brow, Stockport, Cheshire. NATIONAL CHARTER LEAGUE.

The Committee of the League respectfully informs the friends of progress, and the public generally, that it

for the purposes of the body, and that the FIRST LECTURE

therein, will be delivered on

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 26TH. Chair to be taken at Seven o'Clock precisely.

Further particulars will be given in subsequent announce

THOMAS CLARK, Sec. THE MINERS' CONFERENCE.

THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Fellow Men,—The long and continued depression in the wages of the miner, and the fearful and excessive competi-

tion which produced these results, have once more aroused the brave spirits of the leading mining counties, and from a correspondence which has been going on for some time, between Lancashire, Staffordshire, Northumberland and Durham, and several places in Scotland, it has been determined to hold a Conference on the 20th of May, at Wigan, in Lancashire; when it is expected all miners feel a desire to remove the ban of slavery from their class, and who feel it a hardship to live upon the scanty pittance of wages which they receive, will send a Delegate to such Conference, and thus lend a hand to lay the foundation of a system of union and organisation, whose lasting benefits will call down the blessings of ages upon the names of its

ounders.
The Conference will be held at the Horse and Jockey,
Scholes, Wigan, Lancashire.
MARTIN JUDE.

# Mational Land Company.

Abendeen.-A special general meeting of the members of this branch was convened by bill on the 3rd inst., in Mrs. Bains's Hall, 63, Castle-street; The remedy is sent post free on receipt of 6s. 6d. by Mr. Charles Maver was called to the chair, who post-office order, or cash, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and said it Liverpool-street, King's-Cross, London, where he may be was shameful to see the anathy that existed amongst Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 9 till 1, and 5 till 9; Sundays, 9 till 1, only.

Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left bether company's affairs were rapidly drawing to a brind hy response cured as tracking the interest of the company's affairs were rapidly drawing to a crisis. He conceived it to be the duty of every individual member to attend the branch meetings, and submit their views to head quarters, regarding the winding up of the Company; this would encourage and strengthen the hands of Mr. O'Connor, who, he was confident, would act, if possible, in accordance with the views of the majority. He would now call upon any member to state his views in the shape of a resolution, which, if carried at this meeting, would be the opinions of this branch. He did not conceive that letters sent from private individuals, and especially when they were not members, as had been the custom lately here, could be considered the opinion of any body of the members. Several resolutions were then proposed but were ultimately withdrawn in favour of the following:-Moved by David Wright, and seconded by David Burns :- "That we, the members of the Aberdeen branch of the National Land Company believing that there is a general feeling amongst the members in favour of the immediate winding up of the Company's affairs, unanimously approve of that proposal; and we are also of opinion that the thanks for your remady; I have thrown away my truss, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it.'—G. Henrys, Chepstow. 'Your remedy has succeeded most triumph—mitted to the various branches for their approval mitted to the various branches for their approval, and that steps be immediately taken to carry this into effect, so that the bill may be carried through the Commons during the present session of Parliament." Moved by William Troup, and seconded by William Lyon:-" That it is the opinion of this branch that as the business of the Company has

chair; minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed. Mr. A. J. Side moved, and Mr. W. Side trary, they possess nine-tenths of the horses their own prophecies, of confusion arising out in practice, we fear, it will lead to great dis. The first lecture will be delivered on Sunday even branch of the National Land Company de hereby of the kingdom, and can find "men" to ride of the compulsory idleness of the producers, is content. It is not easy to change, by law, the ing, May 26th. They also instructed the secretary branch of the National Land Company de hereby of the kingdom, and can find "men" to ride of the compulsory idleness of the producers, is content. It is not easy to change, by law, the ing, May 26th. They also instructed the secretary branch of the National Land Company, do hereby the kingdom, and can find "men" to ride of the Corn-Law In- settled habits of a large population, as this to convey its thanks to several gentlemen for their express our unbounded confidence in Mr. O'Connor with the English and can find "men" to ride of the Corn-Law In- settled habits of a large population, as this to convey its thanks to several gentlemen for their express our unbounded confidence in Mr. O'Connor with the English to Convey its thanks to several gentlemen for their express our unbounded confidence in Mr. O'Connor with the English to English to English to English the English to E express our disconnects in Mr. O connor and his Land Plan, and are confident that it would have been carried to a successful issue had it not been for the opposition of its enemies. Seeing, in Her Majesty's Prisons. The recent disconnection of 1842, in the manufacturing the surrection of 1842, in the manufacturing that the surrection of 1842, in the

A will be held at FARRINGDON HALL, KING'S ARMS YARD, SNOW HILL, on Tuesday, May 14rH, to celebrate the seventy-ninth birthday of Robert Owen.

Several delegates and friends of the Congress will attend

Tea on the Table at half-past six. Tickets 2s. each. To be had of Mr. Watson, Queen's head-passage, Paternoster-row; Mr. E. Truelove, John-street Institution; and at the Office of the LEAGUE, 11A, Wellington-street North, HENRY A. IVORY, Hon. Sec.

> Education for the Millions. SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

> > THE FIRST NUMBER

OF A NEW CHEAP UNSTAMPED WEEKLY PERIODICAL. TO BE CALLED THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR.

The object of the Proprietor, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., is to place within the reach of the poorest classes that Political and Social Information of which they are at present deprived by the

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Government "Taxes on Knowledge."
In addition to a serial history of the "Life and Adventures of Feargus O'Connor from his Boyhood." it will contain Essays by the best writers on all the leading Questions of the day, written in an earnest, honest, and impartial spirit; Tales and Sketches, illustrative of the working of our present Social and Political System; Reviews and abstracts of New Books of a useful and instructive character, and Miscellaneous Information, suited alike for the amusement and instruction of the fireside. One prominent object of "THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR" will be to explain the principles, objects, and results, of

THE SMALL FARM SYSTEM. practiced most successfully in various countries.

with the view of preparing the public for its introduction at home. A full History of the Rise, Proress, Present Position, and Future Prospects of

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY, and an exposition of the obstacles it has had to encounter, will be given in the early numbers. As "THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR" is defare, and it will thus become a truthful and living exponent of public opinion.

SIXTEEN LARGE OCTAVO PAGES. Price One Penny.

wants the whole; but he will require only £8 for half year's rent in advance, if a man takes only four acres and Orders and Advertisements to be sent addressed four rooms; while he will be satisfied with only £2, for one to the office of the Northern Star, London; or to A. Heywood, Manchester; W. Love, and G. Adams, Glasgow; Messrs. Robinson and Co., Edinburgh; J. Sweet, Nottingham; J. Guest, Birmingham: or W. Pavey, Holy well-street, London.

#### To Correspondents.

Dr. M'Douall.—The Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne have formed a committee for the purpose of raising a sufficient fund to start the Doctor in his own profession after his liberation from gaol in August next, and they sincerely hope that all other towns will follow their example, and form committees as quick as possible for this noble object. They have deposited ten pounds in the bank already, leaving in the treasurer's hands two pounds sixteen shillings and five pence, and this money will be kept in reserve until his liberation from the fangs of his oppressors. All donations to be forwarded to William Winterbottom, Astley-street, Dukinfield, Cheshire, near Ashton-under-Lyne.—Wm. Winterbottom, secretary. RRATUM, - In last week's Northern Star, Mr. Roberts, Solicitor, is reported to have said at a meeting held at

JULIAN HARNEY has received the following monies:-

-VICTIM FUND .- Mrs Jones, of Manchester, 2d, handed to Mr. Arnott. Dr. M Douald.—A private letter from a friend who has lately visited this sufferer for the Charter, reports him as suffering under an attack of Tio Doloureux. Dr. M'Douall desires to have the loan of the Memoirs of Henry Hunt. Any friend who has the book will greatly oblige him by vehemently for some time. sending it to Mrs. M'Douall, 13, Kensington-place, Kirkdale, Liverpool. C. CLARK, Bristol.—Received.

Hebden Bridge.—Julian Harney accepts the kind invita-tion of the Hebden bridge Chartists, and will pay them a visit as soon as possible.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

Mr. W. P. ROBERTS will be at Longton on Wednesday next.

# The National Instructor.

The first number of "The National Instructor" will be published the week after next; and in reply to the Derby and other Agents, who have written to ascertain how the numbers can be furnished, we beg to inform all Agents, that they must receive their supply tioning the House of Commons they look through their London Booksellers and News-

# Portraits of Patriots.

The readers of the "Northern Star," and the Democratic party generally, are informed, that there is now a re-issue of the various Steel engravings which have been lately distributed with the "Northern Star." They

MEAGHER, SMITH O'BRIEN, LOUIS BLANC,

These Engravings have excited the admiration of every one who has seen them. They are faithful portraits, and are executed in the most brilliant style. Price Fourpence each.

# MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING.

A splendid Steel Engraving—being a Por-

# NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1850.

PHYSICAL FORCE PROTEC-TIONISTS.

The Government has a glorious opportunity of proving its impartiality. The President and leaders of the Physical Force Meeting at aware that the Constitution gives dukes, marbecome so limited, that, in order to reduce the quisses, earls, viscounts, baronets, members expenditure, the services of a few of the directors of Parliament, esquires, and tenant farmers, be immediately dispensed with." Moved by George a monopoly of treason and sedition, or the Smart, and seconded by William Porter:—"That as the Directors have failed in fulfilling their duty by not forwarding the balance sheets to this branch to provide the famous Whig enactment, which prohibits to provide the famous which prohibits the famous which provide the famous w

harvest."

loudly of their loyalty—they were loyal par Corn Laws, are now equally incredulous to the excellence. The perpetuity of our venerable boasted benefits arising from that repeal. In and glorious Constitution, and all those great and out of Parliament, Ministers and journal-Institutions which made this country "the ists assure them that everything is in a most envy of surrounding nations and the glory of prosperous and flourishing condition; but with the world," depended upon the yeomen of that perversity and obtuseness of intellect, Old England. The Throne, the Altar, and which is said to be characteristic of them, they the Constitution were secure, because they cannot see it. On the contrary, they handle had their root in the affections of the owners, figures pretty conclusively, to show that even puny tailors, shoemakers, weavers, spinners, Trade," has not compensated by its advanand townspeople generally, it was naught, tages for the undoubted injury it has inflicted while the Institutions bequeathed by our an- upon agriculture. cestors were thus protected. Mr. O'CONNOR long ago discerned the true character of this parties. The quarrel is none of ours. In the vaunted loyalty, and prophesied its termina- threatened civil war between country and town, tion. He said that the loyalty of the land- the labouring classes have no direct interest, lords would disappear with their rents, and and ought to take no direct part-it is a strugthat parsons would no longer cling to the gle between territorial and commercial capital, Church when tithes were abolished. The which shall be predominant. Labour knows one-half of the prediction has come true enough of both to know that its emancipation successfully, to engraft upon it his views realready; the other seems as if it would and elevation will not be granted by either. specting the definition of Colonial and Imperiors like the stardy black. be fulfilled at no distant date. Mr. Labour must, therefore, like the sturdy black-rial rights, and other cognate topics. Mr. CHOWLER told HER MAJESTY, that, if smith in Scott's story of the Fair Maid of GLADSTONE succeeded with an attempt to give she would protect them, and turn her Perth-"fecht for its ain hand," in the imback on the townspeople, they would pending struggle. "When rogues fall out, hother Colonies, a co-ordinate, if not superior protect her, and that she need not fear, as nest men come by their own." Whoever loses, power, to that of the local legislature, in matthey had nine-tenths of the horses of the coun- | English Democracy may achieve substantial try, and men to ride them. Very consolatory victories if it is wisely directed, and through made an attempt to get the Advertisement truly! But—if the Queen will not 'turn her the medium of these victories, be able, hence- Duty repealed, with a similar result as has atback on the townspeople"—what then? forth, to hold the balance between conflicting tended many other efforts to get at the jearather formidable in connexion with an organised combination of unemployed, rebellious,

signed to improve and elevate the Political and desperate labourers. It is clear that the Social Condition of the Working Classes, its vaunted loyalty of the farmers had none of columns will be opened for fair and temperate dis- that lofty, chivalrous, self-sacrificing character cussion upon all the questions affecting their wel- that was claimed for it. It was a mere mercantile affair, in which the quid pro quo formed the most essential element. Mr. CHOWLER and his brother Protectionists will protect the QUEEN if she will protect them. Not otherwise. That has the merit of plain speaking at all events, and, when taken in connexion with other declarations, at this memorable meeting, may well create some uneasiness at Buckingham Palace.

There was not a single "Institution" which was not alluded to in a hostile spirit. The Church was fairly told that it could not expect to receive the same amount of tithes that it did when prices of agricultural produce were high. The fundholders were distinctly, frequently, and emphatically warned, that, as they had stood by and let the Free Traders rob the landed interest, their turn must come had been equally timorous, the Ten Hours next, and that the sponge must be applied to the National Debt. "The time was fast coming, when the term 'National Faith' would not be found in the farmer's vocabulary." Next they told Ministers, that, as they had been consenting parties to the change, and resisted any alteration by which the premains for evading the provisions of that act, and considered means for evading the provisions of that act, and considered means for evading the provision of the agricultural districts might lary." Next they told Ministers, that, as they Hanley, that the working classes 'wanted Homes and Ind been consenting parties to the enange, Infirmaries'—It should have been 'Homes, not Infi and resisted any alteration by which the pre-We have no room for the following communications be improved, that their salaries must be cut this week, they are under consideration:—"Stafford-shire Miners;" "Reply to a Lover of Truth;" "A Beerseller;" "A Working Man."

Seller;" "A Working Man."

Seller;" "A Working Man."

Seller;" "A Working Man."

Seller;" "A Working Man."

Seller, "Wood 4-Mr. Lovett 55-Mr. Extended by them Another of all parties employed by them Another of relays, that measure has been 256d-Mr. Williams 25 6d-Mr. Williams 25 6d-M of all parties employed by them. Another HONESTY FUND. -Wm. Jones, Manchester, 1s, handed to speaker went still further, and suggested the formation of a League, pledged to resist the payment of all taxes until Protection was restored; an appeal which was responded to by the meeting rising en masse and cheering

It will thus be seen that the old party of 'Peace. Law, and Order" in this country, has become as revolutionary and destructive as in France, or in Canada, They are peaceable, loyal, and orderly, as long as they have the upper hand, and the system works well for them; not a moment longer. Like common sense people they test all National Institutions by their effects on their own welfare and for the fudge preached up by the dominant party for the time being, about unanimous endurance, and the virtue of long patience and suffering. They leave all that kind of magtists, and prefer a more rough and ready method of redressing their grievances. Petiupon as rank humbug. "No more of that," to be thrown under the table contemptumarch down to the House to demand jus-'tice." Another orator was still more emphatic and unequivocal in his language. Mr. HIGGINS said: "I call on the Government, and I tell them to redress our wrongs, "and unless they do so, we are prepared to " exercise the strength we still retain in our arms '(Vehement cheering.) If they won't be led "they won't listen to the voice of reason, and "to facts and figures, which show the impos-'sibility of farmers continuing under this system-if they won't alter their system by moral force, THEN WE'LL FIGHT FOR IT. The meeting rose as one man to this invitation to arms, and for some minutes the cheering, waving of hats and sticks, was tremendous. The Times, commenting upon the meeting, and upon this passage in particular, advises them "not to try the experiment," because trait of each American President, from General the very first people, according to it, with WASHINGTON to the present President, whom the farmers will have to fight, will be ZACHARY TAYLOR—is now preparing for our their own labourers, and for their own houses subscribers, and will be ready for delivery to and farm yards. We do not see that. agents about the end of the present month. Mr. Chowler, we dare say, spoke truly when To prevent disappointment, and to ensure he said that the labourers don't blame the wages. When Mr. Cobden, at Leeds, threatened the landlords with such an agitation as would make them repent their persistence in the Protectionist Movement, we suspect he did not anticipate such a vigorous response from the Crown and Anchor. Again and again was that defiance adverted to, and hurled back to the Free Traders; and they were told, that if the fight must come, the sooner the better; for, according to Mr. BALL, of Cambridgeshire, the farmers were already the Crown and Anchor on Tuesday, should so ruined that they had nothing to fear from forthwith be lodged in Newgate. We are not the threats of demagogues; "they were dis-"posed to brave all-to dare all-(cheers)-"and that, come when it might, and cost what it would, they were ready to take steps which were frightful to loyal men to engage in, but which long-continued injustice had "brought them to the contemplation of. (Pro-

is the Directors have failed in fulfilling their duty by not forwarding the blance sheets to this branch for the last three quarters, as on that account we consider we are not entitled to pay any general expenses, therefore Mr. Clark's demand, lately advertised in the Northern Star, cannot be compiled with." Some other business of minor importance being settled, after returning a vote of thanks to a veteran member, who had come to the meeting from the Bridge of Dee, whilst many in the town had not attended, and a vote of thanks to the chair man, the meeting dissolved.

Sourh London Hall, —A meeting was held in the John the Stor of the previous meeting were considered and a vote of the previous meeting were considered and a vote of the previous meeting were considered and a vote of the provise meeting of the provise meeting in maintaining order or after the hours specified, the existing cumbrous and expensive machinery thousand expensive machinery classified considered and expensive machinery that the constemplation of. (170 class on this scide the Allantic, and have ten children all thoroughly impressed the Norsonian cause on this side the Allantic, and have ten children all thoroughly impressed the Norsonian cause on this side the Allantic, and have ten children all thoroughly impressed the Norsonian cause on this side the Allantic, and have ten children all thoroughly impressed the Norsonian cause on this these way days longer Is all be sixty-to with the sum of inspectorship, may be to a great extent, if work wholly, dispensed with. The compromise of inspectorship, may be to a great extent, if we was a specified, the part the netropolis, and deliberately proclaim their own disloyalty, in the very centre of the metropolis, and deliberately proclaim their own disloyalty, in the very centre of the metropolis, and deliberately proclaim their own disloyalty, in the very centre of the metropolis, and the week, to the week, to the metropolis, and the week, it the weak as the mount of inspectorship, may be to a great suppressing insurrection; but that, on the con- That such classes possess the power of realising out in practice, seems an unimportant one; but, for the purpose of Lectures, Public meetings, &c. with the Free Traders, we think it is time for surrection of 1842, in the manufacturing distance of the manufacturing distance

the prisoners we wish to see liberated, is that take in the face of the gathering storm. One law comes to be enforced. that were "moderate men"—whereas, the thing is quite certain, that the Protectionists, On the want of integrity shown by the

We leave the matter between the contending

the letter, by so amending the act of 1847, the Lower House in various stages, are disas to make it an effective measure, he has posed off. But the time is coming when agreed to let the shabby Whig Government, they must be cleared off in one way or another. and the temporizing members, escape the con- as we understand that it is the full intensequences of undisguised apostacy and bad tion of the Queen to have the Session closed faith. This is not the first time that Lord by the end of July. For all the good it is Ashley has shown a want of courage and de-likely to do the masses it might as well termination at the moment when these quali- "shut up" now. The only measures of vital ties were most needed. After gaining a importance were the Sanatory Bills that 1845, he was seized with hesitation and fear appearances, it is doubtful whether they immediately after his victory, and allowed Sir will pass, at least this Session. JAMES GRAHAM to have his own way apparently from the same excessive caution and timidity, which now prompt him to yield to Sir George Grey. If the late John Fielden Act, which has been evaded by a few of the mill owners in Lancashire, and pronounced defective in its wording by the Court of Exchequer, would never have been passed. In the face of the lawless conduct of a few selfish shown to be an unmitigated benefit to all classes, wherever it has been fairly put classes, wherever it has been fairly put add to the classes of state of the course of state of the course of the co in operation. Fortunately for the cause of the operative, of truth, and of justice, that has been in the great majority of instances. The violators of the law form but a small minority. The mass of the manufacturers—the whole of the factory hands—are perfectly satisfied with the Ten Hours Act in its entirety, and have unanimously agreed to solicit the House to was to have charge of the Bill was discussed. prosperity, and they have a hearty contempt He is too much of a drawing-room rose-water reformer, to encounter rough work-too amiable and yielding, especially to Courtly, Ministerial, and Party interests and influencesto be entrusted with measures demanding unnanimity and moral greatness to the Char- bending and unflinching resolution. The proposed by the Government and the mill-lowners are, no doubt, valid and powerful, to his own mind. There can be a little of the compromise of the compromi own mind. There can be as little doubt that he said one of the speakers; "we are not going is conscientiously persuaded he is really taking the best course for the interests of the "ously; let us assemble in our thousands and "hands;" but a bolder man would not be influenced by such refined speculations—such cautious splitting of hairs-such fearful reckoning of possible and probable unfavourable chances. At all events, the opportunity ought to have been fairly afforded to Parliament to say whether or not it would violate its good faith-whether, after having deliberately "by argument, and by rational means—if passed an Act through all its stages - after full discussion on the merits of the question, and in despite of an Agent to the British College of Health, New-road, London, inveterate opposition—it was prepared, on a technical defect being discovered in a Law Court, to yield to trick and evasion what that all that my heart could desire has been fully accomplish with respect to my practice as your agent since I last reit had refused to argument. If this was the case, it would have been advantageous to have derived from the heaven-blessed medicines of the British had it distinctly proved, so that, in future, the College of Health. world might know what value to put on the good faith of a British Legislature, when dealing with the interests of the labouring classes. Besides, at the worst, if Lord ASHLEY had been deserted, either on technical grounds, or upon principle, by any of the manhors who constructed the long home. Among others who fell or upon principle, by any of the members who promised him their support—the factory operatives would have been in precisely the same position, with this important difference, that, as it had not been accounted in their name. It is the first doctor and it had not been accounted in their name. It is for all the patients to ke long home. Among others who fell victims to this dreadful disease was a Mr. Peter Kelly, aged twenty-two; a Miss Mary Musgrave, a blooming young lady of nineteen; and, I have proof that the first doctor employed in this case after administering medicine, and listering and bleeding to excess, declared he had mistaken bandlesadest however they soon sent her to her account early impressions, orders should be forwarded immediately.

