Foreign kntelligence.

.C. 76

FRANCE.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE PRIESTS .- A fresh topic of station has arisen, which promises to throw addi ritation has arisen, which promises to throw addi-onal interest into the approaching debate upon the erret Service-money Bill. The Archbishop of Lyons is been summoned before the Privy Council for base of authority. The Archbishop assuming a pwer, the existence of which will certainly never be regarded in France, to condemn by his mandement ny book deemed dangerous to the spiritual interests fui flock, has undertaken to brand with sacerdotal promy M. Dupin's celebrated work mon the literest this nosk, has undertaken to brand with sacerdotal ensure M. Dupin's celebrated work upon the liber-ies of the Gallican Church. M. Dupin's work is one a strictly legal character, being little more than a a survey regardle the action of the set of Rome. The Cardinal anthishop deals his anathemas upon all those docuare asserting that the so-claimed liberties of the church have no foundation; that the interference of brisier, as the enemies of free thought and man's isht, the better for the interests of the many. Such pranks as those played by the Archbishop of Lyons rill soon bring the reaction, and then woe to the

HIEST

SPAIN.

Ge FEON HOME TO NEAR NEWS .- According to the Madrid journals of the 10th and 11th, much sensation has been created in the Spanish capital by the receipt of letters from London, mentioning that General Esof letters from London, mentioning that General Es-partero had sent a hostile message to the Spanish Ambassador, because of some rudeness to Madame Espartero in his Excellency's chapel, who, perhaps, pronsciously had taken possession of that part of the gallery usually assigned to the ambassador.

GERMANY.

FERNETORT, FEB. 14:-An official document was gent a few days ago to all the printing offices in Bam-berg, requiring the proprietors to forward for the inture, to the office of Censorship, all the manuscripts intended for publication, in order that they may be examined before they are printed. Hitherto only po-litheal journals and periodicals were subjected to the according in Bazaria. censorship in Bavaria.

UNITED STATES.

ANTI-RENT MOVEMENTS. - There appears to be no dispession among the Anti-Renters of Rensselaer county to surrender their organisation, and submit tranquilly to the operation of the laws. The presence

should reform, and its representatives grow more honest.—Ibid.



Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THUBSDAY, FEB. 20.

Church have no foundation; that the interference of hestate is a usurpation, and, in fact, calling upon the french to fling themselves at the feet of Rome; con-taking by a defiance addressed to the Privy Council using the steading of newspapers passing through the post, —a subject which that Learned Lord announced his intention to by a defiance and no local nower to do so. when that Learned Lora announced his intention to be consure him, as they had no legal power to do so. This is the right way to go to work; the sooner the pewild monsters throw off their hypocritical disguise, and exhibit themselves in their tone, their unchanged and exhibit themselves of first the work and man's a discussion of our "system of checks and counter-checks"

Singlet to be engaged in similar correspondence: Singlet to be engaged in similar correspondence: Intervention of a learned judge, who had held that the orders of magistrates were at pre-sent illegal. Intrins represent decision of a learned judge, who had held that the orders of magistrates were at pre-sent illegal. Intrins represent decision of a learned judge, who had held that the orders of magistrates were at pre-sent illegal. Intrins represent decision of a learned judge, who had held that the orders of magistrates were at pre-sent illegal. Intrins represent decision of a learned judge, who had held that the orders of magistrates were at pre-sent illegal. Intrins represent decision of a learned judge, who had held that the orders of magistrates were at pre-sent illegal. Intrins represent decision to the Right Hon. Baronet opposite with respect to a state-ment which he had made the other night "regarding the two sons of Admiral Bandiera, and twenty other individuals. The Right Hon. Baronet had stated that in the expedition in which these individuals had been engaged, the Government of the Ionian Islands and the Government at home had been taken by sur-prise. He wished to ask the Right Hon. Baronet had the Government at home had been taken by sur-there were of the circumstances, and whether any instruc-tions was a stigma on the government, which could not the made his motion for inquiry into his own case; but he could not agree to the general proposition before

Sir R. PEEL said he had stated all he knew of this it. He was decidedly of opinion that Mr. Duncombe, in justice to his own character, and to satisfy his con-

THE CASE OF GOVERNOR DORR.—The Algerines of the Gallant Officer, he would endeavour to answer stituents, ought to have satisfaction by a full inquiry THE CASE OF GOVERNOR DORR.—The ALCERINES | of the Gallant Omcer, he would endeavour to another being allowed. or Reobe Island Estand legislature his question. No communication had been made by being allowed. Mr. CHARLES BULLER made a very able speech, i Mr. CHARLES BULLER made a very able speech, i

Sceretary of State ; but he would at the same time re Secretary of State ; but he would at the same time the quire that after a reasonable time the letters examined, unless detained for judicial purposes, should be de-livered up to the owners, stamped, so as to show that the had been opened. Notwithstanding, he thought the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Duncombe) was entitled to know whether his letters had been opened. The Government had given explanations in other cases, why not in this? This was a question of "privilege" in a high and peculiar sense; for nothing could be more important than frank and unreserved commu-nications between Members and their constituents: and nothing was more intolerabble than that such a if they deducted from this surplus the sum to be derived of staves. The Government had given attention

Mr. COBDEN gave notice of his intention, on a future day, to move for a committee to inquire into the operations of the Corn Laws on tenant-farmers. Sir JAMES GRAMAM said it was his intention on an early day to ask leave to bring in a bill to settle merce in every part of the globe, and in the establishment, that if it did not continue the income-tax, in the year dition of the country. Ministers were, therefore, induced from the remission of the window-tax. The loss arising to propose the continuance of the property-tax for a from the remission of the glass duty would amount to further period; and before he asked the assent of the £642,000. He had now exhausted the list of articles on House to that proposal, he felt it necessary to explain which he proposed a remission of taxation. The total what were their views as to the appropriation of the sur- immediate loss of revenue which the revenue would susplus revenue which would then be placed at their disposal tain by their repeal or abolition would amount to after all the exigencies of the public service were provided £3,339,000, which would nearly absorb the surplus of

that the financial scheme which he had just ex- tion, in our Paris correspondent's letter of Sunday's sanction the continuance of the property-tax, and plained to the committee was a bold experiment; but, date; but we have authority to state that the notes would then give them an estimate of the revenue responsible as he was to Parliament for its success, he found in the possession of the arrested parties form which he expected to derive from that source, Supposing the property-tax to be continued, the re- was not afraid to run the risk of making it. He now provenue, on the 5th of April, 1946, would amount to posed to the committee to continue the income-tax for a This has been ascertained beyond doubt :- "Two £53,700,000, and so long as the other sources of reconfident persuasion that the reduction in price of articles of having been engaged in the robbery of the bank of venue were productive might be calculated at that sum, deducting only a sum of £600,000 from China, which of great importance, which would follow this proposed remission of taxation, would be, if not a complete, yet a great compensation for its burden. He would not say English bank-notes into foreigh gold and paper, of would only be receivable for one year more. He would, therefore, take the amount of the revenue at £55,100,000. The public expenditure he had already calculated at that it might not be wiser to give a-longer time than three £49,000,000. There would therefore be left on the 5th of years for testing this expariment. He thought, however, April, 1846, a net surplus of £3,409,000, if the committee that Parliament ought to have a control over the duration acquiesced in the demand of Ministers for increased naval of such a tax. He hoped that so great a source of revenue stimates. He now approached the most important quesrould not be dried up before the expiration of three years ; tion of all, namely, what was the mode in which this surbut at the end of that time—such was his confidece in the plus, or a part of it, could be applied to the relief of taxelasticity of the country-he thought that they would ation ? He would not have proposed the continuance of be able to dispense with the tax if they thought proper. the income tax if he had not felt the strongest persuasion He had now submitted his plan to the committee. He that it was competent for the House, by means of it, to recommended it to them with a deliberate conviction that make arrangements with respect to taxation which would their sanction of it would conduce to the extension of be the foundation of great future commercial prosperity, industry, and to the encouragement of enterprise, and that and which would add materially to the comforts of in consequence of that extension of industry, and of that those who were called upon to contribute to it. In encouragement of enterprise, all classes of the country, considering how they would appropriate any surwhether agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, or plus of revenue, several important considerations parties not engaged in any particular branch of industry, must always be before them. They must first would either directly or indirectly be benefitted by it, and consider the claims to reduction of taxation on account of that every class would find its comfort and its welfare the heaviness of the duties on articles which entered into promoted. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded his speech general consumption; then they must also consider at five minutes to eight o'clock by moving a formal resowhat were the taxes which pressed most heavily on those | lution on the subject. The House rung with cheers for raw materials which constituted the staple manufactures some minutes after he had concluded. of the country. Then, they must consider what were the After a short pause, Sir Robert rose again and said taxes which required the greatest establishment of that he would not ask the committee to confirm his prorevenue-officers for their collection ; and then what were position that night; but he hoped that Hon. Members the taxes which, if reduced, would enable them to dimiwould be in a condition to decide on the principles of his nish that same establishment, and so to reduce their exresolutions on Monday next. penditure. Lastly, they must consider what were the Lord Howick considered that the coalowners were in taxes which, if removed, would give new scope to comdebted to Lord Powlett for remission of the export duties mercial enterprise and occasion an increased demand for on coal. Though he was Member for Sunderland, he for labour. He did not say which of these considerations disapproved highly of the regulation of the vend, in which ought to predominate, but they were all of importance. the coalowners had unwisely concurred. It had been that he must have murdered his wife with a thick If the property-tax were continued, Ministers intended to most injurious to the coalowners themselves. He had door-bar, as such an instrument was found, with make a great experiment with respect to taxation, in the an insurmountable objection to the Right Hon. Baronet's fresh blood and hair upon it, in the house. M'Manus, hope that the general prosperity which would result therearrangement of the sugar duties. from would fill up the void caused in future years by the After a few words from Mr. Bell. cessation of taxation. They did not propose to main-Mr. Huse stated that the plan of releasing exports other times he is equally morose and stubborn. The from all duties was so judicious that he could not but tain any material surplus of income over revenue; but, in the conviction that the House would at all events approve it. The repeal of the duty on glass would confer maintain public credit, they proposed the reduction of a greater benefit on the community than the repeal of the certain taxes, which were more onerous than productive. window-tax. He would first take the taxes connected with the customs, Lord J. RUSSELL thought that they ought not to come and would submit to the House a proposition with reto an immediate conclusion on such a subject. He would spect to the reduction of the duty on sugar. He proposed, not ask for a day's delay beyond that which the Right with regard to all sugars but refined sugars, to make this Hon. Gentleman had proposed; he would then take a reduction. On brown Muscovado sugar, which now paid view of his whole proposal. He considered the Right Hon. Baronet's proposal on the sugar duties liable to of 11s. 3d., and likewise to reduce the duty to 14s. much objection. Mr. COLLETT asked when the remission of these duties sugar, and to sugar the produce of the Mauritius : but would take place. there were certain districts in British India, with regard Sir. R. PEEL.-At the earliest possible day on which the bills could be passed, excepting with regard to glass, which was placed in a different position from the other tive proportion of duty which they paid at present, and articles. that the duty should be 18s, 8d. On free-labour foreign

ESCAPE FROM-TAIN PRISON .- On Wednesday night= ESCAPE FROM TAIN PRISON. On Wednesday night last, a daring escape was effected by a prisoner named David Young, a native of Perth or Dundee, and confined since October last, on a charge of theft by housebreaking, in order to be tried at the Court of Justiciary. Heoccupied the low cell in the prison, the iron-grated door of which is securely fastened on the outside by an iron chain, and locked with two padlocks. On the gaoler entering the prison that evening, he found the door of Young's cell wide open, evening, he found the door of Young's cell wide open, and the innuate away. The manner in which he effected his escape scems to set all gaol security at defiance, since it would appear that he broke the two substantial locks of his cell by a board taken from his bed, and afterwards another strong lock which secured the room in which the keepers sleep.

1 340 Strand London

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Ilaving thus got access into the gaoler's apartment, he changed his clothes, and managed to find the key of the door that leads to the bartizan. He then tore up the blankets of his bed, and knotting them toge-ther, tied them to an iron bar in a narrow slit in the turret, on which he slid down, and alighted in the old court-house the windows of mich had in the old court-house, the windows of which look into the Highstreet, and are secured by deals, which he managed to break and leap into the street. Officers were despatched in all directions in search of him, and through their exertions he was found near Fowlis .--Tain Journal.

MILLWORK AND MACHINERY.—On Monday a return, printed on the motion of Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSPAR, FED. 20. The SPEAKEN took the chair at four o'clock. A report was brought up that the committee re-commended that the standing orders should be dis-pensed with in respect to the London and York: Railway, Mr. Conspex gave notice of his intention, on a with the Chartierts. Mr. Warn was account of his connection Railway. Mr. Conspex gave notice of his intention, on a the army was not a measure which he should propose, but any diminution of it would be a measure to which he could not consent. The military estimate for the present year would therefore be £6,600,000. There were reasons which induced him to propose an increased estimate for which induced him to propose an increased estimate for

which induced him to propose an increased estimate for the navy this year; and those were to be found in the growing necessity for a further protection to our com-tions should be the first tax repealed. He proposed to merre in every part of the globe and in the establishment repeal the auction duty altogether, in consequence of the a loud explosion on the premises of Mr. Fenwick, the merce in every part of the globe, and in the establishment of three new naval stations—one on the coast of Africa, añother in the Pacific, and a third in the Chinese seas. He should propose to employ this year 4,000 men more than were employed in the estimates of last year. That increase would not be for the purposes of war or of ag-gression, but for the protection of our commerce, and the maintenance of peace. The expense so caused would be £184,000. There would also be a vote for always keeping at our command a squadron of eight or nine sail of the line, which would create no jealousy among foreign at our command a squadron of eight or nine sail of the line, which would create no jealousy among foreign powers, and another for the purpose of increasing and improving our steam navigation. In respect, therefore, of the vote for the navy, and the ordnance con-nected with the navy, there would be in the votes of this year an increas of nearly one million. For this increased area marked to relieve the article of glass from all Ex-therefore, of the vote for the navy, and the ordnance con-nected with the navy, there would be in the votes of this year an increas of nearly one million. For this increased area marked to relieve the anticle of glass from all Ex-therefore, of the vote for the navy, and the ordnance con-nected with the navy, there would be in the votes of this year an increas of nearly one million. For this increased this anticle and the consequence was that the manufacture this anticle and the consequence was that the manufact the manufact the consequence was that the manufact the manufact to be the purpose the anticle and the consequence was that the manufact the manufact with all speed in a cab to Guy's Hospital, where he hence expenditure the revenue of the next year would, he this article, and the consequence was, that the manufac-thought, suffice, even if the House would not consent ture of it had been brought to the highest perfection, es-surgeon. Very slight hopes are entertained of his to continue the income-tax. It was quite clear, however, pecially in the latter country. If the house would consent recovery.

that if it did not continue the income-tax, in the year following a deficiency of revenue would be discovered. The question which he must next put to the committee was, whether they would run the risk of that deficiency by making no provision to meet it, or whether they would postpone the consideration of that deficiency till the year 1346? Her Majesty's Government thought that it would not be a prudent course so to disregard the future con-(Monday), to be paid on the apprehension and con-viction of the thief or thieves, or on the recovery of the property, or in proportion to any part thereof. The police are making active search after the burglars,

THE ROBBERY OF ROGERS'S BANK .-- We find the for. He would assume for the present that the committee £3,409,000, on which he had already calculated. He did not following, with reference to this mysterious transac-

CASE OF GOVERNOR DORR.-RHODE ISLAND CRUELTY any insurance.-We have already noticed the nonacceptance of the pardon to Gov. Dorr passed by the Rheit Island Legislature, and several journals have tions, because they left unarmed. been loud in assailing him for declining to accept the lenity exhibited by the Legislature. There are some principles connected with this act of grace which should be known. The pardon is a conditional one. lic must swear allegiance to the Constitution of the State. Now there is nothing wrong in this, excepting its peculiar applicability to Dorr. The people's constitution received 14,000 votes, and Dorr received that number of votes as Governor. Not one of the 11,000 was imprisoned or required to swear to the new constitution. Why select Dorr alone to swear fidelity to it, unless it is to make him acknowledge that he has acted wrong in consenting to receive 11,000 votes for Governor, and preferring ano- had made any communication to the Bandieras. ther Charter. But there is a point of more importance involved in this pardon, as will be seen by the annexed extract from the Laws of Rhode Island :-"The 3th section of chapter 8, of the Act of Jan. 1858, and the 122nd in the present Digest, enacts 'That every person who shall be sentenced, under any provision of this Act, to imprisonment for life, or for the farm of one year or more, for any one offence, shall for ever thereafter be incapable of being elected to any office of honour, trust, or profit in this State, and viacting as a freeman therein, and of giving testi-mory as a witness before any tribunal in this State, unless such sentence be reversed." Now the sentence has not been reversed. A conditional pardon has been tendered to him, without a reversal of the sentence, in case he accepts the pardon. So that he will be a convict out of prison, as much as he was in priser, without right, privilege, or citizenship. If this was intended by the Legislature, it is anything but an act of grace. Again, section 180 and 181 of of the new Digest, authorises administration on the convict's estate, and provides that in cases of "imprisonment for life, such prisoner's estate shall be divided among his heirs at law, and distributed in the same way as if he was dead." Here his estate is scied upon and divided. He is dead in law with a living pardon in hand-deprived of property and civil rights! Under this inhuman ban Dorr has rolling to gain in accepting the so-called pardon. Rhode Island seems intent upon making herself a sat of Algiers among the States of the earth.

Gor. Donn AND THE USURPERS. - The usurping legislature of Rhode Island have passed an Act offering to liberate Gov. Dorr, on such conditions that he would be entirely deprived of the rights of citizenship. Of course he has refused, and his father has petitioned the tyrants for the privilege of visiting his son during his sickness, from a complicated disease, which it is feared will end his life ! If Gov. Dorr is suffered to die in that prison, it will be the foulest blot on the character of this Union that it has ever ret received ; and, especially will it be an eternal dis- after some little opposition on the part of Mr. Knight grace on the poor men of the present age, of whose cause he is the champion. I know not whether Gov. Dorr advocates the right to land or not, or whether he ever had his attention drawn to the subject; but I how that he is sufficient for the subject is the subje know that he is suffering for his advocacy of the right us suffrage, without which the right to land could not be obtained without bloodshed, as is evideat from present proceedings in this State; and therefore I know that it is the duty of all honest men, and of poor and landless men especially, to do What they can to liberate Gov. Dorr at all hazards, should Congress and the Supreme Court fail to do so. In New Hampshire associations are forming to liberate Gor. Dorr "by force of arms." - New York Vorking Mon's Advocate.

A LAND OF LIBERTY. - Some thirteen free men of colear, who came here on board of vessels from the free states of the union, were yesterday placed in confinement by the second municipality police, in pursuance of the Act forbidding free persons of colour to come within the limits of the state. Such an impertment interference with our internal laws as that of which Massachusetts har been guilty but tends to increased vigilance on the part of our police in these matters.—New Orleans Picayune.

having passed a one for the interation of Governor port, provided he agreed to take the oath before the ing the intended landing of these twenty-two indi-supreme Court to support the present constitution of the viduals until after they had sailed. Lord Seaton for the motion of Mr. Duncombe. He recom-state, and he having refused to comply with these stated to the Neapolitan officer that one of the Ban-conditions, the following remarks thereon have ap-of February that he then went to Malta and subof February ; that he then went to Malta, and sub- | which he was placed.

they sailed, the Governor did not suspect their inten-

Sir C. NAPIER said that what he wished to know was, whether Lord Seaton had communicated to the Bandieras, after he had received the remonstrances of the Consuls, so as to warn them of the danger Peel. which they were incurring by attempting to land on

the coast of Calabria ? Sir R. PEEL said that about ten o'clock in the evening of the 12th of June the Bandieras had sailed from Corfu, and that Lord Seaton had not previously had the least conception that it was their ntention to sail from the island. On the 13th the Consuls had made their representations alluded to. The Hon. and Gallant Officer asked if Lord Seaton Now, it was impossible that he could have made any communication to them before they sailed, because he had entertained no suspicion whatever of their in-tuntion to leave the island. If the Hon, and Gallant Officer intended to ask whether Lord Seaton had sent a boat after them to make a communication to of the Hon. Member for Finsbury, and afterward them on the subject, the reply was, that most certainly Lord Seaton had not.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES asked if there was any objection to lay before the House some portion of the pers connected with this subject. (Cries of All, all ! its legality. After making several other oband cheers.) It was a matter that had created an intense interest throughout the country, and the tleman concluded by declaring his intention of supcountry would not be satisfied without further information an inquiry.

SIR R. PEEL was not aware whether or not the correspondence contained matters which would render it inexpedient to produce the whole of it. He had no objection whatever to lay before the House the substance of it, but it could not be expected that he could pledge himself to produce the whole of the correspondence without having carefully perused the dispatches of Lord Seaton.

MR S. W. HOPE said he might state, from having Pcel with great reluctance consented to the adjournbeen in possession of the correspondence, that the Government had received no notice whatever, and on ment, and the debate in consequence was adjourned further search he had not been able to find any, of the arrival of the Bandieras in the Ionian Islands the only notice of their being there was an applica-

tion from the Austrian Government to have them delivered up as deserters from the Austrian naval service, which there was no power or wish on the part

of the Government to do. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE .--- Did the Austrian Government give you any notice of the Bandieras being at Corfu ? Mr. Horr said the Government received no notice whatever.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE.-Why, it was in Mazzini's leters !-- (Great laughter.)

Mr. MACKINNON presented a bill to secure the abatement of the smoke nuisance in large towns, which,

Mr. WATSON moved for, and obtained leave to introduce a bill for repealing "pains and penalties" on Roman Catholics. During the short discussion that ensued, Sir James Graham stated the fact that the Commissioners for the Consolidation of the Criminal Law were engaged in consolidating the statutes into one great code, under two separate and distinct heads. Sir J. Graham briefly moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the appointment and payment of clerks and other Officers of the Courts of petty and quarter sessions of the peace, over and terminer, and gaol delivery.

POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE.

On the motion of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the Post-office inquiry was read.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES considered the explanation of Lord Aberdeen, as far as the Bandiera family were concerned, perfectly satisfactory. At the same time he admitted that the whole of the proceedings in-volved a very serious question; for if such a proceeding was recognised, the Austrian Government would

sequently returned to the Ionian Islands, and then he had conducted himself there in a manner not to ex-cite any suspicion whatever; that on the 12th, when Lord Howick moved an amendment to the effect they knew the reason why. He supported the motio in a very vigorous and argumentative speech.

M. D'ISRAELI seconded the amendment ; in doing which he delivered a very effective speech, and dealt some very hard hits at the Government and Sir. R.

Mr. ROEBUCK said, nothing but the most ample nouiry would satisfy the country on this subject. It was important that the character of the Right Honourable Member for Finsbury should have justice done it. Nothing but the most searching inquiry ought to satisfy him. The matter had been shrouded in such mystery that until a full inquiry was granted it was difficult to know what course should be taken. He hoped that the House would see the necessity of doing this. If the Right Honourable Baronet the Home Secretary would only take a tangible case, the matter could be casily brought to an issue. If he would only issue a single warrant, and place it in the hands of one man at the Post-office, in order to examine a letter place the warrant on the table of that House, he had no doubt but that twenty-four hours would not pass

before Mr. Duncombe would institute proceed ings in the Court of Queen's Bench to test servations on the general question, the Hon. Genporting the Hon. Member for Finsbury in demanding

After several other Members had spoken, an ad urnment was moved, when there appeared-

For the adjournment..... 29 Agains₁ it 269

Majority against the adjournment 240 Immediately afterwards a great number of th fembers left the House ; seeing which, Sir Robert

till to-morrow (Friday) night.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

The House met at a few minutes before four o'elock, a which time the attendance of members was not very a duty of 25s. 3d., he proposed to make a reduction numerous, considering the important questions which were to be brought under consideration, and the early hour (half-past four o'clock) which was announced for successful and to successful apply to all British plantation the commencement of Sir R. Peel's statement. The number of strangers in the passages leading to the gal- to which a different rule now applied; and with respec leries was unusually great; so much so, indeed, that all to them he proposed that they should pay the same rela-

tenth of them. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from Mr. Joseph sugar he proposed that the protecting duty should not ex-Mazzini, stating that he had ona former occasion, in the last session, petitioned that House, and complained that Any country which had a reciprocity treaty with us could his correspondence was opened at the Post-office, his letters read, and resealed with forged seals. He stated at present. As to white or clayed sugars, or sugars equal that his petition had been referred to a secret committee, to clayed sugars, he proposed that the duty should be rewhich had since made its report, but that he (the petitioner) had reason to believe that that committee had been misinformed on many points. He now prayed that 21s. 9d., and that the duty on free-labour foreign sugar his first petition might be re-considered, and redress given should be 28s., thus retaining the whole amount of discrito him, in order that he and other foreigners in this country might know what they had to trust to, and what pro-

ction they might expect here. The same Hon. Member gave notice, that on Tuesday tion of 11s. 4d, on the more valuable and costly article. next he would move the appointment of a committee to With respect to the duty on molasses, he proposed to renquire as to any warrants which might have been issued to provincial postmasters authorising them to open cer- of refined sugar, he proposed to remove the prohibitory tain letters, and he would also move that the report of the committee of last session be referred to that com-

The order of the day was then read, and the Speaker having left the chair, the House went into

> COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

of the present year, and concluded his observations upon Sir R. PELL rose and stated, that though he had ha that point by stating that the effect which would be proconsiderable experience in the discharge of official duties, duced on the price of sugar by this reduction in the duty divide with him; and Mr. Warburton surprised the House and though he had frequently addressed the House on would be a reduction of 14d, per lb,; but taking other by asserting, that if you made the income-tax permament, matters of great public concern, he could not approach circumstances, which always accompanied a high rate all the objections urged against it vanished at once. have nothing to do but to get the sanction of the the subject on which he had then to address the commit-English Government to invade Italy. It might be, tee without great anxiety, and a deep consciousness how would amount to a reduction of 11d, per 1b. He gress, and ask leave to sit again on Monday,

ceed 9s. 4d., and therefore the duty would be 23s. 2d.

minating duty which was imposed last year, but applying

that duty in a different manner, giving 9s. 4d. as a pro-

tection on Muscovado sugar, and an increased protec-

duce it in the same proportions. As to the admission

duty on refined sugar imported from those British pos-

sessions which were entitled to import Muscovado sugar

at 14s., and to place upon such sugar a proportionate

import duty, namely, on refined sugar 18s. 8d., and 21s.

on double refined. He then gave the committee an esti-

mate of the supply of sugar which he considered likely to

Mr. WILLIAMS .- Would the Right Hon, Baronet make ny allowance on the stock in hand?