The said that the labourers don't blame the early impressions, orders should be forwarded immediately.

The said that the labourers don't blame the early impressions, orders should be forwarded in their name, farmers for the fall in the price of wheat, and immediately.

The said that the labourers don't blame the account farmers for the fall in the price of wheat, and they were at liberty to renew the struggle for their consequent inability to find work and pay the enactment of an effective Ten Hours Bill.

The said that the labourers don't blame the account farmers for the fall in the price of wheat, and they were at liberty to renew the struggle for the enactment of an effective Ten Hours Bill.

The said that the labourers don't blame the labourers don't blame the labourers don't blame the labourers don't blame the said that the labourers don't blame the said that the labourers don't blame the labourers d

While, however, we condemn in the most unqualified manner, the course pursued by Lord Ashley on this occasion, as far as his own duty to those who elected him as their own duty to those who elected him as their loader in corrected the success of your medicines, gentlemen, as, in the whole of these cases, been satisfactory in a high has, in the whole of these cases, been satisfactory in a high has, in the whole of these cases, been satisfactory in a high has, in the whole of these cases, been satisfactory in a high has, in the whole of these cases, been satisfactory in a high has, in the whole of these cases, been satisfactory in a high has, in the whole of these cases, been satisfactory in a high was soon hurried to the grave. People now begin to get out of conceit of the doctors, and the following individuals placed themselves in my hands to be treated with the Hygeian medicines of Mr. Morison; and under the blessing of God the success of your medicines, gentlemen, and the following individuals placed themselves in my hands to be treated with the Hygeian medicines of Mr. Morison; and under the blessing of God the success of your medicines, gentlemen, and the following individuals placed themselves in my hands to be treated with the Hygeian medicines of Mr. Morison; and under the blessing of God the success of your medicines, gentlemen, and the following individuals placed themselves in my hands to be treated with the Hygeian medicines of Mr. Morison; and under the blessing of God the success of your medicines, gentlemen, and the following individuals placed themselves in my hands to be treated with the Hygeian medicines of Mr. Morison; and under the blessing of God the success of your medicines, gentlemen, and the following individuals placed themselves in my hands to be treated with the Hygeian medicines of Mr. Morison; and under the blessing of God the success of your medicines, and the following individuals placed themselves in my hands to be treated with the Hygeian medicines of Mr. Morison; and under the Parliamementary leader is concerned, we degree, for all my patients have been thoroughly restored to must say, that the compromise itself has many health. good points about it. In the first place, it parted Miss Musgrave. lays a restriction on the moving power. If we understand it aright, the mills are not to commence working till six o'clock in the morning, and are to shut at six in the evening, five of these I have not mentioned, but those whose names I send you I consider were on the brink of eternity, but they are now perfectly recovered, and I have every hope the afternoon on Saturday. This closes the door upon a whole host of evasions and complicated the name of the disease or how to cure it. regulations, to meet which were inseparable I shall only add that I rejoice to know that the system from the old system. By giving the power to firmly established, and that the honest people who signed firmly established, and that the honest people who signed common informers to proceed for penalties, in the petition to parliament against the use and sale of docevery case where mills can be proved to work either before or after the hours specified, the cause ou this side the Atlantic, and have ten children all

BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT OWEN. Of Herefordshire, might replace Mr. John We don't pretend to advise the Government, and we therefore look forward to great dis-TEA PARTY AND SOIREE SHAW. The only difference in the favour of or the Free Traders, what course they should satisfact on being produced by it, when the new

two "Jolly Farmers" referred to are regular who were unconvinced by the statistics of Mr. Government in deliberately undoing its own fire eaters, and with their party have the Economist Wilson—who were unseduced by work, on its cowa, dice and selfishness in sacmeans in their own hands to ensure the the "unadorned eloquence" which converted rificing the Factory peratives to the represenpredicted rising of the peasantry "after Sir Robert Peel who were not carried off tatives of cotton and calico, who sit behind by the more brilliant, but better oratory of them, and help to keep them in office, nothing The agricultural classes used to boast "Friend" BRIGHT, before the repeal of the need be said. It is of a priece with the whole career and policy of the part. But we repeat. that Lord Ashley has shown more regard for party exigencies, and his own position and influence in Parliament, than he has for the interests and opinions of those who committed their cause to his hands; and, that if the question of a further and more stringen, t limitation of the hours of labour be here after raised by those who fight the battle of the occupiers, and tillers of the soil; and, whatever as regards the manufacturing and trading in- labourer on principle, his Lordship must not might be the disaffection of a few pale-faced terests, the one-sided system, called "Free stand in and say, the compromise he accepted was a final settlement of the question.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The proceedings in Parliament this weekwith the exception of those that have been noticed elsewhere—are of such a nature as torequire no lengthened or critical notice. On the bringing up of the Report on the Australian Colonies Bill, Sir W. Molesworth tried, unters ecclesiastical, and failed. Mr. EWART lously guarded "surplus" of Sir CHARLES Wood. The other questions have been en-THE FACTORY ACT COMPROMISE. tirely of an administrative and routine character, with the exception of a bill affecting the At the last moment Lord Ashley has com- | Irish Fisheries, thrown out after some discuspromised the claims of the factory operatives. sion on Friday last. In the Lords, nothing Instead of insisting upon Parliament carrying is done, or will be done, until some of the stock out its own intentions in good faith, and to of Bills, which crowd the business paper of decided victory over the PEEL Government in were promised; and, according to present

> MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, May 9, 1850.

## THE HONESTY FUND.

Received at LAND OFFICE. - From Nottingham-Mr.

Wood 48—Mr. Lovett 55—Mr. Extern 2s 6d—Mr. Jaryund 2s 6d—Mr. Williams 2s 6d—Mr. Wooldridge 1s—Mr. Bariest

Received by W. Rider . . . 8 17 4
Received at Land Office . . 1 4 9 .. £10 2 1 FOR MACNAMARA'S ACTION.

Received by W. RIDER.-New Radford, per S. Saun-

ders 7d.

AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER TO EXEMPT E. JONES FROM OAKUM PICKING. Received by W. RIDER .- A Friend, per J. Sweet, Not-

FOR MRS. JONES. Received by W. Rider.—Norwich, per J. Hurrell 5s 6d.

—Received at Land Office.—G. W. 6d.—Received by

John Arnott.—Mr. Godard, per B. Newby 1s—Mr. M.

Creat and Friends, Leicester, per W. Bradsworth 1s 1d.

AND SHARP, Received by W. RIDER.—Hartlepool, per M. Parkinson 4s.—Received by John Arnott.—Mr. Walters, St. Pancras 1s. TO EXEMPT PRISONERS FROM OAKUM PICKING.

Received at LAND OFFIDE. -W. S. 6d. WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS Received by W. RIDER .- Warrington Chartist Council 2s -J. Bateman, Warrington 6d-a Friend, per J. Sweet Nottingham 6d-Mr. Dalton, per J. Sweet, Nottingham 3d —Mrs. Jones, Manchester 2d.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON. Report of Lieutenant John Mackinnon, General Hygeian

Cape Breton, March 16th, 1850. TO MESSES. MORISON. DEAR Sirs,-I have the pleasure to communicate to you

Miss Mary Ann Moffatt, same age and related to the de-

been for the opposition of its enemies. Seeing, then, that Mr. O'Connor is not the cause of its failure, we are ready to abide by the loss of the whole of our subscription rather than our friend should be in any way inconvenienced in trying to emale and undergone a considerable portion of following gentleraen: R. Side, sen., W. Side,

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. LXXXVI. Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions
think." " Words are things, and a small drop of ink

CRUCIFIXION OF. THE LABOURER.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS, It is a mournful fact that the Labourer is crucified between two thieves—the Landlord and the Money-menger.

Yet, by turns, both these public enemies masquerade in the character of 'The Poor Man's Friend!' The one is, forsooth, a man's friend to the Protection of British Industry the other, a 'Reformer' and 'Friend to Progress. The tenant-farmers rally round the landlord, and the shopocracy follow the standard of the profit-monger. The Protectionists have this week been

making a grand display of their strength. A thousand or more farmers assembled on Tues-Richmond, vowed they would do or die—restore 'protection,' 'peaceably if they could,

but forcibly if they must. This so far from being an exaggeration of the sentiments expressed by the loyal farmers. falls short of conveying to the reader an adequate idea of the uproarious 'physical force' Chowler declared it to be 'the general determination of the tenant-farmers to send their house; and heasked, What would be the conbecome of the landlords. But I say that if rick-burning. It may, therefore, be safely

cord,' on the contrary, they were prepared 'to ing. On the other hand, the millocrats, and 'fisk all, to brave all, and to dare all. (The result of the profitmongers generally, are equally energiasembly again rose and cheered, and waved their hats.) They would be prepared, in the reform is all fudge. They desire to reform only so far as will enable them to take form only so far as will enable them to take form only so far as will enable them to take form only so far as she was able, the latter would supply the terrible steps which it was most frightful to the place of the old aristocracy, in ruling and 'imagine, but which necessity was driving plundering the people. The conduct of their them to the contemplation of.' (Great cheer- chiefs, when questions affecting the social in- been courting the complainant for many months, evening we saw very little of the country around sing.) Professor Aytonn, of Edinburgh, enterests of the working classes are brought with the sanction of her aunt, with whom she resided us; indeed, saw nothing but a few lights, which, conraged these belligerent outbursts, by assuring his Southern hearers that Those who ing his Southern hearers that Those who in Cambridge Parliament, proclaims them the Proletarians. Is street, Regent's Park. On the way home he (pri-were concerned, to no purpose at all. Next morning his Southern hearers that 'Those who had met in arms in days long gone by were 'had met in arms in days long gone by were 'now associated in their determination to have 'now associated in their determination to have 'the iniquitous measure that was overiding 'them repealed, and when the 'red cross of St. 'Andrew were blended indissolubly together, 'he would fear no Cobden,—(loud cheers)—he 'would fear no Cobden,—(loud cheers)—he 'would fear no demagogue in the world. '(Vehement cheering, which was led by Earl '(Vehement cheering, which was led by Earl Staphone with great energy.) A Mr. Allnut the state of the Proletarians. Is proof demanded? Witness Hume's speech on Friday night last, torthe Ten Hours Question. Friday night last, to the Ten Hours Question. Friday night last, torthe Ten Hours Question. Friday night last, torthe Ten Hours Question. Friday night last, torthe Ten Hours Question. On Tuesday night last, Lord R. Grosvenor had the world time—appealed to the House of the House of the House of the Hours dentity towards her there, he poured something from a bottle upon his handkerchief, which he held over her mouth. She instantly thrust it from her, calling out for assistance. Police-constable, 243 S, took the prisoner into custody. It was further shown that the constable saw the prisoner into custody. It was further shown that the constable saw the prisoner into custody. It was further shown that the constable saw the prisoner into custody. It was further shown that the constable saw the prisoner throw something against a wall, which sounded like glass, and that when there exists no harder-worked, worse-paid, or '(Vehement cheering, which was led by Earl the thirty or forty houses which cently towards her there, he poured something from a bottle upon his handkerchief, which he held over leading to the long high last, to the head over her down a yard, and, after acting indecently took her down a yard, and, after acting indecently took her down a yard, and, after acting indecently took her down a bottl

is spring and control of the second of the special polyman and proceedings appliance, the whole meeting states will got the form of a first theories and plants; the whole meeting states and in big rays before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the age of the special plants and in his grave before reaching the special plants and in his grave before reaching the special plants and the proposed of the special plants and the special plants and the proposed of the special plants and the plants and the proposed of the special plants and the proposed of the proposed o

green flag floating over Downing-street,'-Milton-street theatre, with the Duke of Rich-the Charter—' name and all.' mond's loyalty in presiding over the furious

thousand or more farmers assembled on Tues-thousand or more farmers assembled on Tues-thousand or more farmers assembled on Tues-so. And why not, brother Proletarians? stating that he had expressed only his own day, at the Crown and Anchor, and there and Because there is one law for the rich and personal opinion, and not that of the party of day, at the order to presidency of the Duke of then, under the presidency of the Duke of another for the poor. Because, if the Govern-which the Republique is the organ. The corment was inclined to prosecute Richmond and respondent of the Times is gloating over the his confederates, juries would acquit them. prospect of seeing the democrats slaughtered, How is it that your friends are invariably condemned? Because

'Laws grinds the poor, and rich men rule the laws." Because the judges are selected from a class interested in crushing your friends. Because doubt at this moment to quate idea of the application in the speakers, and applicated in crushing your friends. Because you have no representation in the jury-box, to the echo by their admiring hearers. A Mr. and jurors are taken from the ranks of your masters and oppressors.

The Times sneers at the warlike farmers mination of the warlike farmers, surplus and unemployed labourers to the work- and turns into ridicule all their threats of appealing to arms in pursuit of their object. nouse; and neaser, his answer:— He knew The Times is right in warning the farmers what the consequences would then be, and that if they drive the agricultural labourers the should be sorry for them. A great deal into a state of insurrection, they will, themhad been said about the importance of the selves, be the first victims of the new 'Jac-'yeomanry of England. Hitherto the posi-tion we have held (said Mr. Chowler) has very ignorant, and undoubtedly they are so; been one of peace and quiet; we were not but the most ignorant of men comprehend and other charges in the Court of Bankruptcy. He agitating men, but if labourers will congre- when they suffer, and when let loose are the (prosecutor) produced a book purporting to be a gate—they know the cause, and they do not the most terrible of enemies. The farmers blame us—but is it likely that we shall mount have treated the labourers a thousand-fold our horses and go forward (loud cheers) to worse than they treat their dogs or their swine; stop our labourers from what we all know to and the Times truly says, that machine-break-both of which amounts were entered in the book as crest of some huge wave, and having battled through stop our last rights? (Cheers.) If they are ing and rick-burning would be the first results expended in court fees, and one guinea for a subit floating off along our wake, and disappearing for a industrious and steady they have the right to of a peasant outbreak. Even more serious peasant steady they have the right to of a peasant outbreak. Even more serious peasant twenty headings but he had ascent time. But for a time only; in a few minutes you thave the means of living comfortably, and the parsons, and farmers, generally are intare we to mount our horses to stop them?

The squirearchy, tained that only two of them had been paid.—
Richard Atwood Glass deposed, that on the 31st of his own great proportions, bear down upon us "(Cries of 'No, no,' and 'Ivon't.') Mr. Cob- tensely hated by their serfs, and the over- January last, he was served with a subpoena by the again in all his strength, and pride, and stately den says if you attempt to re-introduce pro- flowing hatred of the rural masses would prisoner, who handed him a shilling. Oh his re- beauty. There, too, we had flights on flights of

'the appeal. After a pause the meeting again must follow it is not impossible that landlords prisoner was remanded. 'rose, and the cheering was renewed.) But, and mill-lords may find themselves committed have got nine-tenths of the horses of the king- so. The sooner the miserable Whigs are

dom and we have got men to ride them. We ousted, the sooner Disraeli heads a Protecwill support the Crown as well. (Here the tionist Ministry, the sooner will the working Cossins, of 5, King's-head Court, Shoe-lane, stated 'assembly again rose and cheered.) Her Ma- classes succeed in achieving their own eman- that about three o'clock on Monday afternoon, he jesty need not fear that if she turns her back cipation, provided they are wise enough to saw the prisoner on the outside parapet of Black-'upon the townspeople she will then be unpro-repudiate the two thieves between whom they tected. We will protect her Majesty, if she are at present crucified, and struggle only for

there exists no harder-worked, worse-paid, or '(Yehement cheering, which was led by Earl Stanhope with great energy.) A Mr. Allnut warned the fundholders that it 'was impostible that the working bees, when plundered 'fe their lioney, should any longer support 'the drones. (Great cheering.) If the farmers were robbed, he warned the fundholders that their time would come, and that 'holders that their time would come, and that 'would not be 'farmers were robbed, he warned the fundholders that their time would come, and that 'would not be 'found in the vocabulary of the farmer.' (Cheers.) This speaker repudiated the House of Commons in terms of the utmost scorn. He used to think that something was to be 'expected from the justice of the present House of Commons, but he had done with signing in a data of the warned the warned the warned the warned the was rejected; and in the working bees, when plundered the most bitter opponent the Journeymen the most bitt them that they must not come to the Legis lature 'whining for protection.' Now, he '(Mr. Ball) did not mean to whine. There 'was no cause for 'whining for protection,' for the farmers would raise their heads erect, and demand it. (Great cheering and waving 'of hats) Another delegate from Scotland. 'of hats.) Another delegate from Scotland, a Mr Watson, of Keillor, assured the English farmers that they might rely upon the cooperation of the Scottish tenants, who were ready to say 'Come on, Macduff.'

(A burst of cheers drowned the close of the quotation.) A Mr. Caldecott, of 'and it was generally thought that if any dethe quotation.) A Mr. Caldecott, of and it was generally thought that if any de- The prisoner said now that his wife had come to Frating Lodge, near Colchester, recommended 'scription of persons were better able than her senses she would acknowledge that the agriculturists to band themselves together 'any other to take care of themselves, Scotch-jumped from the window.—Mr. Hall said he was in a league for withholding the taxes until they men formed that class. The condition of aware of that, which he did not believe. He did obtained their demands. Lastly, a Mr. Hig- these journeymen bakers was represented as the shares of presented as the shares of pr gins, of Hereford, concluded his speech by most horrible—the dens in which they worked there was not the slightest hope of the recovery of advising the Ministers to 'take warning from were said to be dreadful. Then, if they his wife. As it required some days before the that the most extraordinary meeting ever came to England voluntarily to work in such result would be known he should remand him until held in England. (Cheers.) I call on the Goplaces how very horrible must be the places vernment (said the speaker, suiting his action which they quitted?' He added, 'they were with outstretched arms to the concluding 'a body of stalwart men, who needed no prorelain in our arms. (Loud cheers.) If they longer period) for a miserable remuneration, noticed an ingenious contrivance to supersede this after a little, Mount Wellington in all its glory! won't be led by argument and by rational and under circumstances which ensure imme- called a "wooden man," by which one nailor does This is a noble mountain which rises to the

what the law called 'sedition,' and for which the towns to engage in deadly conflict for the FROM THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, they were persecuted with the utmost malig- profit of-their masters. That would be Lanity both by the Government, the judges, and bour's auspicious moment to achieve its own expression to a poetical anticipation of 'the slavery, if they did not compel the capitalists to dial, hopeful, uncomplaining—it is a type of Bezer's facetious offer, in his character of Little Charter; but let the Tories climb the all he has seen give it a singular charm. fishmonger, to sell Lord John Russella 'pike,' heights of power, and the working men, if with the war-whoop of Higgins! Contrast only true to themselves, will be able to force poor Shaw's offence of taking the chair at the Hume, Cobden, Bright, and Co., to swallow

The new electoral law was laid before the conclave at the Crown and Anchor! Will the French Assembly yesterday (Wednesday). A Government prosecute Chowler and Higgins, crisis is at hand. The people seem to be Aytoun and Watson, the Duke of Richmond, terribly in earnest. A journal called the Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Eglintonn, Lord Republique having recommended patience John Manners, and the rest of the noble, right under any circumstances, was torn to pieces honourable, honourable, reverend, and respect- and committed to the flames by the people; able abettors of this seditious assembly? Not and, in consequence, the editor has recanted, and the establishment of a dictatorship supported by military law. On these and other matters I will comment in my next letter-if

L'AMI DU PEUPLE. May 9th, 1850.

#### Police.

GUILDHALL - CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT. Joseph Hall, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Martin and Pritchard, solicitors, was charged with ship with Mr. Martin, and that the prisoner had been in the habit of receiving money on various occasions for him, for the purpose of paying fees He then proved by the book that prisoner had

friars-bridge throw an umbrella into the road, and prepare to leap into the river; he seized hold of her twenty miles from Cape Town, the capital of the hand and obtained the assistance of Police-constable

'will protect us.' (Great cheering.) Mr. themselves.

Chowler added:—'His opinion was that without some alteration in the law this coundable under the assistance of Tonce constant. S46. During the time he was calling for assistance, five minutes after, we were boarded by a lieutenant, who came direct from the commodore in command of the work have it."—When asked to any in events of the station, bearing instructions of a very start-

Monday next. THE NAILORS OF WINLATON.—The nailor is kept the work of two. A hammer is suspended over the height of 4,000 feet, immediately behind the town.

Van Diemen's Land, 1st Dec. 1849. After a very wearisome and somewhat stormy passage across the Indian Ocean, we sighted the extreme southern point of this island about one o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 28th.

best of all reasons—that I have nothing to say about it. The weather, certainly, threw considerable life and spirit, now and then, into our movementsgales upon gales—sometimes blowing within a figure permitted to write in the Star, a matter of or two of a hurricane—frequently giving rise to unusual bustle and excitement; and, what with shortening sail, taking in two reefs, and finally stripping off every shred of canvass, until, at last, we stood before the wind under bare poles, as the sailors say the monotony of the voyage, upon certain memorable occasions, was rather startlingly diversified. But, putting aside these incidents — incidents which, after all, count for little or nothing in a seaman's reckoning—our sailing across so many miles of sea was marked by no one event or feature worthy of the slightest notice. Not a sail was seen embezzling money, the property of his employers.— the whole way across, though in mentioning this william Taylor Pritchard stated he was in partner- strange fact. I must not omit to state that with strange fact, I must not omit to state, that with some degree of kindliness, that in the worst of weathers the albatross, swaying to and fro upon his great snow-white wings, favoured us with his companionship, now mounting high above the mastheads—then gliding swiftly and majestically into sort of ledger account between himself and the prisoner, kept by, and in the handwriting of the latter. which our little ship mounted with such buoyant strength and gracefulness, at another moment received a cheque for £95s., and also one for £24s. fronting the spray and foam which broke from the under about twenty headings, but he had ascer- might have seen him emerge from the black thick den says if you attempt to re-introduce protection what he would do, and what will hardly be quenched by machine-breaking and herefore he safely marking, that a shilling was a very shabby fee for Cape pidgeons, shearwaters, and Mother Carey's Messrs. Martin and Pritchard, who generally gave chickens; all wheeling round us, and performing a guinea with a subpoena, prisoner replied, that he the most intricate and inexplicable evolutions with the landlords stick to us we will stick to them. calculated, that the landlords and farmers will (witness) might settle that with Mr. Pritchard.—the swiftest and sharpest precision you can imathe landlords stick to us we will suck to them.

(Here the assembly rose and cheered vocife
(Here the assembly rose and cheered vocife
(nously, which was renewed when Earl Stan
(hope struck the speaker upon the shoulder in approbation of his sentiments, and the gen
(alculated, that the landlords and larmers will be for they open the floodgates of rously, which was renewed when Earl Stan
(by the swiftest and sharpest precision you can imagine. Mc—— amused himself almost every day gistry Office of the Bankruptcy Court, and that he gistry Office of the Bankruptcy Court, and that he had examined the items Mr. Pritchard had supplied him with, with the books at the office, and could only find two of the items, and which were entered only find two of the items, and which were entered only find two of the items, and which were entered having caught by the time we sighted van Diemen's approach to the struck of the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the items, and which were entered having caught by the time we sighted van Diemen's approach to the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the items, and which were entered having caught by the time we sighted van Diemen's approach the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the items, and which were entered having caught by the time we sighted van Diemen's approach to the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the items, and which were entered having caught by the time we sighted van Diemen's approach to the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the items, and which were entered having caught by the time we sighted van Diemen's approach the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the supplied with a tempting bit only find two of the supplied with a tempting bit only find two tlemen upon the platform rose in response to and they will do so; and in the struggle that as having been paid on the 11th of March last. The Land four specimens of the albatross, one of them measuring eleven feet and a half across, from the ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Sarah Hussey, a young tip of one wing to the corresponding point of the gentlemen, we will go a little further. We to more than a war of words. May it be woman about twenty-seven years of age, but who other, besides some half dozens of Cape pigeons, declined giving her address, was charged with attempting to throw herself off Blackfriars-bridge, Carey's chickens, the latter the most difficult of all. with a felonious intent to commit suicide.—Charles I must not admit, however, to mention what occurred at the Cape on our arrival there. About 8 o'clock in the evening, on the 11th of September; we east anchor in Simon's Bay, a

fine, deep, spacious basin, lying somewhere near day the court was much crowded by persons of both that we had nothing but salt provisions on board—sexes, who were anxious to hear the further proceed-that twenty feet, and unwards of our hulwarks of having administered chloroform to a pretty-looking modore on board his ship, the "Castor;" and, as girl, named Mary Anne Elton, his presumed object being that of violating her person. The evidence previously given went to show that the prisoner had heard, some time since the reason of all this. That for a few wild goats and pigs. They lie directly opway to the south, and compelled us to leave the

more southerly of these islands some forty miles to the north. Hence, we lost sight of the only land we could have seen during the latter half of our four months' voyage.
Yet, for all this dullness, for all this wearisome waste of sea and sky, a delightful compensation was afforded us by the scenery, through which, from Storm Bay, we glided up to Hobart Town. the Cedar of Libanus, and, like the palm tree of the desert, throwing out the richest foliage from the capital of its bare but stately shaft; a wide cleft next, from which, as from some delicious valley of our green isle, a farm-house, with its garden in front and stout hay-ricks behind, peeped out so

ball cartridge it betokened, inquired "how the gen-tlemen were, and when would they come ashore." In all these incidents, slight and fleeting as they were, we saw at once the evidence of a kindly feel-The day was extremely beautiful, and this was tone, the true expression of that old, but faithful a road, which, whether it sunk or rose, crossed a all the more delightful to us, not alone that we had and enduring heart. About seven o'clock, O'B. marsh, or climbed a wooded hill, was sound or dry, been sickened, for many days previous, with wet and I were walking up and down the quarter-deck compact as a pier of granite, and as broad as some and boisterous weather, and required a soft and and having two women in it, stole quietly along. the features of the country, gradually disclosed, be-The moment they saw us, the eldest of the women was both young and handsome-clapping her hands, Mr. O'Brien, you're welcome to us! though it's a peremptory, and pitching his voice to a level with our poor country woman renewed her welcome, and Next morning, along with a number of other women who had come for the officers' linen, she was found on board. She had a long talk with - about ble relief. Limerick and Clare, and the gentry on both sides the Shannon from Tarbert to Doonas; for she knew and "flying along," you will naturally conclude them all well, that she did, and why not, when she that the coaches here are turned out in a superior was born, bred, and reared in Newmarket-on- style; and so they are. The coach itself is not Feargus, where she had seen many a bright May- | very elegant to be sure; neither is it very comforlip of a boy we saw in the boat, and his sister the Cove of Cork out here; for she heard it was a beautiful climate, and money in plenty, and mutton for nothing. So they took a farm, but the bad and her husband was working for Mr. Somebody line; but that wouldn't have brought her on deck and her starving poor—God help the crathurs! So much for a morning visit; now for one in the evening. Between three and four o'clock in allow to board the assistant-comptroller of con- one side to it-that is, only one row of houses; up the gangway, with a bundle of long papers, em- with several yards of wooden paling, a post-office, bellished with red tape, under their arms, and forth- three cottages, and the Established Church. with entered into a confidential conversation with the captain; whereupon, the captain and the assis- shop, three large hotels, a saddler's, five or six pritant-comptroller descended to the cabin, leaving the vate houses, a forge, a butcher's stall, a sort of clerk to look disconsolately at the wheel and the | Civet Cat, where walking sticks are sold, and compass-box. Two or three minutes elapsed-two watches set to rights; and, though last not least, or three minutes of anxious surmise and intense an "eating house," slim in size, and of an humble excitement, as the fashionable novelist would example. At the right angles with this street, two press it—and then, up pops the head of our worthy other streets run off both being still more desticolony, and the seat of government. In less than five minutes after, we were boarded by a lieutenant, who came direct from the commodore in command to see us in our saloon," The captain wished to see us in our saloon," Down we went, and dandelion. Having seen so much, I returned to see us in our saloon," Down we went, and shutting the door, were, one by one, formally in- the hotel, went to bed, and slept soundly until next shutting the door, were, one by one, rotaning, in troduced, as an indispensable part of the lugubrious morning.

After breakfast, I took a seat upon the coach for Campbell ceremony of transportation, to the assistant-comp-troller of convicts, Mr. Wm. E. Nairn. After Ross, a little village seven miles from Campbell which, we cordially asked the captain to take a Town, but within the district. Here I met-

Island was assigned to him.

Hall and the Rev. Mr. Dunn, both of them Catholic clergymen-the former Vicar-General of the diocese; the latter, a missionary at Richmond. Their manner towards us was most warm and affectionate; and their offers of kind services unbounded. With such visitors as these, you can wandering from my matter-of-fact narrative easily imagine the pleasure with which the day could not help it, so went through with it. passed over. Besides, from day-break we had been

Dieman's Land, usually make. It is the shortest run, and enables the sailing masters to certify their chronometers. The breeze, however, which took usually makes a certify their chronometers. The breeze, however, which took usually makes a certify their chronometers. The breeze, however, which took usually makes a certify their chronometers. The breeze, however, which took usually makes a certify their chronometers. The breeze, however, which took usually makes a certify their chronometers. The breeze, however, which took depends not to baye felt this bird-rand awkward phrase—levery evening, with my books; during the interval take a gallop through the "bush," in quest of a kangaroo; or stroll on foot along the banks of the must be a constant of the constan us out from Simon's Bay, bore us a considerable dened, not to have felt this kindness sensitively; and, I know, it would hereafter be to me a source of deep reproach, were I to refuse to it a frank and grateful acknowledgment. The officers, as I mentioned to you in my last letter from the Cape, were fine, generous, gallant young fellows. With the best manners of the educated gentlemen, they combined the honest heart and genial spirit of the sailor. Our intercourse with them was very slight indeed, owing, of course, to the restrictions imposed by the Home Office. But, for all that, Bold cliffs, springing up full eighty feet above the clear blue water, and bearing on their summits the forests of the gum-tree—a tree, tall and beautiful as company of gentlemen, from whom, despite of the company of gentlemen, from whom, despite of the duty they were performing, and the prejudices with which they must first have met us, we had won sincere esteem, and, I might say with perfect truth the warmest and most anxious friendship. As for Captain Aldham, I am inclined to believe there words of the sentence,) and I tell them to redress our wrongs, and unless they do so we are prepared to exercise the strength we still of the twenty-four (not unfrequently for a still relating our arms. (Loud cheers.) If they longer period) for a miserable remuneration.

Instrations or windard, neeped out so quietly; by-and-bye a signal tower, with the red find and stout hay-ricks behind, peeped out so quietly; by-and-bye a signal tower, with the red find and stout hay-ricks behind, peeped out so quietly; by-and-bye a signal tower, with the red find and stout hay-ricks behind, peeped out so quietly; by-and-bye a signal tower, with the red find and stout hay-ricks behind, peeped out so quietly; by-and-bye a signal tower, with the red find and stout hay-ricks behind, peeped out so quietly; by-and-bye a signal tower, with the red find and stout hay-ricks behind, peeped out so quietly; by-and-bye a signal tower, with the red find not have been a better man selected out of the whole navy list. It is not for me to speak of sishing-boat, sparkling all over with the silver light to his nails. The latter operation, in making large fishing-boat, sparkling all over with the silver light to his nails, requires the assistance of "a striker," but we that flashed from the spangled waters; and, long the finishing stroke find and striker in the man stout hay-ricks behind, peeped out so could not have been a better man selected out of the whole navy list. It is not for me to speak of sishing-boat, sparkling all over with the skill, judgment, and the whole have been a better man selected out of the whole navy list. It is not for me to speak of sishing-boat, sparkling all over with the skill, judgment, and the whole navy list. It is not for me to speak of the whole navy list. It is not for me to speak of the whole navy list. It is not for me to speak of the whole navy list. It is not for me to speak of the whole navy list. It is not for me to speak of the whole navy list. It is not for me to speak of the whole navy list. It is n conducted a voyage, so long, so arduous, and wearying. Of such matters—of the qualifications

decked out in the gayest colouring, and sweeping sit through it, was an oil lamp or two, the sentry along with brisk and flashing oars, played box and a soldier at the gate of the Government round us in the most lively spirit; and as they House, the coach-office, and an editor of a paper, the gangway, or speeding by the jurors. Contrast the language of Ernest emancipation. The capitalists, without the Jones, condemned to a cruel imprisonment for working men, would be beaten, and the latter troops of friends, a long, detailed, and most proposed to be. Sometimes to be sometimes as a long of presenting to his post to ascertain the interesting particulars thrown up towards the quarter deek, where the of my departure. I found my fellow travellers from the proposed to be. Sometimes as a long, detailed, and most proposed to be sometimes as a long of presenting to his post to ascertain the interesting particulars. neared the gangway, or, speeding by us crossed who; like a right zealous servant of the public, was calling on the people to 'organise,' and giving would be fools indeed, and merit eternal interesting letter from Meagher. Frank, cor- prisoners were supposed to be. Sometimes a hat the "Swift" already seated behind the coachman, was raised, a parasol thrown back, and a kerchief and a vacant corner for myself along side of them. waved; at other times, despite the order of the Away then we dashed! sweeping down the most terms as a condition for battling on their side his generous character. And though it needs marine on guard "to keep off," a little craft, more precipitous declivities, and tearing up the most percontrast this so called 'sedition' with the re- against the andlords. We have seen the no further interest to be welcome everywhere zealous and intropid than the rest, pulled in closer pendicular of hills—now in graceful gallop along a volutionary outburst of Chowler! Contrast Crosby Hall conclave refuse to go beyond the in Ireland, its cheerful and graphic sketches of to the gangway, and a friendly voice bidding desmooth mile or two-and then again going to exfiance to the bayonet which gleamed above, and the tremities, and flying at full speed—flying past lazy, ponderous waggons, which, even at that early hour, were on their way to town-flying through turnpikes, the gates of which had just been opened by the proprietors in half-dress-flying by farm-houses, ing towards us; and somehow we felt as though a where all signs of life were yet invisible, and the few warm whispers of the old Irish heart at home dogs themselves asleep—flying over white prim-were floating through the air. Nor were we wrong built bridges, under which the water seemed rather in this, for, later still, we heard in its full broad drowsy, and far from being wide awake—flying along sunny change to cheer us up, but that we were thereby afforded an epportunity of enjoying, to the best advantage, the charming noble scenery which best advantage, the charming noble scenery which lines the shores of the bay, at the mouth of the river country aboard?" The accent and the sentiment enchanting. Water is the soul, the vitality of all Derwent. Iskip over our six weeks' sailing from were not to be mistaken; so O'B, and I moved scenery. Without it, the most beautiful pictures my darlin', when you have got the best of the parts at all events, only a little water to render it the Cape, for a very good reason—indeed, for the forward to have a nearer view of the visitors. in nature are languid and inanimate. Favoured with it, even the less finished works of the Divine -for one of them was rather old, and the other | Hand-those which seem to us to want a more radiant sky or a greener soil, flowers of a richer bloom with the pocket-handkerchief between them, or trees of a statelier growth—even those unfinished exclaimed, Oh! yo're welcome! works, as we presume to call them, blessed with this bright purifying gift, possess a charm beyond quare home you're coming to." Here the sentry all price, and will attract both mind and heart far conceived it his duty to be a degree or two more more powerfully than the former-rich in azure skies and verdant fields-rich in flowers and foliage as the conception, ordered the boat to "be off," and they may be. This scantiness of water spoils the "not to be a minute about it; to do it sharp, in double quick time, they had better." Upon which ing beauty: like a handsome set of features under the influence of ether, with their colour subdued, and adding, "shure it was a hard case not to got a sight their expression stupified. Nor can the scenic of the gentlemen at all," wished us good night. | beauty of Van Diemen's Land afford to be thus so sadly spoiled, in as much as the foliage and grass being of a rather dull brown hue, require considera-

> day, and many a harvest-home, and cheerful Holy- table; but the horses are first rate, and do their eve. To continue the story, her husband had been business nobly. Rough business it is, too, for some in the "troubles" some years ago, a Whiteboy, miles of the road; or, to speak more accurately, or something of that sort, and after he got his where there is no road at all. Between Oatlands liberty she came out to him, and brought "that and Ross, just halfway from Hobart Town to Launceston, these being the two extreme points beside him," along with her, all the way from of the main road, a large plain occurs. It is called the Cove of Cork out here; for she heard it was "The Salt Pans Plain," includes several thousand acres of grass land, and is chiefly used as a sheep walk. Over this the coach had to drive; and such times came—there are bad times here as well as at | jolting ! such bumping ! and zig-zag evolutions as home, says she—and they had to come into town; here take place, it would be difficult to describe. The government, however, are engaged at present over the way, and she did a little in the mangling in constructing an excellent road through the plain. At three o'clock in the afternoon we pulled if Misther O'Brien wasn't there for his counthry, up at Mrs. Kean's hotel, Campbell Town, and here parted with my friends of the "Swift," who went on to Launceston. After dinner, I strolled out to ascertain the features, the eyesores, and the afternoon, two gentlemen sent a message to the beauties of the town. It consists of one large captain, upon which the sentry was directed to street in the first place; but this street has only victs and his clerk. These two gentlemen stepped | the other side, for the most part, being done up Upon the other side, I observed an apothecary's

From what I have said about our "dashing off"

Cobden to carry out his threats; affirming but neither class care one jot for the welfare that the farmers had nothing to fear from 'disthat the farmers had nothing to fear from 'disday the court was much crowded by nersons of both

| Commodule that we should make san, and out of the harbour by 12 o'clock the next day. This ler to do the same; both of which requests being to be, in my regard, a sincere and warm friend.