Sir R. PEEL answered in the negative. Mr. LIDDELL tendered his thanks to the Right Hon. Baronet for the remission of the duties on the export of coals and on the manufacture of glass. He vindicated the coalowners of the north from the charge of combinaduced on British plantation sugars from 25s. 3d. to 16s. 4d.; tion. If any gentleman would move for a select comthat the duty on sugar imported from India should be mittee to inquire into the operation of that combination, he would second the motion.

After a few observations from Lord Clements and Mr II. Hinde.

Dr. Bowning expressed a wish that Sir R. Peel had made some modification in the property-tax. Colonel SIBTHORP regretted that Sir R. Peel had not onsented to a reduction of duty on fire insurances, Mr. ROEBUCK considered the source of our revenue to be the income-tax, and he considered the injustice of the income-tax and the mischief it created to be a great drawback on the plan which Sir Robert proposed. Mr. WAKLEY expressed his extreme satisfaction at the proposal of Government.

Several other members made observations on isolated points of the plan, most of them expressive of satisfaction come from our possessions to this country in the course with it. Mr. Curteis, however, declared that he would di-

no part of the property stolen from Messrs, Rogers. which a large amount was found upon them. It is even said that some of the notes stolen in London were in their possession at the time of their arrest. but this is not stated positively. Information of the affair has been given to Lord Cowley, and an inquiry is going on, which it is hoped will lead to valuable disclosures."-Globe.

DREADFUL MURDER IN NEW SOUTH WALES. - The same paper (the Sydney Guardian) contains the following :-On Friday, the 9th instant, an inquest was held at Livingston's, the Glasgow Arms, in Church-street, Parramatta, on view of the body of Sarah M'Manus, who was found on the previous evening with her skull fractured in two places, her arm near the shoulder broken-literally crushed-and several ribs broken. The deceased was ninety years of age, and the mother of twenty-one children. Her husband, Terence M'Manus, having admitted that he did the deed, was taken into custody, and was present at the inquest. From his debilitated appearance and morose manner, it was supposed that he was labour-

ing under insanity; more especially as he had attempted to cut his own throat a few weeks since ; but from the evidence of several witnesses, and the conduct and language of the prisoner himself during the inquest, it became quite evident that he was perfectly sane : and from the evidence of Dr. Gwynne it appeared that the attempt to cut his throat was only delusive-that it was a mere scratch-and done for some sinister purpose. The prisoner made more than one confession of the dreadful deed. It would appear who is sixty-seven years of age, appears to be a man

of the most ungovernable temper at times; while at minds of a respectable jury of eighteen persons, that the husband had committed wilful murder, that they unanimously and immediately returned a verdict to that effect; and Terence M'Manus was committed for trial upon the coroner's warrant.

SUICIDE OF A POLICE SERJEANT .- At the Worshipstreet police office on Saturday, Mr. Broughton hav-ing taken his seat, Serjeant Ellis, of the G division, an afinformed him that Serjeant John Finlay, one of the ontinues oldest officers in the police, and who had been for the same many years in the habit of bringing the charge

before the magistrates at that court as an acting found fault spector of the G division, had committed suicidectures given hanging himself. It was singular that he waand St Paul. serjeant who attended there on Friday, and released with the that a man in custody, charged with robbing int them just as ployers, had that morning cut his throat hing with shame

ployers, had that morning cut his throat hing with shame lying in a dangerous state in the London overned."
The occurrence which he then 'reported —From time immeshock him, but Serjeant Ellis stated th time nation, but at left the court and quitted the station-hogion for the near with to his residence in Baston-street, Goperative movement is appeared to be cheerful, as he usually of the futinty of asking nine and ten o'clock at night, however, and or a go of any other him hanging to the bed-post, and or un or a go of any other was his second wife. The first, wh' all the go." And when since, was sister to the late ex-Shc, hat legislators are proverbial eccentricities formerly made him the so many pigs, we cannot the London and subsequently, it like so many pigs, we cannot died some years back. The exconvenience. This is refined that property of large amount of presenting a half-starving serjeant Finlay entertained in of presenting a half-starving succeeding to, at least, a la and to be the with, is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with, is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with, is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with, is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with, is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with, is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with, is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with is in fact tanta-of his wife, and institute neir clothes with is in fact tanta-of his wife. Commons for its recoverg a man "a glass of water with the authority, that an offer inder in it."-Great Gun.

£1,000, and allow him .Ess. - A member of Parliament writes gation, but he reject Times last week :-- " Please to mention length given by the ded the great agricultural meeting in one

to his claim, he vst impressions."-Ibid. more humble cond'KNATCHBULL is to be raised to the peerage, vide against the property-tax, if he could get ten men to appointment, no , elevation the excellent baronet hoped to get duced on the price of sugar by this reduction in the duty divide with him ; and Mr. Warburton surprised the House though to outwiss not very euphonious name. And so he will previous cheerfiat wicked wag, Sir Robert Peel, has insisted

reating him Lord Bullock Smithy, of Bullockthy, in the county of where is it ? So Sir Edward On the _____Great Gun.

the galleries in the House would not have accommodated

of complete emaciation, one of the cars having been pearly caten away by the swarm of rats that infested file place. The scene was altogether one of the most paraly in the scene was altogether one of the most privation, and how the deceased could have lived in privation, and how the deceased could have lived in the virtched state his remains were found in, was a matter of great astonishment to the coroner and jury. The tridence showed that for the last nine years he diver, in the habit of hawking fish about the drep want, and being chargeable to St. Pancras, he reside. I le was freemently sould be a week as out-door the tride. I le was freemently sould be a week as out-door the tride. I le was freemently sould be a week as out-door the tride. I le was freemently sould be the sould the sould be a set at rest. No difference showed that for the last nine years he streets. Latterly, however, he appearing to be in man's letters, as his name had been brought under the sentence the tride. I le was freemently solicited by that parish 2s. 6d. a week as out-door the law. relief. He was frequently solicited by the neighbours of the law. Mr. Dusc d their services to do so, but he refused. On Sunday for whom he

Mr. DUNCOMBE .-- Name them. Mr. MILNES .- One gentleman was an individual

Converse Layers.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Eaker held an inquest at the Admiral Keppel, Hox to Old-town, on the body of John Bolton, aged and who, it was reported, was a very wealthy miser. He lived in a small room on the ground floor of a and will, it was reported, was a very wealthy miser. He lived in a small room on the ground floor of a miscraic hoved in Barrett's-Buildings, Hoxton; on the interviewing it, it was filthy in the extreme, and the will hims in the place in the shape of furniture was a old braken bottomless chair and a small was a old braken bottomless chair and a small was a old braken bottomless chair and a small was a old braken bottomless chair and a small here was avery wealthy miser. He did not propose to except the export duty, he did expect that they would give to the people of Environment took of the full advantage of the state of unparalleled the commercial policy of the country. Was a old braken bottomless chair and a small taken place. The principle, with respect to the rights of foreigners residing in this country, was wery vague; but it was not so as far the Hon. Member for Finsbury was concerned : and therefore he (Mr. Milnes) was of opinion that the gentlemen on his side of the Ilouse ought to accede to the request important respects an increase of expenditure beyond the consideration of the dutics leviced that the reduction of the consideration of the dutics leviced to the reduction of the consideration of the that there should be in some information of whether it be not right that there should be in some on his side of the Ilouse ought to accede to the request interview whether it be not right methat there should be in some information of wedness. It would be here the consistent with the public interest that there should be maintained, be (Mr. Milnes) was of opinion that the gentlemen on his side of the Ilouse ought to accede to the request interview whether it be not right that there should be in some information comment of public expenditure beyond the consideration of the consideration of the dutics leviced that file ought to accede to the request interview whether it be not right methat there should be in some information to restrict supply, and the consideration of the dutics leviced that file ought to accede to the request information to the wandsworth union on Wedness' the moon, interview were should be interview and the full advantage of the the consideration of the acceded to the request information to the wandsworth union on Wedness' the moon, interview were should be the dutics leviced that the should be the were should be the consideration of the dutics leviced that the wandsworth union on Wedness' the were the consideration of dutics leviced that the should be the dutics leviced that the should be the dutics leviced that the should be that the should be the dutics leviced the dutics leviced that the should be the dutics leviced that the should be there the the the should be the should be there the there the the

purpose of providing for the due execution of the public of these articles, against which some precautions must be ment, death must in a short time have t taken, by examining them, he must apply to the Hard and an astron of the public of these articles. service, and of enabling Parliament to repeal other taxes pressing on the industry and commercial enterprise of the pressing of the pressing of the industry and commercial enterprise of the pressing of the pressing of the pressing of the industry and the pressing of the pre country? After referring to the estimate of the probable regulations against it. One advantage of getting rid of has been increasing in strength daily, antiquity, although so revenue and expenditure which was made by the Chan-cellor of the Exploration in April last where he brought warehousing system. He they could dispense with the have been wholly exterminated, and thated, is considered by Sir Gen. Houston, fought in the ever memorable battle he considered by sire allow tip parish doctor to be called to his aid. A respin tame was an individual dispense with the sign ramed Wilson, who lived in the same hows, and that the Hon. Gentleman had made the said he was better, but on the following morning, she was captured of sing very unwell, if not an object of suspicion, at least a per-the said he was better, but on the following morning, addressing week, the following morning and very great respect to escape with the had been greatly exceeded by the actual amount of the said he was better, but on the following morning, addressing week, the following morning and restant and been greatly exceeded by the actual amount of hat y ersening and years and the same hows as a for seeing all her was better. It could not the same hows as a good as another. It could not the said he was better, but on the following morning, she was captured to escape with the appearance of incipient mortific; on Thursday evening week, the said he was better, but on the following morning, addressing to the escape with the appearance of incipient mortific; on Thursday evening, addressing $\frac{1}{M_{\text{s}}} \frac{1}{M_{\text{s}}} \frac{1$ Mind a verdict of --Natural Death. Mind a verdict was returned --That the decasse in the second ded and verdict was returned --That the decasse dided of poison, wilfully administered by the decasse in mediately issued bis warrant for the was one article on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use on the second decastory in the subject. He the use of the subject. He the the total anot turned out to be incorrect. There was one article connected with timber which he pro-posed to exempt from duty-he alluded to the pro-posed to exempt from duty-he alluded to the received for the world be still a surplus of £2,53,000. North Windue, possess copies, the intended shortly to exhibit, together with th

CHARACTER IN A LAUGH .- How much of character of Febru John an Unakauten in a laugh? You know no man till you have heard him laugh-till you know when and how mercial he will laugh. There are occasions-there are humours when a man with whom we have been long Atato familiar shall quite startle and repel us by breaking Joho be out into a laugh which comes manifestly right from tuion of his heart, and which yet we had never heard before. Chewed Even in fair ladies with whom I have been much 1 active pleased I have remarked the same thing. As in many a heart a sweet angel slumbers unseen till some happy moment awakens it, so there sleeps often in gracious and aniable characters deep in the back ground a quite vulgar spirit, which starts into life when something rudely comical penetrates into the less frequented chambers of the mind .- Blackwood's Magazine.

EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE .. - The Harrison (Texas) Times contains a series of remarkable papers, under the following title, viz: "The Female Warrior: an interesting narrative of the suffering, singular and surprising adventures of Miss Leonora Siddons, who, lad as he matrixtice island the Toran army under led on by patriotism, joined the Texan army under Recovering the following morning, she was captured by the Mexicans, conveyed on board the ship St. Juan, from which she attempted to escape with the

1

THE NORTHERN STAR.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CHRISTMAS SESSIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &C.

2

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the CHRISTMAS GENE-RAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden by adjourn-BRUARY instant, at half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and by further adjournment from thence will be holden at WAREFIELD, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of MARCH next, rors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon Recognizance, and to attend the Court.

Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanor from the Wapontakes of Strafforth and Tickhill. Osgoldcross and Staincross must attend the Sessions at SHEFFIELD ; and those from the Wapontakes of Staincliffe and Ewcross, Claro, Ainsty, Agbrigg and Morley, Skyrack and Barkstonash, being the remainder of the West Riding, must attend the Sessions at WAREFIELD.

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 10th Feb., 1845.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.



THE Undersigned continue to engage Passengers for First-Class Fast-Sailing AMERICAN PACKET SHIPS, which average from 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, viz. :--

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BOSTON, NEW ORLEANS, BRITISH AMERICA, &c. Emigrants in the country can engage passage by letter addressed as underneath; in which case they need not be in Liverpool until the day before the Ship is to sail; and they will thereby avoid detention and other expenses, besides securing a cheaper passage, and having the best berths allotted to them previous to their arrival. For further particulars apply, post-paid, to

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IMPORTANT.

THE Working Classes and others should lose no time, L but peruse the Rules of that excellent improved GENEROUS HELPMATE BENEFIT SOCIETY, held at Mr. William Pagdin's, Talbot Tavern, corner of Liquorpond-street, Gray's-inn-lane, where every provision is titled the "Employer and Employed." made for their own support in the hour of sickness, advanced age, or fruition of matrimony ; and also secure a respectable interment when called to "that bourn from whence no traveller returns," and leave something handsome to his widow, child, or nominee. This Society was enrolled August 29th, 1837; so that every member just claim upon the funds can be legally enforced; but such is not the case in uneurolled societies, or Gift Funds. The Rules are drawn up on the principles of democracy. No spending money ; fines reasonable, and benefits equa to any in town. Entrance, two shillings and sixpence for healthy men of all trades, whose age does not exceed 45 years, if they enter on or before June 17th, 1845. O'Connor, * * beats anything even of its author's. Apply early to ensure admission. The Committee meet -Economist. from eight to ten in the evening, every Monday and Saturday to admit members. Contributions, two shillings per month. £. s.

CI Invitente.		
Benefit, free member's death	12	0
Free member's wife's death	G	0
Sickness, per week,	0	12
Superamuated, per week	0	5
Wife's lying-inn	1	1
Articles may be seen at the bar.		
Borcone in the country admitted by fo	***	ardiz

F Persons in the country forwarding a certificate of their age and health.

TRADES' JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED in Leeds in 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now

published at No. 340, Strand, London. The object of the Proprietor in establishing the Northern Star was to furnish a fearless and faithful organ for the ment, at SHEFFIELD, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of FE- representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been shamelessly neglected. The removal of the Star to London has enabled its conductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS as well as the most interesting news; in consequence of AND FERSONS INDICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, when all Ju. which its number of readers have materially increased in the Metropolis, and its country circulation can be equalled others having business at the said Sessions, are required by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan

newspapers. From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, to gether with the fact that it is read by all classes of society as the organ of the movement party, Advertisers will find it to be a medium of communication with the public at large worth notice.

Books and Publications for review must be addressed (post paid) to the Editor, 340, Strand, London. Advertisements and orders for papers to be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, 340, Strand, where all communications will be punctually attended to.

The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Returns for October, November, and December, 1843 (since which no returns have been made), show that the Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals :----

NORTHERN STAR 117,000 News of the World .. 86,000 United Service Ga-Record 83,500 19.500 zette

The following Books are published at the Northern Star office, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Book-

sellers and News Agents.

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This valuable little work contains the most com plete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Machinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions.

The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes.

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BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. The desire of the author has been to furnish a valu-

able compendium at such a price as would enable every working man to become possessed of it. It contains

THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL Procession accompanying the National Petition of 1842 to 25. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box; or, post free, 3s., 5s., the House of Commons. The price of the above portraits and plates is one shilling each.

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Molesworth, Bart. The above portraits have been given at different times to subscribers of the Northern Star, and are allowed to be tion of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the

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FIFTEEN LESSONS on the ANALOGY and SYNTAX of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the use of adult per- having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in sons who have neglected the study of Grammar. By WM. many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, HILL

Fifth edition, revised and amended.

use of natives. They are divested, therefore, of all those cases, many of them most inveterate-in many thousand hair-breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to fo- produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced reigners. The science of Grammar is disentangled in while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually them from the folds of mysticism which have so long enhrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities which pervade all other works on Grammar are exchanged | balsam, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded | plaints ; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together on a philosophical consideration of the nature of lan-

guage. The necessary divisions and subdivisions are rationally accounted for, and the principles of Universal variably produced from taking copaiba, especially in the Grammar demonstrated so fully that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands modern practitioners condemn it as dangerous, and a methat two and two make four.

In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but painother languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shewn to be little better than a heap of senseless tautology. The necessary Rules are and the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the comdemonstrated upon rational principles, and illustrated by mencement. As regards cubebs, it is true that those a variety of examples.

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elaborate works."-Literary Gazette. "Mr. Hill has discharged his task with considerable ability and no person can peruse his books with anything like attention, without obtaining a clear and sufficient estimate of the construction and laws of his verna-

cular tongue."-Leeds Times. "A concise philosophical and lucid exposition of the principles on which the language of Milton and Shak. speare rests."-Bradford Observer.

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&c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalled in the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these The Lessons in these works are intended solely for the pills were employed in private practice in upwards of 1,800

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King of Prussia, and of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdom, and especially recommended by the Faculty.

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OUGHS, COLDS, and CATARRHS have been so aggra-V vated by the severity and variableness of the season, that the consumption of these Lozenges is now unprecedented. The proprietor, however, respectfully informs the public, that though the demand is so enormous, he takes care to keep a constant supply on hand; and he made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensive begs leave to observe that he is daily receiving from every than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the cir- part of the kingdom testimonials of their efficacy in the than any other proprietary income extant, and the cir- part of the kingdom testimonials of their encacy cumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of alleviation and cure of all pulmonary complaints.

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Many of my friends are now your customers, and the undersigned willingly add their names to this certificate in testimony of the benefit which they also have derived from the use of your lozenges.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly, J. B. BLANE.

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F. Griffiths, 2, Wade's-place, East India Road, Poplar J. Stock, 37 A, Princes-street, Leicester-square. A. Causse, 267, Regent-street, Oxford-street. H. Ault, Gloucester-house, Upton-place, West Ham. Mr. Sloman, 52, Old Compton-street.

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Manchester, Mr. L. Simpson, Druggist, Princess-street Cheetham Hill, Mr. Croft, Druggist, Union-terrace; Leeds, Messrs. Reinhardt and Son ; Mr. Smeeton, Druggist Messrs, Baines and Newsome, Booksellers ; Halifax, Mr. W. Jepson, Chemist, Silver-street; Mr. J. Lofthouse, Chemist; Bradford, Mr. M. Rogerson, Chemist, Darleystreet; Mr. J. Pratt, Chemist, Ivegate; Stalybridge, Mr. Wm. Bevan, Druggist; Hull, Mr. Reinhardt, Druggist, warded to any part of the world, securely packed, and 22. Market-place; Bolton, Mr. George Dutton, Chemist, &c. Market-place ; Mr. G. La French, Chemist, Cheapside ; Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Stansfield, Druggist; Belper, Mr. Riddy, Bookseller; Blackburn, Mr. L. Fish, Druggist; Macclesfield, Mr. H. Hodkinson, Druggist ; Nottingham, Mr. Just Published, price 2s, 6d., and sent free "enclosed in a B.S. Oliver, Stationer, Long-row ; Derby, Mr. J. T. Hassall, sealed envelope," on receipt of a Post-office Order for 35. 6d. bach, Mrs. Peover, Druggist; Warrington, Mr. William Barton, Druggist; Wigan, Mr. E. H. Barnish, Druggist;

Leigh, Mr. James Kirkman Bennett, Chemist ; Hudders- dencies. A POPULAR INCOLOR INCOLARIA INCOLORIZIA INCOLI INCOLORIZIA INCOLORIZIA INCOLORIZIA INCOLORIZIA INC

street; South Shields, Bell and Co.; Walsall, J. H. Wat-

kins, Druggist; Wolverhampton, R. Fowke, Druggist;

Dewsbury, T. S. Brooke; Wakefield, J. Dawson and S.

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Sold Wholesale by THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggists,

Human Frailty.

THE extraordinary success of this medicine is the won-der of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have tesmost delicate constitution. The use of PARR'S LIFE

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

tified that perseverance in the disease, and are living FILLS will completely care ived from this invaluable me. dicine. Sheets of testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" may be had (gratis) of every respectable Medicine-vendor throughout the kingdom, Read the following account from Mr. Hollier, Dudley :_

To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Dudley, Sept. 14 Gentlemen,-I forward you the copy of a letter sent to me (as under), and which you can make what use of you I am, your obedient servant, think proper. E. HOLLIER, Dudley,

Tipton, Staffordshire

I, Joshub Ball, hereby testify that I had been dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatic Gout for seventeen years, so that amilted when tendemany bed for months together, and I have, at times, kept my bed for months together, and could not get anything to do me good till I took Parr's Life Pills, which I am very happy to state have nearly restored me to perfect health. As witness my hand, this 11th day of September, JOSHUA BALL.

To the Public.- No sooner is a medicine well esta blished in public favour, than a host of imitators arise who, for the sake of gain, not only wrong the proprietors of the genuine medicine, but inflict a serious injury on the of the genuine meaning, but hander a service shiping on me unwary purchaser of their base counterfeit trash, These

observations apply with increased effect to the medicine which is now so well known as " Parr's Life Pills." This famous remedy has been established by undoubted proofs of its efficacy, and by a mass of evidence and testimoniale which no other medicine ever yet called forth. These facts have had the effect of producing a very large sale more than 15,000 boxes per week. When this large sale came to the knowledge of some unprincipled persons, who for the sake of gain to themselves, and reckless of the injury it may do to others, are attempting to foist on that chasers may be able to detect these frauds, care must be taken to look at the Government stamp pasted round cach

box, and be sure it has the words " Parr's Life Pills" in white letters on a red ground engraved therein, and forms part of the stamp ; also that "T. Roberts and Co., Crane. court, Fleet-street," is painted with the directions wrapped ound each box,

Sold in boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and familypackets at 11s. by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's ; Barclay and Sons, Farring. don-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard, London; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and by all respectable druggist and patent medicine retailers throughout the kingdom, Directions are given with each box.

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON. Doncaster, September 26th, 1844.

S IR,—The following particulars have been handed to us, with a request that they might be forwarded to you, with permission for their publication, if you should deem them worthy of such.

J. BROOKE & Co., Doncaster,

"Elizabeth Brearley, residing in Duke-street, Doncaster, aged between forty and fifty, was severely afflicted with rheumatism, and confined to her bed for a period of nearly two months, with scarcely the power to lift her arm; she was signally benefitted after taking two doses of BLAIR's GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS; and after finishing two boxes was quite recovered."

The above recent testimonial is a further proof of the great efficacy of this valuable medicine, which is the most effective remedy for gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, tic doloroux, pains in the head and face (often mistaken for tooth-ache), and for all gouty and rheumatic ten.

dressed to those suffering from the Destructive Conse-quences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive George Sibary, Druggist; Stoke-upon-Trent, Wm. Dean, popular medicine in public esteem :--J. R. Mandall, Esq. coroner, Doncaster ; the Rev. Dr. Blomberg, the Cheva. lier de la Garde; Mr. Miskin, brewer and maltster, Darts ford; Mr. Richard Stone, Luton; John J. Giles, Esa. Frimley; Mr. Inwood, Perbright; William Courtenar, Esq., Barton Stacey, near Andover Railway Station, and all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Hants; all of whom have received benefit by taking this medicine, and have allowed the proprietor the privilege of publishing the same for the benefit of the afflicted.