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| Commodule that we should make san, and out of the harbour by 12 o'clock the next day. This ler to do the same; both of which requests being to be, in my regard, a sincere and warm friends. received directions from his Excellency the Governor to communicate to us, that he had received from the Secretary of State for the Home Department instructions to grant us "tickets of leave," provided that, in the first place, the captain under whose charge we were, reported favourably of our large we were, reported favourably of our large we were, reported favourably of our large we were were the second large we wer conduct during the voyage; and, in the second place, that, previous to our receiving the tickets of leave, we pledged ourselves, as men of honour, not little cottage, a quarter of a mile from this, which to make use of the limited freedom so conferred, to I have engaged at a very moderate rent. Judging escape from the island. The captain having refrom the kind of rooms you would get in Ireland ported favourably, it now only remained for him for such a rent, it may be concluded that I have Mr. Nairn) to receive the pledge required as an got into quarters in which no one, but a poet, like indispensable condition to the tickets of leave. Goldsmith, could be happy, or a painter, like Barry, Having taken a few minutes to consider the proposition, and conceiving the condition upon which we noble spirits, that, one after the other have toiled were to receive it to be fair and honourable, I de-termined upon accepting the ticket of leave. Mr. day weaving, to gain their daily bread, the brightest Nairn afterwards informed us, that each of us was tissues to clothe and beautify the social world—that to be assigned separate districts of the colony—
no two being allowed to reside together, or within
the same district even; that Campbell-town had
been assigned to me, Hobart-town to O'Donohoe,
and New Norfolk to M'Manus; and that we were
to remain on board until Wednesday. Mr. O'Brien
having declined to accept the ticket of leave, Maria
Liband was assigned to him. purchased, as I have done, so good a workshop for The next day, several gentlemen came on board their drudgery, so sweet a shelter for their repese; to visit us; amongst them, the Very Rev. Dr. their toil would have been less irksome and less wasting; the weakness that result from poverty would have been subdued; and, purified from many errors and asperities, their lives might now be spoken of with less pity, with deeper gratitude, and prouder homage. This, to be sure, is a strange wandering from my matter-of-fact narrative; but I

From what I have said, you will justly infer. that on the look-out for O'Doherty and Martin, who my life in Ross is very lonesome. In fact, were it 'expected from the justice of the present House of Commons, but he had done with signing petitions to that House. (Cheers, and a cry of 'so have we.') He should no more think of Sonding a petition to the House of Commons, than to the 'Man in the Moon.' them that they must not come to the Legis
'expected from the justice of the present House of Commons, but he had done with signing a petition to that House. (Cheers, and a cry of 'so have we.') He should no more think of Sondard a cry of Sondard and the majistrate remanded the prisoner until Tuestoff to hove on the present House of Commons, but he had done with signing a petition to that House. (Cheers, and a cry of 'so have we.') He should no more think of sending a petition to the House of Commons, that in minimum, were, in fact, preaching the principles of Communism. He described the them that they must not come to the Legis
'advocate of Socialism; and quoted from the least nor would reat ne would treat ne well. The solicitor on behalf of the newly-made bride's relative contended that undue influence had been latives contended that undue influence had been lativ went on deck. There I found the captain, the sur- sibly be obtained by the enjoyment of larger privifor a few wild goats and pigs. They lie directly opposite to each other, about sixty miles apart. A deep channel, navigable with the greatest safety, flows between them; and for this channel, ships running from the Cape to New South Wales, or Van

emous in this colony.

# THE VICTIMS.

MY DEAR MR. ARNOTT,-Having, after twenty months' solitary confinement in Chester Castle, experienced as a criminal the elemency which characterises and humanity which pervades the doings o her Majesty's government, I beg most respectfully and gratefully to acknowledge and make public. through you, my obligations to the patriotic and disinterested rulers of the land we live in. I had it in my intention to send you some few facts, illustrative of the treatment to which those "who dare to interfere with politics' have been subjected in the North; but I come home broken in health and strength-bankrupt in all but principle, determination, and hope—and cannot, at present, endure the fatigue of writing a long letter. Next week, perhaps, I may furnish you with a story which, coupled with the treatment of Dr. M'Douall, will, or should be, sufficient to make the very stones rise of a sailor—it is not for me to speak, knowing little and mutiny. One political prisoner alone remains of them. But of the amiable qualities of his heart, at Chester—viz., Charles Sellars—convicted of means—if they won't listen to the voice of reason, and to facts and figures which show the
impossibility of farmers continuing under this
system—if they won't alter their system by
meandous applicates, the won't alter their system by
meandous applicates, which ensure limites the won't be left of 4,000 feet, immediately behind the town, his gentle, yet dignified demeanour, his willing and sentenced to two years'
foot, makes it strike the heated metal and operate
in nine cases out of ten, of an early death.
System—if they won't alter their system by
mendous applicates, which ensure limites to the work of two. A hammer is suspended over the
anvil, and a spring which the nailor moves with his
gentle, yet dignified demeanour, his willing and training, and sentenced to two years'
foot, makes it strike the heated metal and operate
in the sill blue sky, from which, owing to the thin
straily as the Sheffield grinder sits down to his
force—then we will fight for it. (Tremendous applicates, which ensured and under circumstances which ensured in the certainty,
height of 4,000 feet, immediately behind the town.
Noble at all events, it seemed to us upon that events
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#### The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the mysterious death of Sarah Snelling, aged fifty-the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered three, late house-keeper to Mr. John Maddle, of 14, in the metropolitan districts numbered only 829; a result which, if compared with the returns of corresult which, if compared with the returns of corresponding afternoon at three o'clock by Mr. T. ponding weeks in ten previous years (1840-9) is less Higgs, at the Nag's Head.—Mr. John Parrott, of The average number of deaths in corresponding weeks is 883, or raised in the ratio of increase of population \$963; on which a decrease is apparent in the deaths of flast week, amounting to 134. From diseases of the zymotic or epidemic class, the total deaths last week were 159, the corrected average being 181; and totake particular diseases, small-pox was fatal to seven persous, or half the average; scarlatina and hoping-cough respectively to 17 and 36, also less than in any week, except those of 1841 and 1842. Clapham Common, was re-sworn, and said: I have, seven persons, or man the average; scariatina and the above substances having been used. I feel, therehooping-cough respectively to 17 and 36, also less
than the average; means a seven persons of the design of the deceased had the average means and the average means and the above substances having been used. I feel, theredid not renew the application, and his wife, after
Arrival of the Roman Catholic Primate.—
Convicted upon two indictments, and a point as to
lingering for some days, died. Several witnesses dethan the average; man and her family, at which no man and his wife, after
the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen arrived in Dublin on
venue was reserved for the Court of Criminal Application.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cullen arrived in Dublin on
venue was reserved for the Court of Criminal Application. ter being near the average amount. Diarrhœa appears to decline, the deaths from it in the last three weeks having been 19, 11, 10; in the week corresponding to the last in 1848 and 1849, they were 19 and 20. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs differs little from the amount that generally prevails at this season of the year; from bronchitis, pneumon'a, and asthma, there were respect to eleven o'clock, she saw Mr. Maddle leave the tively 44, 65, and 9 deaths, the last showing a slight house, and the deceased in the garden, who looked their admission the next day, but they did not pre- Chaper.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday tweig 44, 55, and 5 deaths, the last showing a single the gate after him. Witness knew deceased perfectly sent themselves, and he thought no more of the case morning, the Roman Catholic church in Whiteconsumption has recently carried off weekly much less than the usual number of its victims; last week the deaths from it were only 102, though in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years they ranged from 121 to 168, and the corrected average is 157. A worth-road, but employed at a batter's in Birchinman of 44 years died of purpura hæmorrhagica. A man and two children died of laryngitis; and three day in question he was at his father's house, and children of laryngismus stridulus. Three children looking out of the front parlour window, he saw a were accidently suffocated in bed. The death of a man walk out of Mr. Maddle's house, open the gate, child, aged 5 months, who was suffocated by impure and go out; he had nothing in his hand; he appeared air, occurred at 7, Hayward's-place, in St. James's to have a brown coat on; he walked very stately, and Clerkenwell; he was found dead in bed. His father went in the direction of Vauxhall. He was was a jewel-case maker. In Blue Anchor-alley, Finsbury, a bookbinder, aged 45 years, died of drunkenness, vomiting, and atrophy." A pen-sioner, of 65 years, died in Greenwich Hospital, from sioner, of 65 years, died in Greenwich Hospital, from sioner, of 65 years, died in Greenwich Hospital, from sioner, of 65 years, died in Greenwich Hospital, from sich the case of the called at Mr. apoplexia a potu (13 days.) pneumonia (6 dars)." Last week the deaths of 74 inmates of workhouses but there was no answer. Witness tried the front not noticing the whistle, as both engines whistled at had not suffered so seriously as Mr. Rorke, in-

and 3 in the Fever Hospital, Islington. A JURY FINED .- On Saturday last an inquest was held by Mr. Payne, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as to the death of Richard Austin, aged sixtytwo. Up to half-past three o'clock only one gentleman of the jury had arrived, whilst the inquiry other being rather defective. He was with his wife morning from the effects of the injuries. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." In the course of the inquiry one of the gentlemen who had been fined came in and said he was a broker at the Stock Exchange, and his attendance might have been a 1 ss to him of £500. The coroner said if he months since. Never saw any plate in the house, made £500 at a stretch he could well afford to serve.

INGENIOUS SWINDLING.—On Saturday last the police succeeded in apprehending a man named Joseph Cash Gibson, who for some time past has been ensale, cases of very handsome medals and coins, finely finished, to represent gold. The matter was discovered by Mr. Thomas, the auctioneer, in Leicesthem for him. Mr. Thomas applied the usual tests short coat.—The coroner now asked the superindad and it was with great difficulty the Bosiesman could to the rims, and, believing they were gold, he agreed tendent of police if he had any more evidence to be prevented rushing on his assailant. Three or four to me rims, and, believing they were gold, he agreed to sell them, and gave Gibson a deposit. From some circumstances which afterwards came to his knowledge Mr. Thomas was induced to test the coins on the obverse and reverse, and he then discovered that they were only electrotyped. Mr. Thomas immediately waited upon the commissioners of police, represented the follows and the follows and the follows are still most encount of the progress of the produce, or if he anticipated being enabled to produce any more at a further period?—Mr. Bicknell said he would much prefer leaving the case in the hands of the coroner and jary.—The coroner then read over the room was mediately waited upon the commissioners of police, cleared of strangers.—The Jury returned the follows and taken out of the room was confusion among the company baffles all description.

Those who could get to the door wished from the shade for several days be prevented rushing on his assailant. Three or four men had this little creature (only about four feet his distribution on his assailant. Three or four men had this little creature (only about four feet his high) in their grasp, and it was all they could do to protate any more at a further period?—Mr. Bicknell said he would much prefer leaving the case in the hands of the coroner and jary.—The coroner then read over the commission among the company baffles all description.

Those who could get to the door wished from the country, especially of the produce, or if he anticipated to get the country, especially of the produce, or if he anticipated to get the country of the produce, or if he anticipated to get the country of the country of the creature (only about four feet high the creature (only about four feet high the creature (only about four feet high) in their grasp, and it was all they could do to potatoes, are still most encountry, especially of the creature (only about four feet high the creature (only about four feet high the creature (only about four feet who had the creature (only about four fe who sent Mr. Field, an expert officer of the detective ing verdict: "That the said Sarah Snelling was Force to investigate the matter. Mr. Field at once found dead under very mysterious circumstances, had one of the medals broken up, and he then dis-covered that it had been most ingeniously made. tion on the body, nor any trace of poison; that the The inside was iron, the next layer was of copper, then a thin coat of silver, and the top and bottom gold: the rims were also gold. Some of them were larger than a crown piece. From the description given of Gibson, Mr. Field succeeded in apprehending him on Monday. Many of the meda's have been pledged for as much as £10, although they are not worth more than 4s.

FIRE NEAR CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—Late on Saturday night last, an alarming fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mrs. Maddox, an upholsterer, Carendish-square. A considerable quantity of furniture was destroyed, and the building much damaged. The property was insured in the Sun and the Sun a &c., carrying on business at 25, Welbeck-street. Imperial Fire Offices. The origin of the fire is un-

Fire.—On Sunday a fire, attended with a serious destruction of property, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Richard Stevens, fancy tread and biscuit baker, carrying on business at No. 13, Little Windmill-street, Golden-square. The discovery was made at a few minutes before three, a.m., by Mr. Stevens, jun., who was sleeping in the first floor. He rushed up stairs and alarmed the inmates the annual pleasure fair at Shrivenham, and between having obtained two years' leave of absence from various proceedings in South America with the vulHaving descended to the shop, he found that one of ten and eleven o'clock at night there was a disturhis regiment, on account of ill-health. Latterly it gar notions of meum tuum, are set forth, and amongst his young sisters, with an infant in her arms, was bance at the public-house kept by Mr. Hazell, who standing at the front door, endeavouring, but in standing at the front door, endeavouring, but in standing at the company and shut his door. The destanding at the company and shut his door. The destanding at the company and shut his door. The destanding at the contended, was no doubt by being assailed with libels of this description, his manner, and used to talk incoherently; and it a shameless swindler and vagabond. Not wishing to part of his case. This, he contended, was no doubt by his manner, and used to talk incoherently; and it a shameless swindler and vagabond. Not wishing to part of his case. sanding at the front door, endeavouring, out in vain, to open it, in order to effect her escape. The smoke at that time was so dense in the shop, that the girl and the infant were nearly sufficated, and flames were rushing through the parlor door, and stated good grounds for the spreading to gard the stategree. Recollecting it has a snameless swingler and vagaoond. Not wisning to part of nis case. This, ne contended, was no doubt which were so industriously circulated by this inwards the state company and snat his door. In the case of the was no doubt which were so industriously circulated by this inwards the should come to have myself to make a forced journey to the neutral a libellous production, if it could be applied to any dividual. Her grace had no power to put a stop to have myself to make a forced journey to the neutral a libellous production, if it could be applied to any dividual. Her grace had no power to put a stop to have myself to make a forced journey to the neutral a libellous production, if it could be applied to any dividual. Her grace had no power to put a stop to have myself to make a forced journey to the neutral a libellous production, if it could be applied to any dividual. Her grace had no power to put a stop to house, kept by a sking for the immediate interposition of this court. He trusted his lordship would be applied to any dividual. Her grace had no power to put a stop to house, kept by a sking for the immediate interposition of the could be applied to any dividual. Her grace had no power to put a stop to have myself to make a forced journey to the neutral a libellous production, if it could be applied to any dividual. Her grace had no power to put a stop to have myself to make a forced journey to the neutral a libellous production, if it could be applied to any dividual. Her grace had no power to put a stop to have myself to make a forced journey to the neutral a libellous production, if it could be applied to any dividual. Her grace had no for the myself to make a forced journey t spreading towards the staircase. Recollecting if he opened the front door the draught would send the flames to the top of the house, he pulled his sister and the infant through the fire to the first floor. Having opened the front window, he called for assis tance, when the current of air thus admitted made the fire ascend with violence, and very speedily the back part of the room in which they were c ngre-gated together became ignited. Mr. Stevens, in order to prevent his infant child from being burned and in the last round the deceased said to Harman, to death threw it out of the window, and it was decide it." Immediately afterwards Harman gave caught in the arms of police constable S6 C. Another child was thrown out in a similar manner, and saved by the same officer, and not one of them, fortunately, received any injury of importance. The escape belonging to the St James's Society was quickly on the spot, and having been raised in front of the premises the flames shot forth from the upper windows, and set the machine on fire. Fortunately, the conductor was enabled to rescue Mr. Stevens, jun., the meeting of stevens and they were marks of extravasation upon the femple, which is highly found to decide it." Immediately afterwards Harman gave their day restricted to eight hours. In the decide it." Immediat last person in the house, so that the whole were providentially saved from meeting with a horrible
death. The flames could not be conquered until the

death. The flames could not be conquered until the

death. The flames could not be conquered until the

death of the the text temple, and out the sentence has been account of th whole of the stock-in-trade, furniture, and wearing apparel were destroyed, and the premises nearly gutted. From the examination since made by the brigade, there seems no doubt but that the fire was caused from the overheat of the oven, which was immediately under the back parlour flooring. The sufferer was insured in the Sun Fire Office.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN LAMBETH-WALK .-- On Monday morning, shortly after one o'clock, a destructive fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Harris, a grocer and cheesemonger, in Tyers-street, Lambeth-walk. From inquiries made, it appears that whilst the inmates, consisting of Mr. Harris, bis wife and family, and a lodger, named Henry James, were in their beds, a party passing the property perceived smoke pouring forth from the shop in Tyersstreet. He instantly gave the alarm; and, after some trouble, succeeded in arousing the inmates, but not before the whole of the lower part of the premises was wrapped in one general blaze. The whole of the residents, however, with the exception of Mr. James, the lodger, succeeded in wading through the smoke, and effecting a safe retreat. Mr. James, the lodger, was not so fortunate, owing to the rapidity with which morning. The man perceived a light in the seventh to this note by Mr. Moxey, says the Calcdonian the men in redressing their grievances. The speaker objection was, however, overruled, and an order the flames progressed, all chance of his escape by the story, and on going to ascertain the cause, found two Mercury, notwithstanding the decision of the police strongly urged upon the meeting, the necessity of was made on the defendant for payment of the sum the flames progressed, all chance of his escape by the regular means was cut off, and in order to avoid be ing burned to death he was obliged to resort to the space of three yards in length. After throwing a borned to death he was obliged to resort to the space of three yards in length. After throwing a length of the police strongly urged upon the meeting, the necessity of was made on the decision of the police strongly urged upon the meeting, the necessity of was made on the decision of the police strongly urged upon the meeting, the necessity of was made on the decision of the police strongly urged upon the decision of the dangerous expedient of jumping out of one of the couple of buckets of water on the flames without course of a week or two. The necessary steps have those advantages which they could not gain with bag office, commanding the judge of the county upper windows. By the time he could accomplish it, making an impression, he sent to the fire police, also been taken for bringing the action of damages, out. Thanks being voted to the chairman, the court to stay all proceedings upon the decree prothe whole of the premises from Tyers-street into and Mr. Rose, the superintendent, brought five en- at the instance of Mr. Russell aginst the Lord Pro- meeting broke up. Wickham-street presented a regular blezing mass, and the flames as they rushed through the windows streetched over the carriage-road, and ascended so high into the air as Thuminate the city and more than the presented a regular blezing mass, and obtained by the bright of the building, and not the fact that the of the ensuing session of the citylic ourt; and obtained to surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Suspected Poisonne,—Some time since two values of the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the roof, flames had penetrated the eighth story and the roof, high into the air as Thuminate the citylic of the surgest to the story and obtained logings.

Incomparison of the continued to surround St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to Churchy and the iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's in the present term, calling on the defendant to the iron railing which surrounds St distant districts. The engines were soon on the steries, or about one-third of the whole pile. The in a house in Johnstone's-close, Their child turned ble to the readers of Notes and Queries, if he transimprovidently, and that the judge of the county spot, but in spite of the exertions of the firemen, Mr. other portions of the building were separated from suddenly ill in the evening, and before morning it scribe the following account of it from Haster.—Mr. Hayes Harris's premises were wholly destroyed, his stock in trade consumed, and the furniture of several of the surrounding neighbours seriously injured. The less, which is very serious, will be partially covered by a fireman in less than the fireman i by an insurance in the West of England Fire-office.

Ir is calculated that during the present year six millions sterling have been lost by the importing

speculators of corn.—Times.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT CLAPHAM. The inquiry into the circumstances connected with

that on Sunday, the 28th ult., about twenty minutes well, she always appeared a feeble person, and that lane, where he generally stayed, deposed that on the looking out of the front parlour window, he saw a asked Mr. Maddle if he had yet discovered what injured. The head was very much mutilated. The last time the saw her alive was on the Tuesday formed her that a robbery had been attempted four

# The Provinces.

cause of deceased's death."

FUNERAL OF THE POET LAUREATE.—The remains of Wordsworth were consigned to the earth, at the deemed it prudent to swear in some special conlittle church of Grasmere, on Sunday last. The stables, and between fifty and sixty tradesmen and cession of carriages and horsemen, and the church was filled with ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, attired in deep mourning.