FEBRUARY 22, 1845.

DR. GRANDISON'S NERVOUS PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

BY perseverance in this popular remedy, the trembling B hand may become steady, the weak heart strong, and nervous inritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested. It has secured refreshing sleep (withou containing one particle of opiate) to those who have been denied that blessing for years, and conquered the most obstinate costiveness and indigestion. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, ensuring vigour of both body and mind.

CAUTION .--- The success of this Medicine, for every weakness or derangement of the nervous system, having caused imitations, the Public are informed that the words "Dr. Grandison's Pills" are engraved in the Government Stamp, and cannot be imitated, as they form a part of the Stamp itself.

TESTINONIAL.—The following case of extraor dinary cure can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. Sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham. Mrs. Griffin, of New Basford, near Nottingham, after above four years of dreadful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insanity, was perfectly restored by Dr. Grandison's Pills, after every known remedy had been resorted to in

Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, by Mr. Purser, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Agent, &c. and sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. ea h, containing advice to the patient, by all respectable Chemists. Boxes sent by post. Ask for "Dr. Grandison's Pills."

"A wonderful yet safe medicine."-Professor Mollen. Agent for York, J. B. SIMPSON, Chemist, Micklegate.

POWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

PATRONIZED by her Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Higeness PRINCE ALBERT, the ROYAL FAMILY and NOBILITY, and the several Sovereigns and Courts throughout Europe.—This Elegant, Fragrant, and Pellucid in Oil, its preservatice, restoratice, and beautifying qualities, is unequalled over the whole world. It preserves and re-produces the kair, even at a late period of life; prevents it from falling off, or turning grey; restores grey hair to its original colour; frees it from scurf and dandriff, and ren-ders it soft, silky, curly, and glossy. Facts abundantly proved by innumerable testimonials, which are open for inspection at the Proprietors. To Children, it is especially recommended as forming the basis of

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR !!!

Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—Family Bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.--Each genuine bottle has the words ROW-LAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Vrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1,500 nes, containing 29,028 letters.

old by the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, on Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

11 others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS !!!

A CURE ! FOR ALL!

LOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

RDINARY CURE of a Case abandoned by ie METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE CROSS HOSPITALS.

> worn to this 8th day of March, 1842, be-OB, at the Mansion House.

UMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

senger, of 2, Union-street, Southh oath and saith, that he (this de--h Fifteen Running Ulcers on his rres and wounds on both legs, justified in raising the price of the land, according to the dmitted an out-door patient at

in April, 1841, where he conti- hired workman. This power of steadily trenching upon Unable to receive a cure the rights of others is one of the greatest disadvantages lief at the three following against which the labourer has to contend; and those ospital in May, for five hired by a community, at the end of twenty years would ly, for six weeks; and at | be in no better condition than they were at starting, while

nd of August, for some value of their property twenty-fold ; that is, they would being in a far worse ted Guy's, where Sir l officers of the estawas increased. of nineteen shillings in the pound." be only chance of

tion to the universal, they confirm the testimony that or difficulty of breathing, -and they have proved to com- Bell's New Weekly Messenger. hysician of Guy's, on, kindly and |" The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is; pletely eradicate the complaint, and many persons are to do for you! the round world and they that dwell therein;" for, now perfectly cured by them, who had been labouring WAY, and try after partaking freely of what is good for each order of under it many years. 2, as I have creation, any self-appropriation, by whatever parties indulged in, is from evil, and will produce its consequence, vey liave in

* This namely, vice, crime, and misery. t, and a ulone of - four

diffused."-Concordium Gazette. vn by

with particular information requisite for carrying out all the operations.

N.B.—The above work may still be procured in numbers, price 6d. each.

well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on and corrected. SMALL FARMS of their own, or on equitable takings !"---Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. 5th. 1843. Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and

Schools, Children, or Private Students. of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the In this little book the principles of Grammar, expressed "Productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A with the utmost possible conciseness, are exhibited for the Practical Work on Small Farms," by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, memory. It contains, in a few pages, the pith and mar-Ese. It contains much useful information, invaluable to row of the whole science of Grammar. the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers So much are the principles of this important science

will find many useful lessons in the new system of hussimplified in these little works, that by the use of them a bandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one | in one week, be qualified to instruct his children without who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to other assistance. have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this All the above works may be had at the Northern Star work ; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technioffice, 340, Strand, London. Of John Cleave, 1, Shoecalities, which very few understand, but which most lane, Flect-street ; James Watson, Paul's-alley, Paternoswriters on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps | ter-row ; H. Hetherington, 40, Holywell-street, London,

they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as Of A. Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester; J. the theory ; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot | Guest, Birmingham ; Messrs. Paton and Love, Glasgow explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain J. Hobson, Market-walk, Huddersfield; and of all bookreader may pass. over as a "hard word," hard to pro- | sellers and news-agents, who can procure them to order. nounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toil- Domestic Bazaar, 326, Oxford Street, corner of Reing labourer, whose college is generally the workshop,

or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful to all."-Extract from a Farmer's Letter.

"This really useful little volume ought to be in the hands of every one at all connected with agricultural pursuits."-Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.

"Although we feel no desire, in the language of the proud Peruvian, in contemplating what we hope to rejoice in, the contentment, prosperity, and comfort of our fellow are always a few vacancies for Footmen and Grooms. men, to exclaim-" This, this is my work;" nor is our object, as Mr. O'Connor declares his to be, "that each windows unnecessarily. man who is willing to work may be independent of every DERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS in ten miother man in the world for his daily bread," yet we can I nutes after use, is insured by DR. LOCOOK'S PULwith much pleasure recognise in the book before us a MONIC WAFERS. powerful instrument for aiding in developing in man a nuch higher destiny than he has hitherto attained.

"Mr O'Connor shews clearly, what will soon be apparent o all who reflect deeply, that we are not left without the neans of obtaining not only all that is physically requi- | of relief afforded to confined cases of Asthma and Consite for man's progress, but also that we may readily prolace what is apparently desirable ; for none who carefully anxious to make known privately the great benefit they have derived from the truly seasonable remedy. I enclose peruse this work can doubt that a system of small farms, held by active and industrious labourers, would amply return, in exchange for healthful exertion, far more than a testimonial of no ordinary value, as it is the genuine s requisite to preserve physical strength.

"Healso shews that something more than this is requi site to ensure happiness, for he says in page 121, " I feel convinced that man can place no reliance whatever upon his fellow man, or a community of men, when circumstances operate upon his or their minds, the influence and effect of which would be stronger than any abstract notions of justice. For instance. if a community of la-

most obstinate hoarseness and cough, which, for a considerable time, totally deprived me of the use of my voice, by means of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, and having spent pounds in seeking relief, but all to no purpose, I bouring men purchase a quantity of land, and hire lascarcely know how to express my gratitude for the surbour for its cultivation, however just their intentions and prising and sudden change they have wrought upon me. pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel themselves I feel the least I can do is to assure you it will give me

unfeigned pleasure to satisfy any one who favours me with improved value conferred upon it by the labour of the a call, as to the wondeful efficacy of Locock's Pulmonic J. MEMELL. Wafers. Signed, January 9th, 1845, No. 7, Alicia-street, Sculcoats, Hull. Surprising Cures of Asthmas, Coughs, Colds, &c., in Leeds.

Market-place, Hull :---

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Mann, Bookseller, the community of proprietors would have increased the dated Central-market, Leeds. April 18, 1844 :--Frequent opportunities having been afforded me of have robbed those labourers, by whose industry the value testing whether or not these Wafers effected any real neral decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes ; and inradical cure, as I have been particular in making careful stend of being the natural results of congenital debility or "These remarks are powerful arguments in the sphere inquiries of those who were using them-not only for disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernici-'! The deponent in which they are written, and if examined in their rela- Coughs and Colds, but also those afflicted with a tightness ous practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."-

work, this remark is open to exception in any instance The Wafers have been their own recommendation where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive memhitherto. In future I would in all cases advise others | bers of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon who are similarly afflicted to use them, and entertain no that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world "We can strongly recommend Mr. O'Connor's work to our readers, containing a great amount of practical infor-mation on agriculture, which should be most popularly defined "... Generative and invaluable Medicine "We can strongly recommend Mr. O'Connor's work to doubt but their inestimable benefits will soon be per- will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before them to the full benefit of such advantage.

and invaluable Medicine.

Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection ; terminating Druggist ; Newcastle-vpon-Tyne, W. Fordyce, 15, Greyin mental and nervous debility, local or constitutional

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES, selected with great | weakness, indigestion, insanity, and consumption; including a comprehensive Dissertation on MARRIAGE care, and adapted to the Rules and Observations respec-"I have, within the last few months, visited every part tively contained in his Fifteen Lessons on the Analogy with directions for the removal of Disqualifications, and of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in and Syntax of the English Language, and in his Rational remarks on the Treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricone street in Dublin than in all France; the people are School Grammar. By WM. HILL. Third edition, revised ture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

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MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIGMENTES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-blished her empire :---with Observations on the baneful means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner ; the Work is Embellished with En-

gravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mer-cury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

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"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for favourable impression on our minds, that we not only re- hosier-Jacob Wicks, Bristol, grocer. commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus. "The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be tho-

roughly conversant with the treatment of a class of comroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of com-plaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appre-hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-commend it to a careful perusal."—Eva. (This work chould be read by all who walve beatth and

wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy

Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weak ened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result. but branch to moral ones : leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error-into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature decrepitude, and all the habitudes of old age. Constitutional weakness, sexual debi-lity, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, total impotency and barrenness are effectually removed by this invaluable medicine. Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

19, Berners.street, Oxford.street, London. None are ge-nuine without the signature of

R and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings) may be had as usual at

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, price 2s. 9d. per box; and, by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds ; Brooke, Dewsbury ; Dennis and Son. Burde-Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the re-ceipt of a Post Office Order.for 3s. 6d. ner, Doncaster ; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon ; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk ; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield ; Ward, Richmond Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of westore in a documentation of the terms of terms of the terms of terms o Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate : Wall, Barnisley, and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom.

> Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

> > Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette, Feb. 14.)

Algernon Lindsey Flint, Aldermaubury, City, warehouseman — William Alexander Christian, Newcastle-street, Strand, innkeeper—John White, Great St. Andrew-street, Seven-dials, leather-seller-Robert Mayow Herbert, Reading, tea-dealer-Joseph Turner and Samuel Weeks, Southampton, stone-masons-John Oldham, Kingston-upon-Hull, iron-founder - William Howell, jun., Liverpool, bookseller-John Sanderson, Liverpool, merchant-Fran-cis John Rawlings, Cheltenham, cabinet-maker-Samuel what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-ever, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a Hill, Exeter, currier – James Macwilliam, Gioucester,

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, Feb. 18th, 1845.)

Edward Closson, Lower Holborn, stationer-John Pear Birley, Brompton-row, Brompton, plumber – Ichabed Hagg, Colchester, tailor – Thomas Wilkinson, Hartlevol, Durham, draper—William Hall, Durham, grocer—Thoma Rees, Liverpool, porter brewer-Joseph Scott, Liverpool, paper dealer-Samuel Crew, Bristol, coal-merchant--/obs Hutchings, Bath, bootmaker--William Knight, Mauchteter, oil cloth manufacturer-James Schofield, Oidham, Lancashire, grocer-John Holman, Exeter, victualler-Thomas Griffiths, jun., Wem, Shropshire, wine-merchant

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. R. Lang, Mill Bridge, Yorkshire, tallow-chandler-first dividend of 3s. 2d. in the pound, any Tuesday, at the other of Mr. Hope, Leeds.

R. Chapman, Scorton, Yorkshire, innkeeper-first and final dividend of 35. in the pound, any Tuesday. at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS.

March 12, W. Perkins, Portsea, Hampshire, upholsterer -March 11, H. Cleeve, Rettendon, Essex, cow-keeper-March 11, J. P. Davies, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, apothecary-March 11, T. B. Hall, Coggeshall. Essex, grocer-March 11, T. Benson, North-place, Grave int-road, account-book-maker-March 14, A. and D. Winton, and J. Webber, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehousemen-March 14, G. Harriot, Ormskirk, Lancashire, beer-brewer -March 11, T. Eskrigge, Warrington, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer-March 11, S. Clough, Eccleston. Lancashire, alkali-manufacturer-March 14, J. Drewe. Keyashaw, Somersetshire, scrivener-March 14, J. W. Green, Dartmouth, Devonshire, ship-builder-March 14, C. S. and W. Heywood, Manchester, warehousemen-March 11, M. Atkinson and J. Laidman, sen., Temple Sowerby, West-morland, bankers-March 13, J. Whitehead, Ainsworth, Lancashire, common-brewer-March 14, T. Worslay, Stockport, Cheshire, hosier.

CERTIFICATES TO BE TRANTED, UNLESS CAUSE BE SHOWN

TO THE CUALMARY ON THE DAY OF MEETING. March 11, W. Byers, Skinner-street, City, woolleast, houseman-March 11, J. Sedman, Queen-street, Chapter colour-merchant-March 11, C. Soul, Long-alley, Mon- colour-merchant-March 11, C. Soul, Long-alley. March 11, fields, grocer-March 12, I. Argent, Fleet-street, vicuality
 March 11, C. Maidstone, Cambridge, milliner-March 14, J. Coulson, Great Clacton, Essex, inukeeper-March 14, E. Scott, Hillborongh, Norfolk, miller-March 12, J. Law
 rence, Northampton, tobacconist-March 13, T. Rollings, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant-March 11, B. Perking and S. Woolley. 11, B. Perkins and S. Woolley, Stamford, Lincolusion drapers-March 13, J. Michael. North Shields, gene

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend May be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-street, Oxford street, London ; and sold by Brittan, 11, Paternoster-row : THE FOURTEENTH EDITION. J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street ; G. Mansell, 3, King-

Kingdom.

¹ iverpool.

street, Southwark ; G. Westerton, Knightsbridge ; H Phillips, 264; Oxford-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Ox ford-street; Hue; 37, Princes-street, Leicester-square Noble, 114, Chancery-lane, London ; J. Buckton. Book seller, 50, Briggate, Leeds ; W. Langdale, Knaresbro' and parent, having no previous knowledge of the subject, may, Harrogate ; Journal Office, Wakefield ; W. Midgley, Halifax ; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull ; W. B. John. son, Beveriey; W. Lawson, 51, Stone-gate, York; W. Barraclough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Wall, Wigan :

Bateman, Preston; Wm. Harrison, Ripon; Thomas Sowler, Courier Office, 3, St. Ann's-square, Manchester G. Harrison, Barnsley; William Howell, 75, Dale-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, 78, High-street, Birmingham; W. and H. Robinson, 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin ; and by all Booksellers. in the United Kingdom.

rect treatment of sexual infirmities.

perience."-The Planet.

"If we consider the topics touched upon either in :

moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of

mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious.

ndiscriminate, and secret indulgence in certain practices,

are described with an accuracy and force which display

at once profound reflection and extensive practical ex-

secrecy than in ' Lucas on Manly Vigour.' The initiation

into vicious indulgence-its progress-its results in both

sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human na-

ture, with afflicting truth. However, the authors have

not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows

how 'Manly Vigour' temporarily impaired, and mental

and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled in-

dulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the suf-

ferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of

early indiscretion-airaid almost to encounter his fellow-

man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage.

The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style.

displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the

outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring

how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart,

derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion,

and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or ge-

" Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness, incapacity, suffering, and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated on prin-WANTED, for Large and Small Families, a number of FEMALE SERVANTS of every description of FEMALE SERVANTS of every description, present race of medical practitioners. Hence the neces-

sity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent vet through the arrangements being highly approved by the friendly monitor; or, where debility has made threaten-Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally. Ladies are in ing inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of re attendance to engage Domestics from Ten to Five o'clock storation. The evils to which the book adverts are ex-

daily. There are Rooms for waiting in to be hired; not tensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and any charge made until engaged if preferred. To those who there are none to whom, as parents, guardians, heads of by all booksellers in town and country. will take places of All Work no charge whatever. Ser families, and especially of public schools, is confided the OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. vants from the country are much inquired for. There | care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment

devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long-continued observation requisite for the cor-

"This work should be read by all who value health and all doubt .- Farmers' Journal.

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vins the confirmation of T. Attwood,		Messrs. Lucas and Co. are to be daily consulted from ten	affection, and restore weak and emaciate. I constitutions to pristine health and vigour.	Piper and E. Baker, Hadleigh, Suffolk, printers-E. J. T.
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S Triange (State State		living, and occupation in life of the party. The commu-		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
ULAR CHARACTERS.	agents, Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane; Fleet-street,	nication must be accompanied by the usual consultation	means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after	to inqui-
listinguished persons. from	London.	fee of £1, without which up notice whatever can be taken	N.B. Country Druggists Bookcollors Batent M. J.	MR. BENJAMIN WOOD, M.PIn answer to inqui- ries made yesterday, it was stated that the Hon. Member continued as before, without the manifesta-
in heautiful style. may be	Sold in Leeds by Mrs. Mann, Reinhardt, Briggate, and	of their emplication , and in all cares the most inviolable	Venders, &c., can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's	THES HILLIC VESLOTULY, ID WAS SUBJECT STREET
0, Strand :- Large size-	J. Hall, Briggate; Hamax, Mr. Waterhouse, chemist;	secrecy may be relied on.	I Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Symposium	
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ion, and plate of the	venders in the kingdom.	work is sent (post-paid) in a sealed envelope, for 36, 6d.	be had the "Silent Friend,"	' day.
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FEBRUARY 22, 1845.

Poetry. THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF NATIONS.

IMITATED FROM BERANGER.

Insatiate War his bloody wings unfurled. And fled the fields his demon hands had torn, And heaven-born Peace descended on the world. Flinging around her flowers and ears of corn. "O!" said the goddess, " hear, ye nations, hear! English, French, German-all contending lands-Form an alliance holy and sincere.

And join, join hands ! "O man ! poor lump of sanguinary mud ; Open your eyes, and be no longer blind : Why should ye rage and shed each other's blood Because some tyrant thinks his realm confined ? Why, when he mounts his chariot should ye cheer, E'en though his hot wheels crush the trodden lands Form an alliance holy and sincere,

And join, join hands! " Lo ! 'mong the corn, now bruised and trampled down. Ten thousand soldiers breathed their dying groans; And at each border, fort, and frontier town The barren soil grows rich with human bones ; The lurid war-torch, blazing far and near, Has filled with terror all the suffering lands. Form an alliance holy and sincere.

And join, join hands! " Should millions perish in their cursed strife. Still monarchs think their battles cheaply won ; What do they care for wasting human life ? They gain a province and the thing is done ! Then up to heaven their haughty heads they rear, And prate of glory to the bleeding lands. Form an alliance holy and sincere,

And join, join hands! "Why should your glory, founded on your woe, Dazzle your eyes, and yoke you to their car ? Are ye the gainers by their warlike show ! Fools that ye've been, short-sighted that ye are, Why should these tyrants trouble thus your sphere, And with their quarrels decimate the lands? Form an alliance holy and sincere, And join, join hands!

"Yes, free and happy let the world repose-Sheathed be the sword-and be the cannon dun And let the memory of your former woes Make you the wiser in the days to come. Then shall ripe corn-fields all your labours cheer, And the red vintage gladden all the lands. Form an alliance holy and sincere,

And join, join hands! Thus to the nations spoke the scraph Peace-The vintage ripened and the rich corn grew-Men bade their struggles and their warfare cease. And youths and maidens danced upon the dew. Then hear, ye nations! hear, ye peoples, hear! Freedom and wealth shall gladden all your lands, When that alliance, holy and sincere, Has joined all hands !

NEVER GIVE UP.

Never give up! it is wiser and better Always to hope than once to despair : Fling off the load of Doubt's cankering fetter, And break the dark spell of tyrannical care ; Never give up ! or the burden may sink you-Providence kindly has mingled the cup, And, in all trials or troubles, bethink you, The watchword of life must be, Never give up !

Never give up ! there are chances and changes Helping the hopeful a hundred to one, And through the chaos High Wisdom arranges Ever success-if you'll only hope on : Never give up! for the wildest is boldest. Knowing that Providence mingles the cup ; And of all maxims the best, as the oldest, Is the true watchword of Never give up! Never give up !--- tho' the grape-shot may rattle, Or the full thunder-cloud over you burst, Stand like a rock,-and the storm or the battle

THE NORTHERN STAR.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE. T. C. ing it over his head, with the butt-end laid him senscless more tempted me to emulate them, than the reading of rising from the Freemasons' Tavern. East, west, a cast of the sarcophagus in which it was found, at at his feet : the next moment be hung superended in the the New of the New of the Sector at his feet : the next moment be hung superended in the the New of the Sector at his feet : the next moment be hung superended in the the New of the Sector at the Polytechnicon." Sir Henry Ellis stated that the at his feet : the next moment he hung suspended in the (Continued from the Northern Star of February 15th.) air : he had commenced his frightful descent !

Meanwhile, the other sentinels rushed to the succour of

Vive la Revolution ! must be the involuntary extheir comrade, but stupified by exposure to the inclement clamation of all who read this most excellent work. night, looked about for the fugitive in every direction-Fearful was the struggle, deadly the strife, the com- save the right one-discharging their pieces in the air, in mencement of which saw the destruction of the hated order to rouse the garrison. The alarm now became ge-Bastile : but though many a deed of horror was per-petrated in that Revolution which the lovers of liberty so high, it drowned the vociferations of the soldiers on the state of France will be found, we think, who will not away-who knew not where to look, nor what to do, until regard that change as the happiest event which the one of them perceived a white figure dangling in mid-way human race has yet witnessed. We hear much of the horrors of the "reign of terror;" but let any one read and at which he levelled his musket, and fired, but withthis work, and then say whether that terrorism was out effect, although it served to put his companions on the proper track.

not unavoidable, and the necessary consequence of the damnable despotism which preceded the Revolution. Historians have counted the victims of the Revolu-St. Leu had by this time descended more than halfway, but his position was frightful in the extreme ; having noionary Tribunal; but they have mostly been altothing to steady his descent, he was swinging about back. gether silent as to the number of victims who year by year, for centuries, had been silently sacrifieed in this accursed den; their only offence that they had in-safety only to his presence of mind, which he still retained, the distribution of the still retained the still retai safety only to his presence of mind, which he still retained, death-grasp of torture ! Truly, that is a bed of greater curred the dislike of the reigning tyrant, or some royal courtesan or minister. Men were seized on the royal courtes an or minister. Men were seized on the authority of a lettre-de-eachet, and without being ac-quainted with their alleged offence were immured in this horrible dungeon, where they remained during the will of their persecutors. If their death was downed and on ell sides of the provent date of the string of the this horrible dungeon, where they remained during the will of their persecutors. If their death was deemed around, and on all sides of him, his only fear being as to more necessary than their continued incarceration, they were either secretly dispatched, or put into the the strength of the rope, upon which the strain increased every moment, causing it now and then to crack, and rehellish cages, where death after a time relieved them minding him of the frail materials that it was composed of their sufferings. Within forty-six years, the number of prisoners who mysteriously disappeared from thread, as if to ascertain the safety of that particular try, who has nevertheless been shamefully defrauded of ful accompaniment to-" The Health of the Laber of prisoners who mysteriously disappeared from the Bastile, without any vestige remaining to attest their fate, amounted to two thousand; these being over and above the number of prisoners who during that time were liberated, or who died a "natural death." It is fortunate for Captain WARNER that he ment's—but what a moment that ime loosed his hold He had yet a distance of some twenty-five or thirty feet drops of water. And then you rave about laurel-an ac-He had yet a distance of some twenty-five or thirty feet drops of water. And then you rave about laurel—an ac-to descend, when to his utter dismay, he came to the end cursed plant of fire and blood. Count up all the crowns parish of Iver, in Buckinghamshire; in the county of his rope—and at the same instant he felt that somebody of Cæsar, and for the honest, healthful service of man, are was not born a Frenchman—a Frenchman, we mean, of a century back ; had he been so unfortunate, his ment's-but what a moment that!---he loosed his hold and dropped ! a rush of air-a suspension of breath-a it so noble a sight ? Be assured, if you can teach your blowing-up discoveries would assuredly have blown him into the Bastile. In the reign of Louis Quinze, stunning blow, a sensation of his bones being all broken eyes to look through the spectacles of truth, there cannot at once-and the next instant he was immersed in water, be a sadder, a more rueful exhibition-one reflecting more an individual named BRUN DE CONDAMINE having in-vented a kind of *exploding bullet*, communicated his and mud, and ice, and snow, and blinding darkness! But upon the true dignity of human nature-one more acculife-life-was his only thought, notwithstanding ! IIc satory of the wisdom and goodness of man-than thoudiscovery to Monsieur de Sartines, then Lieutenant rose to the surface, and pushing aside the broken, jagged sands of men dressed and harnessed, and nicely schooled of Police, in hopes of inducing the Government to masses of ice, succeeded in gaining a footing upon a for the destruction of their fellow-creatures. All their purchase the secret, but instead of which he was firmer part; he had, however, escaped one danger only finery, all their trappings, are to me but the gimcrackery

shortly afterwards arrested and conveyed to the Bastile. Hence, he attempted to escape, and had succeeded in lowering himself from the parapet of the towers, when unfortunately the cord broke by which he hung suspended, and he fell into the ditch; sought to gain, by the whole width of the great ditch, into which he had fallen, and the space between the Bertaudiere and the Baziniere towers, a distance of nearly the sentinel fired at and wounded him, and brought seventy yards, in traversing which his person would offer strange opinions, him before the Governor, De LAUNEY, who ordered a sure mark to the sentinels on the round-away, who were him to be cast into the dungeon of the ditch for eight now aware of his position ; fortunately, however, the days, and to be fed only on half allowance of bread shower of tiny, frozen arrows, that nearly deprived them and water. The register does not state whether this of vision, the intolerable pain diverting their attention unfortunate man was liberated; the probability is, therefore, that he was either secretly murdered, or succumbed under the tortures to which he was subfrom the fugitive to themselves. St. Leu scrambled forjected. This same Governor De LAUNEY was on the breaking under him, until he reached the middle of the storming of the Bastile, on the 14th of July, 1789, hewed in pieces by the triumphant people. Righ-teous retribution! So perish all the accursed agents great ditch, when a shot from one of the sentinels-for he part of his arm. Regardless of the anguish, and of the additional danger to which he was now exposed, he started

This moat - which likewise formed the outermost

he paused longer : he drew one long breath, burst through

meantime, we earnestly recommend the *Chronicles* to

the reading world in general, and to every lover of

liberty in particular.