FATAL AFFRAY.—An inquiry took place on Saturday left at Shrigenbarn Rerks, hefore Mr. Was left at Shrigenbarn Rerks hefore Mr. Was left at Mr. Was left at Mr. Was left at Mr. Was left at M

day last, at Shrivenham, Berks, before Mr. Was-brough, coroner for the county, on view of the body of William Robey, 29 years of age, who came by his death under the following circumstances, as detailed daughter. For some time past he had been residing compiliates of "General Plantagenet Harrison," by in the evidence of several witnesses .- Thursday was at the house of Mr. P. Barkshire, at Patcham, place. Young Norris interfered to prevent blows Clarence-square, where he remained until Sunday passing, and both men sat down, but soon jumped up morning, when he put an end to his existence by again, and proceeded to acts of violence in the room. cutting his throat with a razor.—An inquest was They then, by mutual consent, adjourned to a neighbouring field, where a ring was formed by about F. II. Gell, Esq., coroner, at the Castle Inn, Castle-

Gaol upon the coroner's warrant. commander at Ryde, Isle of Wight. This vessel tence, however, has been commutted to the highest will keep a look out at the east end of the Isle of secondary punishment, in the absence of any proved Wight, as the recent great reduction in the number deliberate malice or design. - Observer. of revenue cruisers has left open this part of the Hampshire coast for smuggling craft to cross the commission at Edinburgh have, by a majority of

said to have narrowly escaped suffocation when John Macarthur and his wife, the roused from their beds by the police. The stock two or three days ago at Alnwick. and furniture are insured for £1,400, and Mrs. Somerset said the damage done by the fire to them

THE NORTHERN STAR.

would exceed £1,000. VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A RELIEV-ING OFFICER.—At an inquest which was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, at Manchester, a re- AMERICA -All the arrangements for the great Nag's Head, deposed that he saw the deceased about to sign the inquisition. When the jury re-assembled as Mr. George Mathews, alias Duncan Chisholm kept locked. He saw no person loitering about.—
he had threatened to send them to Ireland, and Chisholm, the report of his being a passenger on Mrs. Jane Stephenson, of 2, Claremont-place, etated asserted on the contrary, he had desired him to come board the Ningara, which sailed from Liverpool with his family to the workhouse and they should be on Saturday last, is confirmed. admitted. He procured the necessary orders for Extraordinary Outrage in a Roman Catholic. morning had her apron up to her mouth.—James given against him. Notwithstanding this state- Carmelites, became the scene of great excitement. Saunders, a youth about seventeen years of age, the ment the jury declared their determination of in consequence of an outrage of a very peculiar and the inquisition of character. Two priests of the order, the Rev. son of a carpenter, living at 1, Chapel-place, Wands- adhering to the verdict delivered, and the inquisition character. Two priests of the order, the Rev. was signed.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CHESTER AND HOLY HEAD RAILWAY .- A shocking accident occurred on Monday, in the Belmont Tunnel. Samuel Medway. inspector of works, was walking through the tunnel. as was usual with him, it being a nearer way to Bangor than by the common road, when the 7.35 a.m. up-train entered the tunnel at one end, and a ballast Maddle's with the beer, he rang the bell three times, | gine, but, forgetting that the up-train was due, and were recorded; 63 persons were registered in general gate, it was locked, but the side gate which leads to the same time, he got into the way of the latter, and terposed, and it required the most strenuous exerhospitals; 6 in military and naval; 8 in lunatic asylums; 3 in the Small-Pox Rospital, Camden town;

were recorded; 05 persons were registered in general the back door was open.—Witnesses were also exlums; 3 in the Small-Pox Rospital, Camden town;

was struck by the buffer, for his cap was upon it tions on his part to save the perpetrator of this when the train reached the station. A plate-layer shocking outrage from the vengeance of the peodeceased was found, and to other circumstances coming through the tunnel after the train had passed ple. The young man, when questioned as to his which have already appeared.—The coroner asked kicked his foot against the body, which was lifeless motives, used his fingers in the manner of dumb the superintendent of police if any of the missing on being brought to the station a quarter of an hour property had been traced?—The superintendent said afterwards. It was found that the left heel of his there was no discovery made at present.—A juror boot had been taken quite off, but the foot was unwas fixed for three. The coroner consequently fined amount of property he had lost ?—Mr Maddle said Scene at a Bosjesman Exhibition. — Those nine absentees 20s. each. The deceased, who was an he had lost all his plate at Notting-hill. He had singular species of human nature, the Besjesmans. engraver, living in Moorgate-street, Clerkenwell, only two or three table and teaspoons left, which who were recently exhibited at the Town-hall, paid a and some time elapsed before its usual calmness was paralysed, and had lost the sight of one eye, the were missing. The only things he had not en. visit to Devizes, and on Thursday last a most exci- was restored. Subsequently it transpired that the umerated previously were a number of silk hand- ting scene occurred. The room was crowded, and name of the prisoner is M'Mahon, that he is a deaf at a shop in Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, and on kerchiefs. He could not give a description of the stepping from the kirb, a horse and cart came along watch; it was a French one. He could not &c., when some person at the further end from the at a very moderate pace, and he was knocked down identify the rings. — Sarah Anne Snelling, aged the horse treading on his body. He was taken on a truck to the hospital, where he died on the previous continuous from the effects of the injuries. The jury morning from the effects of the injuries. The jury is the first truck to the hospital, where he died on the previous continuous. It was a friend one for interesting the time the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the eye of one of the majestrates for trial at the commission, to platform caught the effects of the injuri rising indignation. His eyes glared, his nostrils sustained in the chapel at the time of the attack. before her death. She had been twelve years with were dilated, and his whole frame became strongly Mr. Maddle at £10 per year. Her mother had in- agitated. These circumstances were observed by man's Journal contains the following :- "In a comseveral of the audience in front, and by some it was munication lately received, through Sir George only noticed some plated spoons. Mr. Maddle and to be a demonstration of real passion. This con- head Railway, relative to his Royal Highness my mother lived on good terms.—John Laing, 10. tinued for some seconds; at last the savage, unable Prince Albert's visit to the tubular-bridge, accom-Lavender-row, labourer, deposed that on the morn- to endure the irritation any longer, suddenly drew panied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, ing of Sunday week, about half-past II, he was an arrow to its point, and let fly at the head of his the invitation was at that time declined; but we gaged, with others not yet in custody, in a very instanding about seventy yards beyond Mr. Maddle's foolish tormentor. Fortunately it missed the man. genious swindle. It appears that the parties have house, when he heard a whistle, and on looking up The arrow struck his hat, piercing it through. Then, been in the habit of sending to auction rooms for he saw a man standing under the side of Mr. Mad- apparently in a frenzy of passion, he sprang, like an dle's garden wall, from which he appeared to have ourang-outang, from the platform among the com- panied by her illustrious Consort and the Prince alighted. The man walked some distance towards pany; and the rest of his companions were preparing Battersea Fields. He had a small bundle in a red to follow him, when the lecturer (who had witnessed ter-square, in the following way :- A few evenings handkerchief under his arm. He was shortly after a similar evidence of their irascibility whilst exhibitago Gibson called upon Mr. Thomas, and produced joined by another man carrying a blue bag. The one ling them in London) immediately rushed forward several cases of medals, which he represented as was a short man, in a long frock coat, with dark and knocked the foremost down. A struggle engold, and asked Mr. Thomas whether he would sell hair; the other was taller, having light hair and a sued; some keepers came to Mr. Tyler's assistance, room as fast as possible; the women shricked, and caught hold of the men with a deathlike grasp; and that there were no marks of violence or discoloura tion on the body, nor any trace of poison; that the body had been opened and examined by a properly qualified medical man, together with an analysis of the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the contents of the stomach and howeld been only to the men themselves were well night frightened on Monday at Conciliation Hall; Mr. R. Nolan in the chair. There was a very thin attendance. The rent of the week was announced to be £22 10s. 6d. the contents of the stomach and bowels, but that knives and tomahawks vividly to the imagination.

there was no conclusive evidence to the jury as to the Cheltenham Journal. THE NAILORS OF DUDLEY.-In consequence of reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of the nailors, the workmen throughout the district of Dudley have been on the "strike" during the past week, and large meetings have been held in the neighbourhood of Dudley. At the petty sessions the magistrates SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN J. EDWARDS. - A Very painful sensation was created in the neighbourhood

held upon the body on Monday morning last before

# Scotland.

clearly accounted for death. The jury returned a It was on one of these unhappy occasions that a the only one he had taken part in for pretty near verdict of "Manslaughter" against Harman and the fracas ensued, which the authorities and inhabitants eight years. Mr. Roberts, "the Miner's Attorney two seconds, all of whom were committed to Reading of Jedburgh interfered to prevent, when the desaol upon the coroner's warrant.

ceased, who was one of those engaged in the represseconding a motion in favour of a more extended sion of the disturbance, met his death in the row system of union among the miners of North Stafbeen placed under the command of the inspecting from the hands of the prisoner, whose capital sen-

THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH QUESTION.—The police

it was completely extinguished. The damage is supposed for prizes.

The Mortautry of London, and indeed of England generally, shows a gradual cannual decrease, whilst, it is well this mill to the amount of £12,000 in the amount of £12,000 in the heamount of £12,00

John Macarthur and his wife, they were arrested

## Ereland.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GALWAY AND

until told that a verdict of manslaughter had been friars-street, Dublin, belonging to the order of given against him. Notwithstanding this state- Carmelites, became the scene of great excitement Messrs. Colgan and Rorke, were celebrating the mass at two separate altars, when a young man rushed into the sanctuary beyond the railing. armed with a huge stick, and commenced a most violent assault upon the former, striking him about the head. He then ran at the Rev. Rorke, a man advanced in years, and assailed him in so desperate a manner that blood flowed the whistle and got out of the way of the ballast en-gine, but, forgetting that the up-train was due, and his attempt at flight. The Rev. Mr. Colgan, who persons conveying their ideas by signs. Ultimately he was placed in the custody of the police. It was stated by some of the people in the church that he is a maniae, by others that his conduct was the effect of inveterate fanaticism. At one time the greatest alarm prevailed in the church, and dumb lunatic, and his parents are Roman Catholics.—The lunatic was on Monday committed by the magistrates for trial at the commission, to Another Royal Visit to Ireland .- The Free supposed to be a part acted for effect, and by others | Grey, by the directors of the Chester and Holy-

now announce to our readers the gratifying intelligence that her Majesty intends paying a visit to her loval Irish subjects this summer, accomof Wales, making the line of railway her route to Ireland, visiting the stupendous structure, the Britannia-bridge, and its locality. THE WEATHER.—On Monday morning the Dublin

has been chiefly from the north-east, and the cold has been very severe in the shade for several days

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—This association met

A PLANTAGENET.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes:—The Heraldo having inserted some remarks derogatory of the assumed character and high pretensions of the person who signs himself "Plantagenet," and claims to be a descendant of Peter the Cruel and the Black Prince, of the Capets, &c., &c., the latter has sent a missive from Gibraltar, defying to mortal combat on the neuin case they are short of funds for making the jour-ney, to furnish them himself. The Heraldo has ac-cepted the challenge, and says that its people are now awaiting the arrival of the funds; but it has added another condition, to which the challenger cannot well refuse his assent, viz., that he shall also produce giving insertion to a letter from London, in which LIMITATION OF HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINES .- A

public meeting of the miners of the Potteries and neighbourhood, was held lately at Stafford, for promoting a petition to parliament, praying for the rethirty persons present, and being equally matched, the deceased and Harman fought for nearly an hour and a half, seconded by young Norris and John Morse. Both men were knocked down many times, labour above ground to ten hours per day, it was party pointed at. most consistent with justice to ask that the poor miners who worked in the bowels of the earth not enough laid before the court to justify its inter-General," was present, and spoke at some length in fordshire. In alluding to the propriety of the legislature stepping in to abridge the miners' hours of labour, Mr. Roberts asked whether eight hours per day was not in justice sufficient for a man to be working hard in a mine, excluded from the light The matter came on for hearing before the judge of of the sun, breathing (particularly in badly venti- the County Court in the month of March following,

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The May General Quarter Session of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, commenced on Tuesseventy-seven were charged with felony. A Begging Letter Impostor. John Thomas

tnan the average; measies to 17. or about the usual amount. But cropp destroyed 15 children, which is double the ordinary fatality from this complaint. Also the wife of a butcher, aged 36 years, died in Halsey-terrace, Chelsea, of "spasmedic croup (18 hours.)" the deceased, Mr. Snow or himself would have determined the deceased, Mr. Snow or himself would have determined to relieve deceased. The inquest was adjourned to relieve deceased. The inquest was adjourned to relieve deceased. The inquest was adjourned to relieve deceased in various connected Typhus was fatal in 28 cases—considerably less than usual; erysipe as in 9; diarrhee in 10; the two latrott was then read.—George Winch, potman at the chester, at nine o'clock on Saturday, the 4th of May, with great unction that this gentleman, as well court was in possession of, showed that a more thorough impostor did not disgrace England. ten o'clock on Sunday morning week, she was at the parlour window. He believed the gate was generally bent looked. He denied the statement of Hannan, that bent looked. He can be be be be be be be bed threatened to give an explanation of his conduct. He denied the statement of Hannan, that be believed the gate was generally be bed threatened to send them to I would be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be bed threatened to give an explanation of his land the would be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be be bed threatened to send them to I would be be be believed to I would be be very wrong for a case of this gross and flagrant him to her grace, dated the 31st of January, in description, to pass with a lighter punishment. He felt bound to inflict upon the prisoner the highest penalty of the law for this offence, and he hoped that the fate of the prisoner would operate as a warning to others engaged in the same nefarious system of imposture. The sentence was that the orisoner be transported for seven years.

INCITING TO STEAL. — John Griffin and Ellen Griffin, husband and wife, were indicted for having feloniously procured, counselled, and commanded Emma Evor to steal a bushel and a half of onions. value 6s. 6d., the property of John Skelinter.— Emma Evor, a little girl 15 years of age, deposed that she was the daughter of a weaver in Kingstreet, Spitalfields. About six weeks ago she ran away from her father's, and went into Spitalfields grace's reply, dc. market, where she saw the prisoners. Mrs. Griffin asked her if she had a home to go to, and, on her replying that she had not, she told her to go to her home with her, and she would tell her how to get her living. She accordingly went with her to a house in Union-court, Fashion-street, and when she was there, the female prisoner told her that she must go out and thieve, at the same time telling her to go out and steal a piece of bacon, which she did, and she rewarded her with a halfpenny. The man afterwards went to shops and stole soap, and tea and sugar, and to Spitalfields market and stole potatoes and apples. About nine o'clock in the evening on the 24th of April, she gave her a knife, and directed her to go into Spitalfields market and cut open some of the sacks of onions, and take home as many as she could, and she went, did as she had been told, and took about a bushel and a half to the her out of doors. - In cross-examination, the witness said she could neither read nor write. She had run away from home more than once, the first time she was enticed away by some boys and girls. She lived on rotten apples which she picked up in Spitalfields market. She ran away the second time because her father was going to beat her. If she stole nothing the woman gave her nothing to eat, and she lived on rotten apples. The day after she stole the onions she was taken home to her father's by a woman named Clarke, and she directly told her father all that she had been doing by the Irishwoman's (the female prisoner's) directions, and he went and told the police. She could not say if the man was even present when the woman told her to steal.—Culmer, 178 H, proved apprehending the prisoners, and finding in their house a quantity of onions, which were identified as a portion of some that were stolen from market, on the night spoken to by the girl. The onions were the property of a farmer named Skelinter.—The jury acquitted the man and convicted the woman.—The learned judge having remarked upon the atrocious nature of the offence, and regretted there was not sufficient evidence to convict her husband, sentenced the prisoner to be kept to hard

## Law Intelligence.

labour for one year.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.-MONDAY. EX PARTE THE COUNT PULSZKY RE JOHN MURRAY. Mr. Cockburn moved for a rule nisi, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the publisher of the Quarterly Review, for a with the recent revolutionary events in the east of Europe, went on to say that the Hungarian agents who were in the capital, made common cause with the rebels and outcasts from France, Germany, tral ground, not only the editor of the journal, but and Poland, who had hurried to Vienna in the hope also all the printers, and compositors, and promising of blood and plunder. It also stated that money was profusely scattered amongst them, and that, if any afterwards broke out, by the murder of Count Latour, and by the expulsion of the emperor from the capital. The article then alleged that the of blood, are not only now received in the clubs of garian government, he had been admitted into the Reform Club, and was after that a guest at the Marquis of Lansdowne's. M. Pulszky was the only Hungarian in England to whom these descriptions could apply. He was prepared with the affidavits striction of the hours of labour in mines. Mr. could apply. He was prepared with the affidavites Daniels, an agent of the Miners' Association, was of Mr. Raikes Currie and other respectable parties,

Lord CAMPBRIL. - We are of opinion that there is

Rule refused.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, TUESDAY. THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—CLARK v.
O'CONNOR, M.P.
This was a rule obtained a few days ago to quash writ of prohibition obtained under these circumstances. In the month of February last a plaint nounced for a divorce. was entered in the County Court of Northampton, for the recovery of the sum of £4 19s. 9d. from the defendant Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., as money had and received by him to the use of the plaintiff. in every direction.

Manches peace at an early hour on Monday morning. It is called the Old Mill, and was discovered to be on fire by the private watchman, at two o'clock in the morning. The man perceived a light in the expension.

The plaintiff was one of the allottees of the National Land Company, and propount in the month of Gooding and trusted in the intercence of well ventilating, cleaning, and propount in the month of which the defended in the intercence of well ventilating, cleaning, and propount in the intercence of the National Land Company, and it was discovered to be too strongly under the importance of well ventilating, cleaning, and propount in the intercence of the Manches in the intercence of the Manches in the intercence of the Manches in the defended in the the defended in the intercence of the Manches nounced by him. Execution having been stayed troducing a branch from the most powerful engine into the sixth story, and from this perilous position directing a volume of water upon the flames, where
are they have the saved by a fireman into the courts and authority to quash a writ of prohibition issued from the petty bag office. In the individual case of the matter until a few days ago, when a small quantity of arsenic cast at this furnace. They compose the most magnetic cast at the fireman into the courts and authority to quash a writ of prohibition issued from the petty bag office. In the case of the most magnetic cast at this furnace. They compose the most magnetic cast at this furnace. They compose the most magnetic cast at the fireman into the courts and authority to quash a writ of prohibition issued from the petty bag office. In the case of the most magnetic cast at this furnace. They compose the most magnetic cast at the fireman into the courts and authority to quash a writ of prohibition issued that a writ of prohibition issued cast at the fireman into the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of prohibition issued that a writ of prohibition issued cast at the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts are court and authority to quash a writ of the courts and authority to quash a writ of the courts and a ever they burst through the ceiling from the story above. After a three hours' contention with the fire, it was completely extinguished. The damage is sup-

(Laughter.)-Mr. Hayes-Perhaps the petty bag office was not considered of sufficient dignity for that great cause. However, the writ was issued in the present case upon an ex parte application, alday morning at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, though in point of fact the judge of the county There were eighty-three prisoners for trial, of whom court had not exceeded the authority which the not of parliament had given him.-Mr. Baron Alderson said as no cause was shown against the

Sir F. Thesiger said he was instructed to apply to his lordship, on behalf of the Duchess of St. Alban's, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Frederick Watmough, for publishing and writing certain libels, as disclosed in the following statement:— The late Duke of St, Alban's died on the 26th of May, in the last year, leaving a widow, the present duchess, a son, the present duke (a minor), and a daughter. At the commencement of this year Frederick Watmough commenced a series of annoyances, for the purpose of extorting money from the duchess. The first was a letter addressed by these terms :-

I beg to inform your grace that if our income of 2001. per annum is not paid to us as usual—that we receive at the Messrs. Coutts', the bankers—I shall do everything in my power to make the title become extinct, as I have been given to understand that my mother and also the late duke's father were married on board of ship, where he was lieutenant in the navy, and had a son, who is now living, and consequently is the right heir to the Dukedom of St. Alban's, and have no doubt he will be honourable enough Alban's, and have no doubt he will be honourable enough Alban's, and have no doubt ne will be nonourable enough to pay us our income if he is made acquainted with the facts. My mother was also privately married to William Beauclerk, Duke of St. Alban's, in the year 1797, and consequently are entitled before the late duke. I have received our income from the family for upwards of fifty

The learned counsel read several letters sent to the duchess by the defendant, but of which she took no notice. Soon after this, this person began to circulate a very libellous hand-bill by sending it to Messrs. Coutts, the bankers of the duke; to his attorneys, the Messrs. Freshfield; to the clergyman of Redbourne, in Lincolnshire, the family seat where the duke resides; to Lord Charles Beauclerk (which letter was opened by Mr. Harrison); and copies had also been sent to his Royal Highness was not there then. By direction of the woman she Prince Albert, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to Lord Yarborough, and to several other persons. He would read to the court this

Frederick Beauclerk, son of William Beauclerk, Duke of St. Alban's (deceased), and his mother, upwards of seventy years of age, and her three children; are in a starving state, as the Duchess of St. Alban's refuses to pay their petty annuity according to her late husband's wish and been told, and took about a bushel and a half to the prisoner's house, and gave them to the woman. The man was not present. The prisoner then gave her a halfpenny, as she had on every occasion when she took to her something she had stolen. When she did not take anything home, the woman told her that the most thicked anything home, the would kick the most thicked any thing home. The prisoner then gave her annum, formerly 400L per annum, and order of 200L per annum, formerly 400L per annum, and are now obliged to appeal to the public for relief. This lady has been a member of the St. Alban's family for upwards of half a century (before she was fifteen years of age, in the year 1797), and now left to starve. Subscriptions the prisoner then gave her a member of the St. Alban's family for upwards of half a century (before she was fifteen years of age, in the year 1797), and now left to starve. Subscriptions when the prisoner then gave her a member of the St. Alban's family for upwards of half a century (before she was fifteen years of age, in the year 1797), and now left to starve. Subscriptions when the prisoner then gave her a member of the St. Alban's family for upwards of half a century (before she was fifteen years of age, in the year 1797), and now left to starve. Subscriptions when the prisoner then gave her a member of the St. Alban's family for upwards of half a century (before she was fifteen years of age, in the year 1797), and now left to starve. Subscriptions when the prisoner the prisoner than the p