JERROLD.

In the limits we are necessarily confined to, we have found it impossible to detail the plot of the *Chronicles*, we have therefore been compelled to leave moat. it to the reader to judge of the work by the specimens we have from time to time given. In our last number we gave an extract descriptive of one of the modes of torture to which the unhappy prisoners were boundary of the gardens of the arsenal-communicated with the Seine, and was about forty feet wide, and of the same depth as the great ditch ; over it, at about fourteen or fifteen yards from its point of junction with the latter, sometimes subjected. The following extract describes fell a triple draw-bridge, defended on the inner side by a a successful attempt at escape from this accursed corps-de-garde. Hearing the shots and the shouts of their comrades, the soldiers on duty here lowered the edifice ; an attempt but rarely made, or at least but rarely successful :---

of tyranny !

bridge and rushed, in a mass, to the first outer court, in THE ESCAPE OF ST. LEU FROM THE BASTILE. order to learn the cause of the outcry; they passed within Judging of the height of the towers from that of his twenty feet of the wounded and trembling fugitive, who, cell, from the number of stories, and the space between the better to conceal himself, crouched down into the each, he calculated upon requiring about a hundred and snow; he saw them run across the bridge, and heard twenty feet of rope, but great was his dismay when he dis-covered that every available article of wearing apparel of the great draw-bridge clank, and its ponderous hinges that he possessed, added to the sheets and blankets of his grate—he could see the flash and flicker of their torches, already proven, as the four volumes already published bed, would not, when twisted into strands of the requisite steps drawing every instant nearer and nearer; then, a shout of exultation—they were on his track—the snow had betrayed the direction he had taken ! Life—life—liberty—Julie! and again he rushed on-wards—gasping—exhausted! Another shout! they were nearer! another effort, and he could place the massive outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-outer wall of the Bastile between them and him! On the destroyer of the Port-band was and the power of the Port-stant of the power of the Port-band was and the power of the Power of the Power of the Port-band was and the power of the P strength, make up more than half the necessary quantity ; still, he wrought on, with increasing assiduity, until he had no more materials to work with, save his outward garments, the sacking of his bed, the slight cords that held it together, and the bed-clothes themselves. In this dilemma, he feigned indisposition, in order to have a show of excuse for not getting up, and so far imposed upon Ru, as to induce this individual to supply him with an additional blanket and a coverlet; these rapidly shared the fate of the others, so that on the fifth day from the commencement of his task, he had, by weaving all these (Continued from the Northern Star of February 1st.) "twice-laid," completed a rope of tolerable strength, and articles together in strips, into what is, by sailors, called Continued from the Northern Star of February 1st.) "twice-laid," completed a rope of tolerable strength, and The opening chapters of the second volume exhi-ited Cosixosswarrived at Manchester, whither he has ted Do sweriesity to see the worders of the capital

cide. You say war is the pastime of gods. Homer tells us as much. And pretty gods they were who played at the sport! In my time, I have known many men who, for very humbly imitating them in some of their amusements, have died on the gallows or withered on board the hulks. I trust the time will come when it will bring as great shame to men to minuic Mars, as it now deals upon the other sex to imitate Venus. You talk glibly enough of the bed of glory. What is it ?

A battle-field, with thousands blaspheming in agony about you ? Your last moments sweetened, it may be,

You talk, too, of the nation's tears! In what museum does the nation keep her pocket-handkerchiefs? Depend upon it, nations that love to fight, are not the nations his dues. My dear boy, never sell your life for imaginary bourer !"

You would wish to see the German review—you think firmer part; he had, however, escaped one danger only finery, all their trappings, are to me but the gimerackery to encounter another. He was yet separated from the small moat, which he thousands of soldiers drawn up, with a bright sky shining above them; and I have thought them a foul mass-a blot-a shame upon the beautiful earth-an affront to the beneficence of heaven ! But then, I have odd thoughts-

You say it will be sweet, the battle over, to solace the bourer !" wounded. My dear boy, it will be sweeter far not to biting wind blew direct in their face, driving before it a begin the battle at all. It may be very humane to apply begin the battle at all. It may be very humane to apply the salve after you have dealt the gash—but surely it would be better wisdom, truer humanity, to inflict no hurt. And, in time, men will learn this truth; they are you might take your wife and offspring from the wards on all-fours—the ice cracking, and bending, and learning it; and as I would not see you in a profession

BENJAMIN ALLPEACE.

As a satirist of existing frauds and follies, few, it to his feet, bounded forwards, and reached the small

any, writers of the present day can compete with DOUGLAS JERROLD. This volume is another added to the list of his offerings at the shrine of truth, and will be found an excellent promoter of the good cause of right against wrong. The letters are illustrated KENNY MEADOWS, whose cuts are admirably in keeping with the satire of the author. We earnestly recommend this work to our readers, and hope that it will have an extensive circulation.

THE PENNY NOVELIST, AND LIBRARY OF ROMANCE. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

Have our readers seen this publication ? Doubtless some of them have, but in all probability not near so many as would have done had they been aware of its

the Newgate Calendar would make me yearn to turn foot- north, and south they separate upon their glad mis-British Museum had also one of these copies, which the Newgate Calendar would make me yearn to turn foot-pad or house-breaker. At best, soldiers are the evils of the earth—the chil-dren of human wrong and human weakness. Under-stand me; I would not have men ground arms, and, with quaker-like submission, cry "friend" to the invader. Nevertheless, do not let us prank up a dire necessity with all sorts of false ornament, and glorify wholesale homi-cide. You say war is the pastime of gods. Homer tells a much and unot have men ground arms, and, with all sorts of false ornament, and glorify wholesale homi-cide. You say war is the pastime of gods. Homer tells

of the country. And even when the labourer fails to receive the substantial sweetness of these fairy gifts, it is plain he is largely benefitted, though all unconsciously, by the magical toast. Therefore, let him take heart True it is, he may wither on seven shillings a week but then; does not a Duke drink his health ? and such condescension must more than double the miserable

stipend. Consider this, O labourer ! It is possible that al even at that critical juncture. His sole aim was to reach glory which is surrounded by loving hearts-by hands vitals; night is coming on, and you know not where the ditch beneath him, which he saw was frozen over for unlifted in door not alward alward alward and you know not where

Freemasons' the Duke of Richmond has given-"The Health of the Labourer !" You are breaking stones in a Union yard. Let ninding him of the frail materials that it was composed that love to weep. I grant it, many a fine, simple fel-of, so vividly, that his fingers seemed to interregate each low, has died in the belief of being wept over by his cour-and somehow try and hammer on the granite a grate-

is, to use the words of Lord Colchester, when Speaker of the House of Commons, on the subject of selling of "the farmer's friend." You are carted to Isleworth, and you ask for bread for yourself and wife. You cannot move; but your wife, poor wretch! has yet some strength, and so she is ordered to trudge from Hillingdon to Uxbridge—and from Uxbridge back to Isleworth, having walked in the cutting wintow we certainly did not expect to find the "great Agita-tor" exhibit in one which even Sir Boyle Roche might have envied. While speaking in favour of the back to Isleworth, having walked in the cutting winter air, only one-and-twenty miles, before melting charity gives her an order for grocery, price three shillings ! It is very wearying, it is sickening to the heart, it is enough to make you call upon death to take you from that despot, fellow-man; it is 'very wretched for you to wait the return of your wife on her hard pilgrimage of three-and-twenty miles. But take heart ! Be of good cheer ! Disease and famine have hold upon you : but let this thought make them have hold upon you ; but let this thought make them powerless-all that can be done, is done for you ; for amidst hurrahs and cheering clamours, somewhere in London, they drink "The Health of the La-

union. You could not make out the offence ; but the which I trust is speedily becoming bankrupt, you will never, with my consent, purchase into the army. Your affectionate friend, you are discharged; the warm convict clothing is ever to be represented on the floor of the House, we taken from you, and your labourer's tatters restored.

You shiver at the gaol's threshold ; for the icy wind makes you know the difference between the snug ears, like humanity about you. Nevertheless, you are not forgotten. No: wrong not humanity-landlordhumanity, and all its gushing impulses; for though you are starving, perishing; though you are a piece of numbed, mortified, human refuse—a Duke remembers you, and gives "The Health of the Labourer !"

would be able to put it together again.

3

Tít Bits.

THE SURPLICE QUESTION.

By a Benedict. A VEBY pretty public stir Is making down at Exeter, About the surplice fashion ; And many bitter words and rude Have been bestow'd upon the feud, And much unchristian passion.

For me, I neither know nor care Whether a parson ought to wear A black dress or a white dress; Fill'd with a trouble of my own-A wife who preaches in her gown, And lectures in her night-dress.

Hood's Magazine. THE LAST FROM PUNCH .- The Chartist ranks feel

so highly indignant at the conduct of one of their late lecturers, that they have determined on sinking a vowel in his name, which will render it M'Do-all. O'CONNELL'S BULL-ISM.-That Irishmen commit olecisms, or, as they are commonly termed, "bulls."

tor" exhibit in one which even Sir Boyle Roche might have envied. While speaking in favour of the has performed many parts, we were not prepared to find that, like the ghost of *Hamlet's* father, his ap-pearance after death may be calculated upon. Subsequently he said that all the Irish representatives were ready to attend the House if circumstances required, and die at their posts. We think it will be

a matter of congratulation to many of the tradesmen at the West-end if some of them remain in Ireland. "Boz" has given an excellent description of the par-tiality of Irish labourers to standing at their posts in trust Fitzball will be engaged to give the adequate quantum of blue and red fire, and all other ingredients,

to produce a due scenic catastrophe.—Satirist. The QUINTESSENCE OF CANT.—"Of all the cants makes you know the difference between the snug garments of a felon and the threadbare raiment of a working-man. Well, you trudge on; but you have palpitation at the heart, and it is sore travelling with you. At length you crawl into a wayside hovel; and with one loaf, in withering December, you fight famine for three days; your feet becoming gangrened with the blighting cold. Terrible thoughts must visit you in that lone hovel; you cannot but hold awful com-munings with the midnight blast, howling, to your missionaries to preach to them on Sundays, and other days of the week. Is it during the day, or after the men have left work, that they are preached to? Messrs. Grissell and Peto have long been, not only before the public, but before committees of the bers you, and gives "The Health of the Labourer!" Houses of Lords and Commons, for the delay And, labourer, you crawl from your hovel, and are in the re-building of the Parliament Houses ; taken to the union. You die. You have been killed

Little shall harm you, though doing their worst : Never give up ! if adversity presses, Providence wisely has mingled the cup, And the best counsel, in all your distresses, Is the stout watchword of Never give up!

Reviews.