In a letter to Messrs. Freshfield there was this post-

script :- "We expect to be sold up for rent £15, on

the 1st of May; if so, there will be a pretty expo-

sure." In a letter to a clergyman, was added, "You are commanded by the St. Alban's family to

wafer this bill on the church door, and receive sub-

scriptions and forward me the money, this case is

also laid before Royalty." It was necessary for him (Sir F. Thesiger) to explain shortly the circumstances under which this supposed claim arose. In 1827 the late duke was married to Mrs. Coutts, the widow of the banker. Soon after this event he was applied to on behalf of the mother of Frederick Watmough, it being represented to him that the late duke, his father, had had intercourse with her, and was the father of three children, of whom Frederick Watmough was one. The late duke made inquiries two sacks which were cut open, in Spitalfields upon the subject, and among other persons he asthat there were some grounds for supposing that the representation was well founded, and that the father of the late duke had been in the habit of making an allowance to this family. Accordingly the duke felt that it was paying a proper regard to his father's supposed wishes upon this subject to make an allowance to this family. He began first by distributing £10, £20, and other sums of money; but ultimately, he made an arrangement by which £200 a year was to be paid into Messrs. Coutts' bank to the account of Mr. Harrison, who was to disburse the money to the family, first to the mother, Mrs. Watmough, and then to the children. Two of the children having died, and Frederick Watmough being the survivor, the money was divided between himself and his mother. Frederick Watmough having married, a portion of the money libel published in the last number of that periodical against M. Pulszky. The article complained of, after stating a variety of circumstances connected who from thence continued to live apart from him. On the late duke's death in 1849 he made a will, under which the property of the duke was now being administered by the Court of Chancery; so that supposing that the duchess and the present duke were even disposed to attend to the wishes of the late duke, if any such had ever been expressed, they would have no power to make any allowance feeling of humanity remained in their breasts, it was drowned in intoxicating liquors, which were also distributed amongst them. Thus prepared they commenced the insurrection, which shortly this payment should be given after his death. The this payment should be given after his death. The duchess had from time to time assisted the family of Frederick Watmough. It was further stated in the affidavits that Mrs. Watmough, the mother, had agents in these crimes, the distributors of the price | for some time been married to a dissenting minister, who was still living, and that she had had a weekly this city, but also in the mansions of the ministers allowance paid to her ever since the death of the alluded to in the papers, as honoured guests at their late duke. He (Sir F. Thesiger) need scarcely state country seats. There was also a note to this part | the annoyances that were occasioned to the duchess criminal information he now asked.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: Do I understand the meaning of the letters to be to affect at all the legitimacy of the present duke?—Sir F. Thesiger: Oh, certainly, my lord; there is a threat of that kind.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: The mother is still living, and is said by this person to have been married to the late duke's father, and to have had issue by him.—Sir F. Thesiger: In fact, my lord, this Frederick Wat-mough claims to be the issue of the late duke's

> CONSISTORY COURT. THE EARL OF LINCOLN AGAINST THE COUNTESS

father. It is a serious matter, indeed .- Mr. Justice Coleridge: In that respect it is like the Duke of Marlborough's case. You may take a rule. Application granted. Those bills were accompanied

by letters which were sent to the bankers and other

OF LINCOLN .- ADULTERY. This was a suit for a divorce, by reason of adultery, promoted by the Earl of Lincoln, against his wife, the Countess of Lincoln.—The Queen's Advo-cate was about to open the case on behalf of the husband, when Dr. Haggard said, on the part of the wife, he could not resist the evidence which had been brought forward.-The Court, therefore, pro-

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-Road, London.
Fellow-Countrymen,—The following is the inscription on the book containing the Petition to the House of Commons, signed by 19,950 persons against pharmaceutical poisons:— "MEMORIAL Of the Names of the

Independent Individuals who signed the Petition presented to the House of Commons,
On Tuesday, the 15th of June, 1847,
(through Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P. for the Borough of St. Marylebone),
AGAINST THE DEADLY POISONS
Used or held out as Medicines by Doctors,
In order to prop their 'Guinea Trade;'
Which trade is the root of all evils as regards the public health; the cause of hospitals and lunatic asylums being filled with diseased objects: and, above all, the cause of filled with diseased objects; and, above all, the cause of all persons lives being kept in constant jeopardy through the deadly chemicals which doctors have introduced in

Reported by Mr. Sergeaut, now Mr. Justice Tallourd.
2. Death of Wainwright, her Murderer. 3. Sale of Poisons.

4. Marchioness of Brinvilliers.

5. Account of the Aqua Tofana.6. Wholesale Poisoning during the Roman Republic. 7. Recent Cases of Poisoning.
8. Preface to the Seventieth Thousand of "The Morisoniana."

9. Buckingham's Case: a whole family saved by the Vegetable Universal Medicine, after having been accidentally poisoned by arsenic.

10. General Report of the British College of Health for

11. Principles of the Hygeian System of Medicine.
12. Letter to the Lord Bishop of London on the Sanitary Question.

13. The Rise and Progress of the British College of Health.

London: Published by the British College of Health,
New-road. Price 2s. 6d.

and was received with hisses, and slight cheering. and was received with allowed, and attentive hearing, and hoped to meet them again on the read letters from the Rev. Mr. Linwood, and some future consistent with the read letters from the Rev. Mr. Linwood, and some future consistent with the read letters from the Rev. Mr. Linwood, and some future consistent with the read letters from the Rev. Mr. Linwood, and strength and some future consistent with the read letters from the Rev. Mr. Linwood, and strength and some future consistent with the read letters from the Rev. Mr. Linwood, and strength an the admirers of the People's Charter."

rights might be obtained, there was none as to those rights. He regretted that men should come there imbued with prejudices, and allow their passions usually urged against Universal Suffrage, and debuying land, every acre in the country would have been, ere this, bought up. [A person in the gallery moved that every speaker should be confined to one quarter of an hour, which was seconded, and carried unanimously.] No one party could carry the Charundary that the country would be distinctly understood that he only stood pledged to the Feople's Charter.

Mr. Kydn said, to prevent subdivision ne would must become ardent, unremitting, and united in withdraw his amendment, although he wished it to our labours ere we can accomplish the task—the highest of human objects, self-regeneration and in the country would must become ardent, unremitting, and united in withdraw his amendment, although he wished it to our labours ere we can accomplish the task—the highest of human objects, self-regeneration and in the country would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property of the country would and the country would and the country would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property with the country would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property with the country would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property would be confined to one distinctly understood that he only stood pledged in the property would be confined to one distinctly understood t

that the League might advance; surely, then, in such a large meeting as that before him, it never believed that no single class could carry the Unarter, and hence he was for seeking an alliance with others. [A Voice: Why not try to unite the working classes firmly?] Mr. Clark said, he did not think the gentleman who had submitted that query was a fair specimen of the working classes. (Hisses.) He was opposed to all kinds of despotism, and receiving; he therefore appeared on his own personal responsibility. (Hear.) But he must confess that, during the whole time he had been connected with the latter of the same suffering. The farmer who holds the honour of belonging, he should not have intruded himself upon their notice, as the Provisional Committee had resolved to take no part in this neeting; he therefore appeared on his own personal responsibility. (Hear.) But he must confess that, during the whole time he had been connected with toiled to support their families, and maintain an believed that no single class could carry the Charter,

People's Charter is sound in principle, and fitted to the People and Parliament of this country." Mr. Kydd in a powerful speech enforced his amendment, and ably refuted "the historic reminiscences" of Mr. Hirst, as regards the middle classes, and concluded by declaring that they wanted the Charter not for a section or class, but for the whole people. by an overwhelming majority. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN seconded the amendment,

dially agrees with the principles contained in the mation, and the meeting quictly dispersed. People's Charter, it records its solemn protest against any and every attempt, by any section or party, to divide the Chartists of this country, or to draw them from "The National Charter Associaman a hearing; for be it known to them, that deputations from the National Charter Association and the National Reform League, had been deputed to wait on the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Conference, in which Messrs. M'Grath, Clark, Dixon and others on that platform, had seats for the honest and straightforward purpose of classes had to the middle classes arose entirely from the middle class objecting to Universal Suffrage, and to ask the Conference to give them some in their professed desire to serve the working classes,—(hear,)—and the pledge to be asked was:

| Mark Susses, Searl, Garbonelli, Ward, and the members of the Provisional Council Ward, a

NATIONAL CHAPTER LAGUE.

NETWORAL PLANT, ON.

\*\*PENENDAY, BAY 1:\*\*\*

\*\*THE NATIONAL PLANT, ON.

\*\*PENENDAY, BAY 1:\*\*

\*\*THE NATIONAL PL presented themselves. He then called on the presented themselves. He then called on the presented themselves. He thought secretary to read the correspondence of the that any man who attempted to set class against class at the present day was their enemy. He has a the present day was their enemy. He has a the present day was their enemy. He has a the present day was their enemy. He has a the present day was their enemy.

He read letters from the field. And the address "To the ground of indisposition, and the address "To the ground of indisposition, and the address "To the Basele's Charter." he admirers of the People's Charter.

Mr. Androse Hirst then came forward to move form Conference, said he was there to justify him. Mr. Androse missi then come to move self for the share he had taken in that Conference's the following resolution:—"That the Commons' self for the share he had taken in that Conference's the following resolution:—"That the Commons' the following resolution:—"That the people; the following resolution:—"That the people; the following resolution:—"That the people; the following resolution:—"That the Commons' the following resolution:—"That the Commons' the following resolution:—"That the Commons' the following resolution:—"That the following resolutio legislate for the people; that its decrees are con-sequently not the acts of the nation, but simply mandates of an enfranchised section. This meet-than by them. He believed the decrees are con-the money-mongers—(cheers)—and he must confess he would sooner be governed by lords of high birth mandates of an enfranchised section. This meeting therefore records its deliberate protest against such partial and oppressive authority, and appeals to the intelligence, the equity, and the patriotism of all classes of the United Kingdom, to assist in promoting. by all peaceable and moral means, a change in the representative system, based upon the plan of Universal Suffrage, Annual Elections, Voting by Ballot, Equal Electoral Districts, the abolition of Property Qualifications for Members of Parliament, and Remuneration from the National Exchequer, for their services; believing such plan to be most harmonious and consistent with the true theory of representation, had be would sooner be governed by lords of high birth than by them. He believed that the People's Charter would be got at the hands of a weak party, wanting power, and that that weak party would be the Tories; but, should such an offer be made, the Tories; but, should such an offer be made leving such that the true theory of representation, handed down the addendum moved by Mr. O'Brien, consistent with the true theory of representation, and with the rights and interests of the whole people." Mr. Hirst said, if the people were desirous of obtaining their rights, they must evince their fitness for them by their liberality, and although there might be a difference of opinion as to how those might be a difference of opinion as to how those might be obtained there was none as to those Messrs. M'Grath, Clark, and Dixon, not to attempt to cause division. Mr. Serle had told them, in a few years they might obtain their rights; but he imbaed with prejudices, and allow that per few years they might obtain their rights; but he to get the better of their judgments. (Hisses.) Mr. (Mr. Hanley) believed if they followed the advice Hirst declared that he was not to be dictated to, of their League friends—the youngest of them now and the man who hissed was not worthy the fran-chise. Mr. Hirst proceeded to refute the objections of their rights and liberties; and from the middle bitten oppositions. The Land. of their rights and liberties; and from the middle bitter experience, that if ever the Democracy, of

manimously.] No one party could carry the Charter, it must be done by a junction of Reform parties, the middle classes had been aforetime numbered amongst the initiators of good measures. (Hear.)

Mr. M'Graff came forward and said, a gentleman had asked what they intended to do with Chartism? It is now high time the work was set about, by spreading those principles in their true and proper guise, simple and unadorned, without the generous that such an old agitator as he was, would be put that the Charter the law of the labouring of good-natured enemies and hisses from the body of the meeting, and loud cheers from his friends. He said, the Chairman had told them there were men on that platform capable of refuting anything that the Leaves might advance; surely then, in the most reast and romantic, again in the most reast and romantic, by spreading those principles in their true and proper guise, simple and unadorned, without the generous values, in the most reast and romantic, again in the most reast and romantic, by spreading those principles in their true and proper guise, simple and unadorned, without the generous values, in the most reast and romantic, by spreading those principles in their true and proper guise, simple and unadorned, without the generous values, in the most reast and romantic, again in the most reast and romantic, by spreading those principles in their true and proper guise, simple and unadorned, without the generous values, in the most reast and romantic, by spreading those principles in their true and proper guise, simple and unadorned, without the generous values, in the most reast and romantic, by spreading those principles in their true and proper guise, simple and unadorned, without the generous values, and loud cheers from his friends. The most reast and romantic for the stern of those values are not fine most reast and romantic from the most reast and romand for the stern of those values. The most reast and romantic from the most reast and romantic for the stern of those of these val ing. (Hisses.) He thought the question for that life and the lives of his wife and little ones are not Emperor, according to a deed of settlement exe- of the Australian Colonies Bill as amended in comnight was, as to the means of obtaining the Charter. at the mercy of rampant capital? Have you not cuted by the clder Napoleon. In this respect his mittee, would be said they were afraid to hear a humble individual like himself. (Hear, hear.) The resolution he was seconding was declaratory of the six points of the People's Charter; and he presumed that there would be no difference of opinion as repeated to the process of the points of the points of the points of the points of the People's Charter; and he presumed that the contended they had done nothing. The manufacture of the National Charter Association" had come on midst of plenty, and blasphemously entitled a judgment of Providence; and is it not rather strange, that none of their class perished from the partisans of Napoleonists generally, and the contended they had done nothing. He was one of those who thought the Charter and the providence of opinion as rethat there would be no difference of opinion as regards these, although there might be as to the mode of their obtainment. He had differed with some on their obtainment. He had differed with some on the previous speakers was to the previous speakers was the property of the previous speakers was the property of the previous speakers was the property of the previous speakers was th this point, and in all probability should again. He followed, they would spend another twenty years master-made laws from themselves to augment the without it. (Hisses, and cheering.)
Mr. W. Davies said, had it not been for the allu-

(Cheers.) The principles contained in the resolu- during the whole time he had been connected with tion were just, and there did not appear to be any that committee, he had not heard one word as re- honest name, and from whence he fondly hoped difference on the matter. He agreed with Mr. Hirst, gards physical or moral force, nor had he witnessed that there was a difference of opinion as to how any but the most cordial union, to advance the of upholding his self-respect and honesty, and those principles were to be obtained, which diffe- cause by every just and legal means. (Cheers.) which he should be able to bequeath with his latest those principles were to be obtained, which dinerence never could be settled but by fair discussion
between them; and he further agreed, that the
Charter never could be obtained but by an amalgamation of parties. (Hisses.) Hisses never could
answer the principles of the "League." (Cries of
those who had patiently listened to him, for their
those who had patiently listened to him, for their
candid fair and makes the principles were to be obtained, which he should be able to bequeath with his latest
blessing to his children as their future support,
should happen to differ with him, was that any
reason why he should desert from the ranks, and
set up shop on his own account? Mr. M'Grath had
committee who had convened this meeting; hence,
it was not the duty of its members to submit a Procandid fair and makes. (Hear.) But it was
slaved—his body and mind worn out—his spirit candid, fair, and unbiassed hearing; and he was gramme of Ways and Means. (Hear.) But it was slaved—his body and mind worn out—his spirit the Council of a body, that in his opinion, had not, how he told those who had demeaned themselves towards him as they had—that they had done selves towards him as they had—that they had done that had be considered the despetism that had be considered to submit the conforts of his contents to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of its members to submit a local page. It was not the duty of him no injury; he despised the despotism that had Sought to put him down. (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr. S. M. Kydd moved the following as an amendment:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the Bearly's Charles is count in principle, and fitted to business, as one of that Council, to submit the programme; and his (Mr. Davies), as an humble auditor, together with the meeting, to approve or lessen the demand for labour, his home must be meetings the Provisional Committee had convened, clothing, to obtain the means of subsistence. His the wants of the age in which we live; and this they had not failed to develope their plans, much meeting recommends the adoption of the same by to the satisfaction of their very numerous audiences.

> The amendment, as moved by Mr. O'BRIEN, and seconded by Mr. Harr; and the original motion, as submitted by Mr. A. Hibst, and seconded by Mr. their pitcous cries for food, denied them by the T. Clark, were then put. The former being carried selfishness and injustice of a few fellow-worms.

but said it required an addendum, which he would which was seconded by Mr. HANLEY, supported by move as follows :- "That whilst this meeting cor- Mr. W. DRAKE, and Mr. LEE, and adopted by accla- with fellow-toilers to oppose the infernal power

We, the undersigned, having taken part in convening, and being present at, the meeting which tion," sincerely believing as it does, that it is the needed account took place at the National Hall, Holborn, on Wedinterest of the working classes to agitate for their the facts connected with the disgraceful frustration political and social rights in one compact body, of that meeting, in order that they may be fairly and brain, to make the earth and its productions striving to amend in the future what time and exercise may be a proved to be wrong in the past. perience may have proved to be wrong in the past; the National Charter League dissenting, as they do jury, wretchedness, and death, while a few idlers and this meeting further believes it to be the duty in toto, from the propriety of connecting Socialism, carry off the benefits. and this meeting further believes it to be the duty of the people to gain a knowledge of their social rights whilst agitating for political freedom, so that having gained political rights it may know how to win, maintain, and properly apply her twin sister—social rights." He thought it, of all things, desirable that they should resolve not to be divided. (Cheers.) But before he proceeded further he would propose three cheers for the electors of Paris, which is and this meeting further believes it to be the duty of the working in toto, from the properly of connecting Socialism, of the People's Carry off the benefits.

We ask you, then, should such things be? Your feelings, reason, judgment, and justice answer no. Then, for your own sakes, advance another step—social rights." He thought it, of all things, desirable that they should resolve not to be divided. (Cheers.) But before he proceeded further he would be in unison with their own notions of propose three cheers for the electors of Paris, which as a dignity it is in vain for the reonicing Socialism, our the proposition was the difficulty of its working in the benefits.

We ask you, then, should such things be? Your feelings, reason, judgment, and justice answer no. They feelings, reason, j (Cheers.) But before he proceeded further he would propose three cheers for the electors of Paris, who had chosen Eugene Sue as their representative. He proposed those three cheers to the men of Paris, not only because they had elected Eugene Sue, but because they had set an example to the working men of England. They had illustrated the fact that rights were to be obtained without the aid of the middle classes. (Loud cheers.) Not that the aid of any honest middle-class man would be refused on the contrary, they would receive such a convert with open arms; but he would tell them precisely ing, the most strenuous exertions were made by our long to the working the would be in unison with their own notions of propriety. In conformity with their own notions of propriety. In conformity with this conviction, they destroy—that it is entitled to its due reward, and must be no longer burdened with the support of idleness—that you will not be content to receive a scanty allowance, scarcely sufficient to keep to destroy—that it is entitled to its due reward, and must be no longer burdened with the support of idleness—that you will not be content to receive a scanty allowance, scarcely sufficient to keep to destroy—that it is entitled to its due reward, and must be no longer burdened with the support of idleness—that you will not be content to receive a scanty allowance, scarcely sufficient to keep to determination soul, but that, as a toiler you and soul, but that, as a toiler you are the realisation of the Charter. They also an ounced, by advertisement and placard, that the intention of the League would be demand them as a right—that you not only proclaim must be no longer burdened with the support of idleness—that you will not be content to receive a scanty allowance, scarcely sufficient to head on the realisation of the Charter. They also an ounced, by advertisement and placard, that the model of the realisation of the Charter. They also an ounced, by advertisement and placard, that the model of the realisation of the on the contrary, they would receive such a convert with open arms; but he would tell them precisely the middle classes would join item—it man a hearing; for be it known to them, that depurations from the National Charter Association and the contrary, they would receive such a convert with open arms; but he would tell them precisely the middle classes would join item—it the middle classes would join item—it the most strenuous exertions were made by our the middle classes would join them—it the most strenuous exertions were made by our the middle classes would join them—it the most strenuous exertions were made by our the most strenuous exertions were made by our the middle classes would join them—it opponents to secure the presence of a sufficient number of persons to stifled discussion, and thereby alle, and by far a more useful person than the idler, and is therefore more deserving support? Is it a lade, and with the elevation of man was possible.

Out-door combinations have been formed to introduce and its the complete of the bill as amended with them, is the most strenuous exertions were made by our the most strenuous exertions were and those who would justify nature by the most of social eancer and those who would inthing the most strenuous exertions of a single reason when welling the world that the labourer is a more honour. Lord D. Strukt each of the bill as amended with the most on the legisty nature by the most of a sufficient number of the propressive, and ant

in their professed desire to serve the working apart, in which the most diagonal gong a received against the people to be asked was in this professed desire to season that they would not be returned some twenty-five or thirty of the twenty of the commendation of the professed desire to seasons that they would not a many and the pledge to be asked was in the signal of a received and the pledge to be asked was in the signal of the season of the sea

THOMAS CLARE, PHILIP M'GRATH.

P.S.—The following is the resolution to which the amendments of Messrs. Kydd and O'Brien were moved:-"That the Commons' House of Parliament is an institution belonging inalienably to the nation at large, but as, at present constituted, it represents only one-sixth part of the male adult pletion of their work—LABOUR'S EMANCIPATION. community; it cannot therefore legitimately impose. taxes, or otherwise justly legislate for the people; sentative System, based upon the plan of Universal in a goodly maturity, shall send her inspired penman Suffrage, Annual Elections, Voting by Ballot, Equal Electoral Districts, the abolition of Property progress by which civilisation in one stage chained, Qualifications for Members of Parliament, and Remuneration from the National Exchequer for their services; believing such plans to be most harmo-

#### IRISH DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT.

The Irishman of Saturday last contains reports of meetings of the Irish Democrats in to turn his weary side and heave and toss anew the the evils were such that redress ought to be infrom the Irishman the following admirable ADDRESS TO THE IRISH DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION TO THE PEOPLE OF IRE-

usually urged against Universal Suffrage, and de-clared that if the money spent by the aristocracy in they always had received from the Weekly Dispatch. Ition and unparalleled misery in which they are wars during the last century, had been expended in buying land, every acre in the country would have buying land, every acre in the country would have Mr. Kydd. said, to prevent subdivision he would must become ardent, unremitting, and united in

already large stores of ill-got gain.

We who remain may, at their pleasure, be subjected to the same suffering. The farmer who holds toiled to support their families, and maintain an should proceed, by virtue of his labour, the means

a better plight. He too, is trodden down and en-slaved—his body and mind worn out—his spirit stripped of its furniture, and his family of their ears are pained, and his heart is riven, as night after night he returns to his cheerless home, after

weary and fatiguing days of fruitless endeavour to gain employment, he beholds his starving children although the strength and skill of the grief-stricken Mr. J. J. Bezen moved a vote to the Chairman, father is offered in exchange. And should he, exasperated by the weight of his suffering, associate which wrought such misery, he is immediately accused of "combination and conspiracy," tried, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment in a dungeon, with burglars and pickpockets for com-

Such is the position of the Irish Democracy. They sow, they reap, they labour hard with body

ing," and so forth. Tell such hypocrites to leave the way—that you will do your own work—and that freedom must be won by stronger stuff than sheets of foolscap. Cast aside all petty differences, and of foolscap. Cast aside all petty differences, and trifling jealousies. Be no longer careless to your own interests, but unite and show the bold front of determined men, whom not all the power that may be directed against them shall turn from the count in their dangerous occupations. He might say .... Тномая Моггет, Chairman of Committee.

#### The following extracts are taken from one of the editorial articles in the Irishman, headed

REPRESENTATIVE NATIONS. Whenever liberty, having passed her minority, arrived at full age, and sat down to reign over man in another liberated, and in the last crowned her as bility to danger was thus fearfully increased. In nious and consistent with the true theory of Representation, and with the rights and interests of the whole people."

will find himself everlastingly reverting to France very much on the increase. In 1838 the number of lives lost was 349; in 1840, 499; in 1845, 562; in 1847, 462; in 1848, 470; and in 1849, 704. The peturope, first excited attention, then shook movement and interests of feuntain of those resolutions, which, spreading over titioners referred in their petition to the various and seeking there for the great well, head, and lives lost was 349; in 1840, 499; in 1845, 562; in 1847, 462; in 1848, 470; and in 1849, 704. The peturope, first excited attention, then shook movement and the peturope in the narchy, and ultimately established freedom. last approaches. The great fugleman of Christen-dom, the electric telegraph of nations points sternly not a little remarkable that from all these various to coming storms. Eucaladus prepares once more inquiries was elicited one universal declaration that

to turn his weary side and heave and toss anew the highest mountain tops of society.

We may guess from the former two convulsions what the coming one prepares for Europe. What notes of joyous exultation will rise by the Danube and the Spree, by the Thames and the Neva, when the red cap of liberty is once more tossed heaven ward to the shrill battle song of martial Gaul.

The Revolution of 1848, and its satelite outbreaks in paighbouring countries, were but the premount of security against accidents in mines. He differed, in paighbouring countries, were but the premount of some darger however, from the petitioners with in neighbouring countries, were but the premonition some degree, however, from the petitioners with tory symptoms of monarchic consumption. Demotrosphere to the mode of affording that security; and,

cracy up to that time was a conspiracy skulking in having expressed his objections to the imposition holes and by-corners, and midnight meeting places. of regulations by compulsion, as tending to lay the It exists now as a recognised idea, governing the responsibility on the persons exercising the compulgreatest and most military people, for the last three sion, he intimated his preference for a system which hundred years extant. should increase rather than diminish the direct re-In the election of Louis Napoleon the French sponsibility of those who were concerned in the committed a great and double blunder. They chose management of the mines. In conclusion, he in-

a man without stability of character, engaged now quired whether the report of the commission was (Hear, hear.) If there were no other reason for a n the most rash and romantic, again in the most not ready? It is now high time the work was set about, by fivolous pursuits. Their new President had none

Louis Napoleon was the direct lineal heir of the Nies .- On the order of the day for the consideration

to the first magistracy would equally hail, by ac- a point not yet discussed-what amount of self-goclaim, his seizure of the purple and the sceptre. So vernment these colonies ought to possess, and what far did this delusion prevail that the President's extent of control should be retained by the Colonial prime confidant for the time, General Changarnier, Office. Lord John Russell had declared that the

Established monarchy, realised property, and realised capital, were all concentrated into one heavy battery to play upon and breach the republican institutions of France. They hated it for its tives which were Imperial, as being most easily own existence, and they feared it for its example. defined, and by declaring all others colonial, under We can very well understand the rancour of the certain restrictions and limitations. London Times, and the minor vassals of the press cries-" Come on, brethren; on to the victory of into the colonies. freedom; on to the triumph of justice, the downfall of oppression, and the crowning of the sovereign

systems have become an impossibility. We cannot, that the Established Church, as it existed in these if we would, tolerate them; either they must perish colonies, did not rest upon any intelligible or rational themselves, or they must extirpate the race.

Having made a government for themselves, they expected it would legislate for their benefit. Hence the struggle between the executive and the | Clauses moved by Mr. Anster and Mr. Wyld,

The Socialists are described as anarchists, because they denounce a system that crushes the many for (Ireland) Bill were both read a second time. the benefit of the few.

Europe is adopting the broad principles intro-duced and advocated by the Socialist school. They are just, and will make way. Interested patriots of quarter sessions in Ireland.
may oppose, and prejudiced politicians may denounce, but the day has come for the people's
House adjourned at a quarter particular of the people's cause, and, ere long, the beacon fires from the battlements of Paris shall, as in 1848, again call the masses of Christendom to gird themselves for the

in their dangerous occupations. He might say that no class of men in her Majesty's dominions were better entitled to the consideration of the Legislature. The petitioners commenced by describing the various dangers to which they were exposed, and he was afraid that, do what he would, their avocation must always remain full of danger. The very nature of their occupations led to most disastrous occurrences; but if any causes for those occurrences were allowed to exist which could be removed by better ventilation and regulation of the mines, and if injuries were occasioned either by the parsimony or neglect of the proprietor of the mines, it was not unfitting for the Legislature to interfere on behalf of the parties whose liaarchy, and ultimately established freedom.

We have run through the two first stages, the certain public bodies in the north, into the grievances

> Earl Granville was understood to reply that the The Parish Constables Bill was read a second

The Process and Practice (Ireland) Bill was com-But there was a still more fatal and dangerous mitted pro forma for the insertion of amendments. error in the choice of his shadow of a by-gone name. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUSTRALIAN COLO-

committed, for the purpose of omitting all clauses The President Prince was equally deceived, he questions—first, as to what was the best form of thought the seven millions of votes which called him government for the Australian colonies; secondly subvert the other.

The free men of France have had to contend with all legislative powers, except those which were Imperial, and the question was, how to define these imperial, and the question was, how to define these

Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted that it was for the true that go with it. Their manufactured correspondence interests of the colonies that the management of and falsified reports are fully appreciated. But, their local concerns should be left to them, and that despite of all, France lives-lives in her republic, Imperial control should be retained only for the and loves it. She stands as the great exemplar of groaning Europe. In her fearful death-grapple motion was not, therefore, to the object of Sir W. with foreign hostility and domestic treason, she Molesworth, but because he was convinced that his ockons to the groaning myriads of Europe, and, machinery, so far from effecting that object, would with the voice of necessity, nature, and hope, she introduce nothing but confusion and discontent

After a discussion the motion was negatived. Mr. GLADSTONE then moved the insertion of a clause empowering the bishop, elergy, and laity of people." clause empowering the bishop, clergy, and laity of And on they will come. Already the dust rises the Church of England in any colonial diocese to principle, but was rather calculated to create impe-So far we have dealt only with that which may diments to law and order, and to disturb men's be called sentimental republicanism; but in the minds, he explained the nature of the enactments he current history of France there is a still deeper proposed, and the anomalies and evils they were intopic which claims attention, and we certainly have no intention of slurring it over.

The men whose blood bought the glories of The men whose blood bought the glories of the South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, being, France, and whose bodies built up the barricades of as far as ecclesiastical law was concerned, one of the revolution, were not soldiers of a name. They complete and total anarchy. If the objection to his sought something more than the fanciful privilege of recording a vote at stated periods. They demanded, and they fought for, and bled for republi-

Creasing prosperity.

They believed that misery was not the natural or principle of the proposition, which was to engraft the divinely-destined portion of man, and they saw upon this bill an ecclesiastical system involving that it was his existing condition. They, therefore, points of great importance. Mr. Gladstone would concluded that society was the victim of systematic establish a synod for certain purposes, independent came forward, let each case be considered on its crime, and they sought the republic not as an end, of the Imperial Parliament and of the local Legislabut as an engine to rectify that crime. They be-lieved, and believed wisely, that for communal evils the proper remedy lies in communal laws. the Church of England in the colonies.

This proposition was also negatived on a division by 187 to 102.

The Convict Prisons Bill and the Public Health Sir. W. Somerville obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the acts regulating the proceedings in petty sessions and the duties of justices out The other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 7TH.

polis, and by Mr. Cowan and Mr. Dungan, from Leith and other places. Lord R. GROSVENOR said, the motion he was

about to admit to the house was one which ap-

pealed to the best feelings of the heart. He had on a former occasion explained the grievances of

which the journeymen bakers complained, and he could not believe that any serious objection would be made to his proposal. When he first brought forward the subject he moved for a committee to inquire into the sanitary condition of the journeymen bakers. To that motion the Home Secretary replied, that as papers on the subject had been laid upon the table, there was no necessity for inquiring into matters which would be clearly developed in those papers. The right hon member for the University of Oxford then said he would prefer seeing a remedy applied by a bill, rather than that the subject should be referred to a committee. Last year he (Lord R. Grosvenor) moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit labour in bakehouses during certain hours of the night. The evils under which the men laboured were admitted, and it was not attempted to be proved that the remedy proposed would not be efficient, but a certain set of phrases were strung together, and all sorts of evil prophesied from the working of such a bill, and leave was refused. The petitioners whose petitions he had presented stated that they had considered the arguments used against the proposed bill, and believed the majority of the house were under a complete mis conception as to the effects it would produce, and they prayed for a committee of inquiry. The Home Secretary had admitted that there might be a case upon the sanitary ground, and he (Lord R. Grosvenor) proposed how to delegate to a committee of inquiry whether the state of the bakehouses was not extremely prejudical to health,—those houses in which the food of the people was prepared. (Hear, hear.) It was complained that they were in such a state as to injure not only the persons working, but the bread made there,
—an article liable to be effected by the air that was around it; and every one who had seen the horrid dens in which the greatest part of the bread was prepared in this town, and the dirty state of those who had to prepare it, would concur in thinkcommittee, it would satisfy the men themselves, who must know whether they were suffering, and must be best acquainted with their own trade. (Hear.) He hoped he should not make this appeal in vain. He begged to move for a select committee to inquire whether any measures could be taken to improve the sanitary, condition of the

journeymen bakers.

Sir G. Grey would have been glad if he could have felt it consistent with his duty to agree to the motion, but the objections he had had to urge on former occasions remained unremoved. He felt the force of the argument urged on those occasions by several gentlemen, that it was inexpedient to grant committees of inquiry founded upon such petitions. unless the house had some clear and definitive conception of legislative measures, that might be founded upon the report of such a committee. Hear.) When the noble lord moved for a committee of inquiry two years ago, he was met by the argnment that the evidence upon the subject of the condition of the persons in this trade was taken before the Sanitary Commission. Statements very painful prime confidant for the time, General Changarnier, as publicly as insolently exclaimed, shortly after the election, that "he could establish the empire as easily as he could buy a pound of sugar plums."

The present state of insecurity in France does not arise from republican institutions, or from the practical regime of the sovereign people, but from the underhand attempts to overthrow the one and the underhand attempts to overthrow the one and the management of the colonies. The colonial the management of the colonies. The colonial the management of the colonies should enjoy the greatest amount of self-government consistent with the unity and integrity of the proceeded to show that under this bill did not give them that amount of self-government, and he proceeded to show that under this bill the Colonial Office would the principles of political economy, but that it would be impossible to enforce it, and that if we proceeded to legislate for this trade, there was no reason why as should not be asked to legislate with regard to to read were made, and it was impossible to deng we should not be asked to legislate with regard to others. He (Sir G. Grey) believed, as he had said before, that arrangements might be made between employers and men, by mutual consent, which would tend to remedy many of the evils complained of; and that by looking to Parliament the parties were diverting their attention from the means by which they might attain a remedy. (Hear.) The petitioners asked for an opportunity of proving before a committee that the house was wrong in rejecting the motion of last year; but that was matter for the house, not for a committee. (Hear.) The noble lord had pointed to sanitary measures; if any peculiar sanitary measures were necessary as applicable to this trade, they might be taken under powers already subsisting, or new powers might be asked for from Parliament; but Parliament had all the information which would enable it to legislate, if legislation was desirable. He (Sir G. Grey) had always avowed his opinion, that legislation would not accomplish the object the parties had in view, and that the bill asked for would be inoperative and in dusky clouds beneath the feet of enthusiastic meet, and by mutual consent make regulations for would be acting contrary to principle, only to inmyriads, marching to the capital and temple of the conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, guarding sure ultimate disappointment. Participating in the enactment with various provisos. Premising benevolent desire of the public lord, he must benevolent desire of the noble lord, he must, with great regret, object to the appointment of the

committee. Mr. STAFFORD thought the parties would consider that their case had not been fairly met. If the petitions of the working classes were to encounter a refusal even to inquire into the grievances of which they complained, or to allow them to state before a committee that there could be a remedy. the right hon, gentleman need not apprehend that other trades would come with their claims; but experionce, whether here or elsewhere, should not lead the House to turn a deaf ear to such complaints. (Hear, hear.) It would not be likely to attach the working classes to the legislation of this country if they supposed that, under the guise of philosophy and certain dogmatic rules, the llouse of Commons desired to conceal their inability to deal with the evils of a social complex system; and, if Parliament made them feel that it would do nothing for them, in the long run they would think it extremely desirable to do a great deal more for themselves than Parliament would wish. If other trades own merits; no other trade had come forward in such numbers. The question was one of the health and the lives of our fellow-subjects, and he should

support the motion. Mr. BRIGHT then followed, whose speech will be found in Mr. O'Connor's letter.

were oppressed that they should be further oppressed because some persons were found to take pressed because some persons were found to take up their cause? Surely, when people had a right to demand a redress of grievances, the best way was to solicit, and if possible obtain, the support of the public press. The peaceful agitation which the press created was evidently the most advantageous mode of gaining any legitimate object in Public affairs. There might be hundreds, perhaps thousands, employed as bakers. Of this there could HOUSE OF LORDS.—This House sat for a be no doubt, that petitions on the subject came from short time and adjourned at an early hour, after all parts of the kingdom. He would ask, then,

on that subject. It appeared to him that great injustice had been done to the petitioners in this case, and it appeared to him also that the case of the corduroy trowsers had nothing whatever to do with the question before the house. They had been told that the investigation of this matter by a commit-tee was wholly needless. Now, on the contrary, it appeared to him that a deal of information was yet wanted, if not for legislation within the walls of that house, at least for the purpose of influencing public opinion out of doors. Hon. members were bound to recollect that great numbers of the industrious population of this great town were employed in the very useful trade of bakers, and that theirs, as well as all other substantial grievance, ought to be looked into. He should most cordi ally support the motion.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD thought that the house ought not to turn a deaf ear to such complaints; he every person holding tickets for the Gravesend should, therefore, vote for the motion of the noble lord.

IRISH FISHERIES BILL.—Mr. C. ANSTEY moved the second reading of this bill, which was to consolidate or repeal the acts previously passed, and to assign to the Board of Works the supervision of all the fisheries on the coasts of Ireland.

time that day six months. For the second reading ...... 37

Mr. Lacy moved the second reading of the Extramural Interment Bill. He argued at considerable length in favour of his measure, presenting as it did considerable differences from the government proposition, founded upon the recommendation of the position, founded upon the recommendation of the Extramort of the funeral corbins own hearth, he could digest the unanswer-by his own hearth, he could digest the unanswe Against it ...... 197—160 range of distance where cemetries could be constructed for the use of the metropolis. The large area of ground required for the multitude of burials could thus be obtained at a cheaper cost, and with a better selection of localities.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved that the bill be read second time that day six months. A division then took place, when the measure was negatived by a majority of 123 to 4.—The house rose

THURSDAY, May 9th. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The house then went

into committee on the Police and Improvement (Scotland) Bill. The bill, which contains upwards of 370 clauses, passed through committee. The Court of Session (Scotland) Bill then passed

through committee, as did the Railway Abandon The house then went into committee on the Elections (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL moved the insertion of words at the end of clause 1, enacting that Irish elections should in future be taken by ballot; but the Chairman deciding that the motion was irregular in point of form, it was withdrawn, Mr. M. O'Connell announcing that he should bring it on at the third reading. The bill passed through committee, its discussion

having occupied the remainder of the night. On the motion for going into committee on the Factory Bill,

Lord J. MANNERS said that he agreed with Lord Ashley in the opinion he had elsewhere expressed in favour of the Government plan, as far as regarded its framework, but there his approbation ceased; and he announced that on bringing up the report he should move to substitute "half-past five" for "six o'clock," as the hour, of finishing work, which would be a means of really effectuating the objects of the bill. After a few words from Mr. Aglionby and Sir GEORGE GREY,

The committee was postponed till Monday.

FRIDAY, MAY 10. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ALLEGED BRIBERY.—

Mr. F. O Coxon said that, seeing the hon. member for Meath (Mr. H. Gratian) in his place, he wished to know whether that hon. gentleman had said at the Dublin Rotunda that he was offered £5,000 in that house for his vote? Mr. Grattan was understood to say that he had

been incorrectly reported on the occasion in question.

Mr. F. O'Coxxon.—I am glad to hear it.

On the order of the day for the third reading of

the Parliamentary Voters, &c., (Ireland) Bill. Sir J. Walsh moved that it be deferred for six months, supporting his motion in a speech of considerable length, in which he drew an appalling picture of the effects of the measure, which he characterised as revolutionary, warning English mem-bers that this was not more an Irish than an English question, and that the blow it must inflict upon the Irish Church would be felt by the Church of Eng-

He was replied to by Mr. Roche, who declared he had never heard better reasons in favour of the bill than were contained in the speech of the hon.

Col. RAWDON, LORD CASTLEREAGH, Sir J. GRAHAM, and Lord J. Russell supported the bill, and Mr. DISRAELI opposed it. The house having divided, the amendment was negatived by 254 against 186; the bill was then

read a third time and passed.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS .- A public meeting of miners was held in the People's Hall, Hanley, on Tuesday last, to hear the report of the Deputation; lately in London holding interviews with her Majesty's Ministers, and the members of both interesting statement of the Deputation gave great satisfaction. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—Moved by Mr. W. Daniells, and seconded by Mr. W. Daniells, and seconded by Mr. W. Kelsey, "That this meeting pledges itself to agitate until the miners obtain protection in their dangerous labour, by Law, and protection in their dangerous labour, by Law, and practical inspectors of mines are appointed by government." A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs, vernment." A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs, and Comment thereon, approving if correct, "Several new members were enrolled, and the meeting adjourned to Sunday evening, May 12th.

CRIPPLEGATE LOCALITY.—At the weekly meeting of the members the following resolutions were may be had of all the Agents for the sale of Morison's Pills.

AND GREAT MEDICAL REFORMER, May be had of all the Agents for the sale of Morison's Pills.

PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH. Jude and Richardson, and after a vote of thanks to agreed to: - 'That we respectfully ask Mr. O'Conthe chairman, the meeting broke up.—The Union nor to at once identify himself with the Provisional is steadily progressing, and Messrs. Daniells and Committee of the National Charter Association, and is steadily progressing, and Messrs. Daniells and Kelsey are elected to represent North Staffordshire, at the forthcoming Conference, about to be held at Wigan, on Whit-Monday. A public meeting has also been held here, and resolutions passed in favour of petitioning parliament for an eight hours bill. The Britannia Bridge.—The engineers are now thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of this locality be tendered to Mr. Julian thanks of the National Charter Association, and Committee of the National Charter Association, and mentary Reformers; and that we beg his attendance at the Excursion on Whit Tuesday, to take part in the public meeting at Gravesend." Moved by Mr. Brisck, and seconded by Mr. Brisch and the public meeting at Gravesend. busily engaged in the preliminary preparations for floating the parallel line of tube, the first great section of which it has been arranged by Mr. Stephenson, Captain Claxton, and Messrs. Clark shall be duct of Messrs. Dixon, M'Grath, and Clark." It

### Chartist Intelligence.

Paisley, Newport, Isle of Wight, Bradford, Leicester, Gainsbro', Chobham, Yarborough, and Derby. An address to the Chartist body, relative to the election of the Executive, was relative to the election of the Executive, was unanimously called brethren will not fail to subscribe forthwith. unanimously adopted. It was unanimously resolved :- " That in order to render the Kentish Chartist Demonstration effective, Excursion must make a return of the number sold, together with the money for the same, to

would study their contents, ponder over their reasoning, and weigh to the utmost of his ability, the justice of their arguments: so that the inevitable result would be an addition to the ranks of those

and glorious progress of the Socialist cause in

Convinced of the urgent necessity now existing for the adoption of a speedy and extensive system of Chartist propagandism, the Provisional Committee of the National Charter Association call upon the British nation for aid in their endeavours to achieve this great step towards emancipating the working classes: they implore all persons now enjoying greater facilities for studying political reasoning than those who, by the force of circumstances, are debarred all acquiremnent of useful knowledge, to assist the Committee in providing such means as will educate the humbler classes of the community in the glorious principles comprised in the People's Charter.

A distinct fund has been established, called the TRACT FUND." to which contributions are earnestly requested.

Subscriptions received at the Charter office. (Signed) G. W. M. REYNOLDS, E. MILES, J. MILNE, E. STALLWOOD, J. GRASSBY, T. Brown, G. J. HARNEY.
JOHN ARNOTT, Secretary. W. DAVIES,

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Otley lectured here on Sunday vening last. It was resolved, "That Mr. O'Connor be invited to visit Sheffield as early as convenient." Leicester.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this town on Sunday last, the following resolutions were adopted:—"That Mr. O'Connor be invited to pay us a visit as soon as convenient with his other arrangements." "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds for his manly conduct in the late Conference." "That 10s. be sent to the Executive Committee for the agitation of the People's Charter."

ISLE OF WIGHT .- The Chartists of this place have passed resolutions declaring their support of the National Charter Association; thanks to the Provisional Committee; and 10s. towards carrying on

the Chartist Agitation.

Brighton.—At the weekly meeting held on Monday last, Mr. Fiest in the chair, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Giles, seconded by Mr. Hamper, and unanimously adopted :- "That we, the members of the National Charter Association, acknowledge no man as leader, but that we have full confidence in Mr. O'Connor, and that gentleman has the confidence of the working classes of Brighton, which was fully demonstrated at the late public meeting held at the Town-hall, when Mr. O'Connor was present; and we shall be most happy to receive a visit from him in his intended tour. GREENWICH AND DEFTFORD.—A special meeting of the committee, was held at Mr. Sweetlove's room, Bridge-street, Greenwich, on Monday evening, May 6th-Mr. Brewinton in the chair-when the following resolution was unanimously adopted: -"That a meeting be held on Monday next, May 13th, at the above house, for the purpose of electing the council for the next three months." Several cards were taken out, and the meeting adjourned.
Bristol.—It is the intention of the Chartists of he city to invite Messrs. O'Connor and Reynolds to a public meeting for the advancement of Chartism. This subject will form the special business at the meeting on Monday evening next, at 7, Castle Mill-street. A numerous attendance is looked for. LEITH.-Mr. Tomlinson has lectured in this lace with great success. CALTON.—The Chartists of this place have adopted

and forwarded a memorial for the liberation of Ernest Jones, and all other political prisoners.

FINSBURY LOCALITY.—On Sunday last—Mr. Livemay in the chair-Mr. Bezer gave an instructive lecture to a crowded audience, at the Old Dolphin, Old-street, St. Luke's, which gave general satisfaction, and a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Bezer for his services. Moved by Mr. A. Fuzzen, seconded Majesty's Ministers, and the members of both Houses of Parliament, with a view of obtaining a law enforcing the better ventilation of mines. Mr. Grocott was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Jude, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Richardson, Kelsey, and Daniells. The interesting statement of the Deputation gave great interesting statement of the Deputation gave great he will continue to enjoy our confidence, but we re-

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION met at their office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Thursday evening, May 9th. Mr. J. Milne on Thursday evening, May 9th. Mr. J. Milne in the chair. Letters containing money, &c., in the chair. Letters containing money, &c., in the chair. Hartlepool, Bristol, were read from Truro, Hartlepool, Bristol, letter to the board was, on their account. forwarded, letter to the board was, on their account. forwarded, letter to the board was, on their account. forwarded, letter to the board was, on their account.

of organisation.

Grassby, G. Julian Harney, Edward
Miles, John Milne, Edmumd Stallwood.
G. W. M. Reynolds, Treasurer.
John Arnott, Secretary.

14, Southampton-street, Strand.

DEAR SIR —Some of our members object joining because (they say) they have had information from certain parties in London, that the Provisional Committee are secretly conspiring to overthrow Mr. O'Connor. I should like you to deny this (if untrue) through the Star and Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper of Saturday next. W. L. FAIRE. Mr. John Arnott.

# THE HONESTY FUND.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M. P. My DEAR O'CONNOR .- Excuse me, humble and illiterate as I am, in attempting to address you:
my feelings overcome me, or I would not. I have
read the proceedings of the late trial between you

read the proceedings of the late trial between you

would not. I have
read the proceedings of the late trial between you

would not. I have
read the proceedings of the late trial between you

would not be the second of the first mosting of the first most be first most be first most be a second of the first most be first most b and Mr. Bradshaw, of Nottingham, in the Star and other papers, and I confess I never read of a more unjust judge, prejudiced jury, and perjured witnesses in my life. I read Mr. Sweet's letter in the Star, and thank him for his manliness. The evidence of Mr. Edward Ross, of Nottingham, was utterly false, inasmuch as he said he heard Mr. election, and say "He (Mr. O'Connor) could put all the land members on the land in six years, if he was elected. Now, what reasonable man could suppose you could put them on the land any sooner, though you were elected? Did they suppose that money would jump into your pocket by magic ? I heard you deliver the same speech above mentioned, but I heard no such words fall from your lips. This I heard you say: I could put all the members on the easily build 1,000 cottages in a year as 100. Now, this Edward Ross was a member of the Framework Knitters' Committee, endeavouring to elevate them in the scale of society, while he allowed himself to be made a tool of by Bradshaw against a whole nation—for Mr. O'Connor's cause is a nation's cause. If the welfare of England had depended on this gentleman's evidence, false as it was, and sunk this gentleman's evidence, laise as it was, and sunk an innocent and oppressed people still deeper in the depths of misery, their curses light upon him.

Sir, I subscribe my mite weekly towards the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall continue to do so until the whole debt is paid, and then in the continue to the state of the state o

THE IMMORTAL = HARVEY PROCLAIMED THE

JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist proclaimed—
1stly.—That the vital principle is in the blood.
2ndly.—That all diseases arise from impurity of the blood.
3rdly.—That such impurity can only be gradi-CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

At the expiration of our tenure of office, a come back, but freedom should come for all

4, Southampton-street, Strand.

May 9th, 1850.

N. B.—Only paid up members are eligible

"Rattle their bones over the stones,
Being only paupers whom nobody owns!"

A celebrated Spartan once caught a mouse,

but felt himself exalted by the return of Eugene Sue. (Cheers.) Mr. Sorle—the "Caustic" of the Dispatch—at the National Hall, had said he rejoiced being an exhibition of the loyalty of the people to the Republic. But he (Mr. Davis) looked at it in a different way. He looked at it as a protest of the workmen against the rampant tyranny of capital. (Loud cheers.) He thought it would be well if a good understanding prevailed amongst the Proletarians of the whole world. In fact, he wished that a universal language prevailed. Mr. Davis said this a universal language prevailed. Mr. Davis said this was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the first meeting of the Fraternal Democrats he was the main the assendancy of the enemoral than day by day to labour by lying and slandering to maintain the ascendancy of the enemoral than day by day to labour by lying and slandering to maintain the ascendancy of the enemoral than day by day to labour by lying and slandering to maintain the ascendancy of the enemoral than day by day to labour by lying and slandering to maintain the ascendancy of the enemoral than day by day to labour by lying and to make an appointment for a private interview with a young friend who was suffering disease, and who wished to consulting mane into his consulting room he stated that he had come into his consulting room he stated that he had come into his consulting room he stated that he had come into his consulting room he stated that he had come into his consulting room he stated that he had come into his consulting room he stated that he had come into his consulting roo was ever present at. He was pleased with their earnestness, and hoped that the day was not far distant when kings and queens would be unknown. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Cooper said, one of the speakers had utterly false, inasmuch as he said he heard Mr. wished a universal language prevailed; and this joyed superfluities had no right even to the necession and say "He (No. O'Conner) could but Mr. Courtney, having received information of what had occurred at Mr. James's, detained the private property of the courtney of the courtney of the private property of the courtney of the courtney of the courtney of the private property of the courtney of the courtn meeting exhibited its love of universality. The Fraternal Democrats, too, exclaimed, "That all men are brethren." It had been said, the French were their natural enemies; but it was not so.

The saries of life. (Renewed cheering.) Unless a man added to the common store he had no right to take from that store; and he would tell the readers of the transport of the Times, that thousands, and tens of thousands in the Times, that thousands, and tens of thousands in the Times, that thousands, and tens of thousands in the Times, that thousands in the Times, the Times are the Times and the Times and the Times are the Times and the Times and the Times are the Times and the Times and the Times are the Times and the Times and the Times are the Times and the Times and the Times are the Times and Times an Robert Nicol had very properly said-,

#### "Never ask whether a man be a Christian or Jew, If he be but honest and true."

that had ever lived. Robert Burns had said, "I admit the ignorance, but what of the learned ignorant?" (Loud cheers.) The "learned ignorant" had handed over the people to those spiritual policemen, the priests, who had kept them in double ness, and the points, and the points, and the points, who had kept them in double ness, and the points, and the points, who had kept them in double ness, and the points are ness, and The press said the people were vulgar and brutal. land in six years if I had the money, for I could as caused them to hunt down some of the best men norant?" (Loud cheers.) The "learned ignorant" had handed over the people to those spiritual policemen, the priests, who had kept them in darkness, and then said they were unfit for the exercise of power. (Hear, hear.) It was high time that knowledge was a knowledge was acquired; but that knowledge was a knowledge of their nature—of science—and, especially of their own hearts—a knowledge to extend their rights and liberties. (Cheers.) Let them never forget the article in the Advertiser. That paper was designated the "tap tub;" and, remember 100 per content of the paper was designated the "tap tub;" and, remember 100 per content of the property of the property of the property of the public required to take the lead of the great body of the people, in their pursuit of equal rights and equal laws, and forthwith the loyalists would evaporate. They would rebel against both Queen and people. So Manslavghter,—Alexander Moir, 46, baker, who had kept them in dark frage. It was a great fact, that the rich were single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have done the single act, but he had been proved to have sake in Mr. cotor, and I shall consuctor, and I shall consuctor, and I shall consuctor, and go to the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consuct the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consist the expenses incurred by the action, and I shall consist the expenses to the whole debt is paid, and then expenses the trap tub;" and, remember the people ceased to use the "tap," the econded by the action of the people case to exist. But, after all, these the working people the source of a nation's greatness. (Loud object the world had put the people determined to exercise the Suffrage to their own account they be the determined to exercise the Suffrage to their own account they the was indicted for the willful nurder of Susan Mois, in France, as long as the rich believed they could the tap. The special professed loyalty to the Republic; but now they do the trap tub. The the love they could the trap tub. The trap tub. The trap tub. The special professed loyalty to the Republic; but now they do the trap tub. The special professed loyalty to the Republic; but now they do the trap tub

writers as Mr. Serle—the Caustic of the Dispatch—had dared to call the brave men, who, in their Yes, the defenders of "Law and Order" were con-Hygeist proclaimed—
1stly.—That the vital principle is in the blood.
2ndly.—That the vital principle is in the blood.
3rdly.—That such impurity of the blood.
3rdly.—That such impurity can only be eradicated by a purgative such as Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, Newroad, London, 4thly.—That the deadly poisons used as medicines by the doctors are totally unnecessary in the cure of diseases, .

son, Captain Clarkon, and Messers. Clark shall be turned round upon a fixed radius at one end, and seven grant the constitution of Messrs. Bloom, M'Grath, and Clark." It was announced that Mr. Bezer would lecture at the constitution grant gr

In November last, and although such an inscription is not a whit stronger than others inscribed on tombs in Bunbill fields burial ground, or the church yards of flammersmith and least yet we learn that it has been referred to a higher quarter; and on Messre. Stallwood and Ooz, the deputation, they were referred to a higher quarter; and on Messre. Stallwood and Ooz, the deputation, and the store that the board softies, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., they were referred to the Cemetry-office.

They were referred to the Cemetry-office, on Tuesday, the 7th respective that the subscriptions are yet deficient some six or seven pounds, which we trust our Democration of the contractions are yet deficient some six or seven pounds, which we trust our Democration of the chair, and said it they had met for the clearing and the store that they sympathized with their toy of the chair, and said it they had met for the clearing and the store that they sympathized with their toy of the contraction of the post, to consult on what they sympathized with their one of the most atrocious crimes. They were referred to the Cemetry-office, enjoyed by all men of two congratulate their brave. Parising of the congratulate their brave and the congratu the contemporary of the first has been been expected in the proper which the name of the property of the contemporary of the c

(Great cheering.)
The meeting was then addressed Mr. J. J. Bezer and Mr. Leno, after which

repeal the acts previously passed, and to assign to the Board of Works the supervision of all the isheries on the coasts of Ireland.

Mr. Coxolly moved that the bill be read a second immediate that day six months.

Mr. Coxolly moved that the bill be read a second immediate that day six months.

Some discussion efisued, when the house divided:

For the second reading ......... 37

For the second reading ........ 37

For the second reading ......... 37

For the second reading ........ 37

For the second reading ....... 37

For the second reading ...... 37

For the second reading ...... 37

For the second reading ...... 37

For the second reading ..... 37

For the Board of the readity description of the the common description of t to measure the continuities prospects, we may been defeated by the Socialist-Democratically described by the surface of freedom—to offer consolation to the except observes that while we are of opinion that is observed, that while we are of onifient, that by privating a discrect, but energetic course; and pursuing a discrect, but energetic course; and the pursuing a discrect, but energed the content of the content of the classes of France were like the Cobdens of England, in favour of unlimited competition, which meant verything for those who had the pursuing a discrect, but energetic course; and the pursuing a secure the continued working of the new plan die fighting; and he repeated, the next revoof organisation. re the continued working of the new plan rganisation,

The proletarians had this consolation in their struggle—if they do not make their condition better, it cannot be much worse. How long Miles John Miles Edmund Stallwood

We are, Brother Democrats,
Your Faithful and Willing Servants,
The proletarians had this consolation in their struggle—if they do not make their condition better, it cannot be much worse. How long Miles John Miles Edmund Stallwood

Miles John Miles Miles John Miles John Miles Miles Admines at the incarnation of anarchy and blood
Miles John Miles Miles Admines And the chosen men of the people were employed with increased vio
leacted (Cheers.) De Flotte as the incarnation of anarchy an better, it cannot be much worse. How long would Englishmen continue to erect palaces and live in hovels? Would they ever consent to be pauper slaves, and continue to "Rattle their bones over the stones, Being only paupers whom nobody owns!"

A celebrated Spartan once caught a mouse, and it his his thumb so severely that he set it list of hiveling scoundrels the witers in the English that the set it list of hiveling scoundrels the writers in the English that nerson, but had been deligated to him by that nerson. N. B.—Only paid up members are eligible to be elected, and only such can vote in the election.

A celebrated Spartan once caught a mode, to be elected, and only such can vote in the election.

The following was received by the secretary this morning:

26, Leaper-street, Derby.

May 8th, 1850.

Dear Sir — Some of our members object joining because

Mr. W. Davis, in seconding the resolution, said he was sure there was not a man in that assembly

The character of Eugene Sue. He included in this list of hireling scoundrels the writers in the English cally papers, who had also joined in the canting fraudulently or feloniously obtained by him without how lagainst Eugene Sue on the alleged immorality of his writings. Without pretending to a very intimate acquaintance with the writings of that popular author, he (Mr. Harney) would venture to affirm that there was more real immorality in a firm that there was more real immorality in a single page of the Times than in all the writings of Capilty." single page of the Times than in all the writings of Eugene Sue put together. (Cheers.) The immorality of the Times and such papers consisted not morality of the Times and such papers consisted not Dispatch—at the National Hall, had said he rejoiced in the return of Eugene Sue; but not on account of Socialism or Communism, but because of its being an exhibition of the loyalty of the people to being an exhibition of the loyalty of the people to the Dapublic But he/Mr. Davis) looked at it in

less, but he deserved the approbation of the suffering millions of every land, were it only for his enunciation of the great truth, that "No one has a right to superfluities while others want the necessaries of life." That principle was as good for England as for France—(hear, hear)—and he (Mr. Harney) would go further, and say that those who at present engaged superfluities had no night even to the near from the library in the consulting-room. Nothing more was seen of the prisoner until the 5th of April following, when he went to another surgeon named Courtney, in Finsbury-terrace, and told the same story about a young friend desiring to consult him, England, were inspired with the same conviction. gery.—The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and d (Continued cheering.) Well, notwithstanding he was proved to have been before convicted of an a terrorism and calumny - notwithstanding the offence of a similar character, and there was also o devilish doings of that wretch, Carlier, who deserved to swing on a gallows as high as The prisoner begged for mercy, and asserted that at it. ence. The Recorder said that as this was the case, it

MANSLAUGHTER.—Alexander Moir. 46. baker, who ho

Appeal. There are other indictments against the har

Public Meeting of Tailors in Liverpool. -00.06