CONINGSBY; or, THE NEW GENERATION. Br B. D'Israell, Esq., M.P.—London : Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.

bited CoxixosBy arrived at Manchester, whither he has feet. been led by curiosity to see the wonders of the capital As the only materials he now had at hand, to finish facturing system so conleur de rose, that we apprehend both employers and employed will be astonished at fix upon a night for making the contemplated attempt, his descriptions. The former will be mightily sur-purposing to attain the platform by means of the chimney, prised to learn that they are the good and amiable and thence, with the assistance of the rope, to decend Mr. D'ISRAELI ever came to dream of such happiness being their lot as he has depicted. According to Mr. D'ISRAELI, the female weavers, working a thousand or fifteen hundred together in a room, are decked in "coral necklaces," "some pretty, some pert, some valley" is situated three miles from Bolton, whether north, east, south, west, or which of the intermediate points of the compass, Coningsby saith not. A voyage of discovery, an expedition in search of this region of the blessed, would surely be worth the while of others besides Mr. D'ISRAELI. Should any of our Bolton readers be disposed to make the labours. The discovery of the much-sought northless visions. Before that gentleman again ventures a to Lord ASHLEY for a few useful facts ; and instead of sentimentalising at the Manchester Athenæum with COEDEN and Co., let him apply himself to the Man-chester workers, visit their homes, and learn from their lips, male and temale, the workings of the system he so mistakingly lauds.

The elder MILLBANK, even with all Mr. D'ISRAELI'S varnish, stands out the unmistakeable representative of his "order." Envious of the landed aristocracy, it is not their exclusive privileges he wars against, but against the fact of his own exclusion from a par-ticipation in those privileges. He denounces as real, a natural one" :---

A MILLOCRAT'S IDEAS OF A "NATURAL" ARISTOCRACY.

asked Coningsby.

free; really free; free in his industry as well as his fortunately for him, was situated at the angle the tower of body."

property, dirth, and standing, are to be the aristocrats | ceived : the unlooked-for circumstance startled him at years, who was consigned to the professor by order of amelioration of the condition of the labourer, is at review ; above all, after the fury of battle is passed, of the (cotton lord's) new regime. True, "virtue" and "talents" are not omitted, but these, we suspect, Will as insufaces atom at the section of the section length solved. To the Duke of Richmond, we believe. the Government, to be experimented upon, having thinks his hat fits him as well as his coronet could do. how glorious the privilege of succouring the wounded and protecting the helpless. In reply to these ravbeen found guilty of murdering her child, With the s to be attributed the happy discovery. Doubtless, -Great Gun. will, as heretofore, stand but a poor chance of enno- within, leaving the road comparatively free: hardly exception of a slight paleness, she appeared as if when the full success of the plan is made manifest; CHARACTER IN A LAUGH,-How much of character blement when unaccompanied by "property." We subjoin two more specimens of a millocrat's political views ings we give the asleep, although she has been in a state of torpor for vhen, throughout the length and breadth of England, iding-place, shivering and benumbed, and as the neigh-ouring clocks struck one, set his foot upon the platform: here was now no receding. With the stealthiness of the cat, he crept on his hands nd knees to the nearest embrasure, and, under cover of bouring clocks struck one, set his foot upon the platform : views :--THE SOURCES OF THE ENGLISH PEERAGE. and knees to the nearest embrasure, and, under cover of the piece of field-artillery with which it was furnished, proceeded to attach his rope to the wheel thereof, taking the precaution to cast the coil over the battlements, ready for were. This operation occurring for his heards and were this appearently as active. You, doubtiess, believe your letter the result of an this mathematic and the originality of that stroke the proceeded to attach his rope to the wheel thereof, taking the precaution to cast the coil over the battlements, ready for the precaution occurring for his heards and the precaution of the discovery will rise up, contesting with the precaution of philanthematic and the originality of that stroke the precaution of philanthematic and the originality of that stroke the precaution of philanthematic and the originality of that stroke the precaution of philanthematic and the originality of that stroke the precaution of philanthematic and the originality of that stroke the precaution of philanthematic and philanthematic and philanthematic and philanthematic When Henry VII. called his first Parliament, there were only twenty-nine temporal peers to be found, and even the piece of field-artillery with which it was furnished, world; it would save the world-I am vain enough to some of them took their seats illegally, for they had been attainted. Of those twenty-nine not five remain, and they, pleased I have remarked the same thing. As in as the Howards for instance, are not Norman nobility. of philanthropic genius which has worked such blessed as ever it was in a few minutes, although the profesuse. This operation occupied some time, for his hands and honest enthusiasm; and yet, to my fancy, it is nothing many a heart a sweet angel slumbers unseen till some We owe the English peerage to three sources : the spoliawonders. It has been so with the inventor of print- sor assured us that it had been in a state of torpor for more than the folly of a boy, who, unconscious of his limbs were not only chafed, swollen, and lacerated, but deadhappy moment awakens it, so there sleeps often in ing; with the discoverer of the motive principle of six years."-This narration is decidedly inferior to tion of the church : the open and flagrant sale of its hoened from the effects of cold, so that he could hardly use prompter, writes with a fiend dictating at his elbow. gracious and amiable characters deep in the back -ground a quite vulgar spirit, which starts into life steam. Be it then our rewarding task at once to the clever story about the inhabitants of the moon, nours by the elder Stuarts; and the boroughmongering them : atlength, however, he completed his task in safety, Yes, my boy, a fiend ; he is too often busy among us-one of our own times. Those are the three main sources of claim for Richmond his inalienable right to the grati- which emanated from brother Jonathan a few years and having ascertained that the rope was securely fastened, of the vilest and most mischievous demons of all the when something rudely comical penetrates into the tude of England's labourers. He has discovered the ago as a veritable scientific discovery. But whether infallible remedy for all their social ills. It is simply it is to be ranked in the same category, or in that of the existing peerage of England, and, in my opinion, discautiously raised himself for the purpose of commencing brood of wickedness. To be sure, he visits men not in less frequented chambers of the mind.-Blackwood's his fearful descent, when the sentinel suddenly came out graceful ones. his own name-oh no! he comes to them in the finest Magazine. those truths which are "stranger than fiction," our of his box and began parading the platform, passing back- clothes and under the prettiest alias. He is clothed in this: it is to drink their health. INUTILITY OF A SECOND LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER. Mr. Lane tells us, that the Egyptian magicians readers are left to determine in accordance with EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE ..- The Harrison (Texas) Why should a popular assembly elected by the flower of wards and forwards within twenty paces of the embragay colours-has yards of gold trimming about him-a Times contains a series of remarkable papers, under the following title, viz: "The Female Warrior: an enact their greatest wonders with merely a bowl of their various experience and phrenological developa nation, be precipitate? If precipitate, what senate sure in which he now again lay crouched, a prey to the fine feather in his cap-silken flags fluttering over himcould stay an assembly so chosen ? No, no, no; the thing severest mental and bodily anguish that can be conmusic at his heels-and his lying, swindling name iswater. The Duke of Richmond performs his benevo- ments. RESTORATION OF THE PORTLAND VASE.—The public interesting narrative of the suffering, singular and and connoisseurs will learn with sincere gratification surprising adventures of Miss Leonora Siddons, who, has been tried over and over again ; the idea of restrain-Glory. Strip the thing so called, and how often will you lent hocus-pocus with a glass of wine ! ceived. O, it is soothing to the soul, wearied and despond-Twice, when the vigilant guardian's back was turned. ing the powerful by the weak is an absurdity; the quesfind the abhorred nakedness of a demon. Be assured of it, ing from a contemplation of the crushing ills that press the very manhood out of thousands, to see a nobleman—philanthropic as Prometheus—rise in a Henry Ellis to be capable, to a certain extent, of retion is settled. If we wanted a fresh illustration, we need did St. Leu creep towards the embrasure, with the design fife and drum make the devil's choicest music. He blows ouly look to the present state of our own House of Lords. of placing that barrier between them, and twice was he and beats-for, being a devil, he can do this at the same It originates nothing ; it has, in fact, announced itself as compelled to forego his intention, for the soldier's walk time-and makes the destructive passions of men twist a mere Court of Registration of the decrees of your was so short, his face might be said to have been turned and wriggle in the hearts of even peaceful folk, and with a voice melodious as ten silver storation, so as still to remain extant in shape for the comrades slain, was shot down and left for dead. almost always one way : but hesitation now was madness, the magic of his tattoo drives them on to mischief. You trumpets, give - "The Health of the Labourer!" admiration of the world of art. At a meeting of the line world of art. House of Commons. know, people say I have strange, violent thoughts. Well! There is no mistaking the look, the presence of the Society of Antiquaries, on Thursday evening week, by the Mexicans, conveyed on board the ship St. I think every sheep whose skin is turned into drum- man. He is rapt, sublimated by the greatness of his Mr. Windus at the close of the evening, addressing Juan, from which she attempted to escape with the for the success of his attempt depended upon his decision The vaunted antiquity of the "hereditary incura-I think every sheep whose skin is turned into drum- man. He is rapt, sublimated by the greatness of his Mr. Windus, at the close of the evening, addressing bles" is admirably smashed, as Brother Jonathan and firmness; taking advantage therefore of the same Would say, in the first of these extracts. But, in the favourable opportunity that had already twice offered nission ; by the almost divine power of his discovery ; the members on the subject, said in reference-" It surgeon in a storm, but being soon missed from parchment, has been sacrificed not to the gods but devils was but too true that nothing could restore to them | the ship, they were pursued by six men in a boat, second, the millocrat is made to prove too much for itself, St. Leu bounded towards the battlement, when a 'The Health of the Labourer !" ·You tell me that you are smitten with glory in the ab-Magical are the syllables! What are they, in truth, but as the words of some spirit-compelling wizard—some political Prospero-that are no sooner dranked form the line of the his argument. He proves the utter uselessness of a fierce gust drove the blinding sleet and snow into the stract-with its naked honour. Pooh ! like a poor-souled privileged legislative order; and the Democrat will sentry's face, causing him to turn suddenly round : he footman, you are content to take the blows for the fineneed no stronger argument to prove the utter worth- caught sight of the strange figure before him-the click ness of the livery. dropped from the lips of the speaker than they arouse a Rome. This mould was put into the hands of Mr. ing sand, and beneath the vropical sun) to the city swarm of genii—working vassals of benevolence !-- Tassie, and after a certain number (only a few) of of Mexico, a distance of over 250 miles, where she lessness-not to say immense evil-of any aristocracy, of the musket-the qui-vive told St. Leu that he was dis-You say, that when you read the history of conquerors covered. Dashing forwards-unarmed, naked, as he was you yearn to become a soldier. Well, I dispute it not;

of manufactures. Mr. D'IsRAELI paints the manu- the rope, could not be used without attracting Ru's atten- and the moat of the arsenal gardens. But here-between this singular romance separate from the misand at the bottom of which bristled a chevaux-de-frize : masters represented ; while the latter will wonder how into the great ditch, and gain the Seine through the small he hesitated : it was only for a moment : the voices, and numerous are the romances, novels, tales, &c., of this moat by which the former was fed. the tramp of footsteps in his rear told him he was lost if

He had no time to wait for a favourable opportunity, wherefore as the nights at that season were very long, and the rotten ice with his feet, and plunged! a long half-very dark, he chose the following evening—the sixth minute followed ! a noise as of a thousand drums beating never tire of its entertainments. We understand after his interview with Julie-though the difficulties all at once, or of as many guns going off all at the same that the work is stereotyped, and, therefore, that the graceful and jocurd, some absorbed in their occupation ; that threatened him were materially augmented by the moment, filled his ears! still he groped on beneath the a little serious some, few sad." Again, in describing fact of a large quantity of snow having fallen, rendering water, guiding himself by the bank - then his head be had. To those who have not read, but who are

MILLEANS. The workers at this mill live in a pic-turesque village" close by, which village has its "lecture room," "library," and "reading hall." The great millowner, it appears, had built "churches, schools, and institutes," for the benefit of his workers. He had also built for them "houses workers at the more state of the sta yes! the morrow came, and with it, snow and wind! ceived but eleven: when the remaining numbers and cottages on a new system of ventila-tion," had provided them with "garden allotments." and established "singing classes." This "happy had so anxiously looked forward to had arrived. had so anxiously looked forward to had arrived.

As soon as Ru had paid him his last visit, St. Leu took out the rope and examined it, length by length, subjecting it to the heaviest strain he was capable of, with a view to test its strength ; the result proved satisfactory : to complete it was his next task, and to this he applied himself with an earnestness and an energy of purpose that the emergency increased tenfold. Every article in the cell, trial, we hope they will let us know the result of their available as a substitute for yarn, now came into requisition : the sacking of his wretched couch-the old, and west passage, would be nothing to the discovery of half-rotten green serge of the same that served for cur-Mr. D'Israeli's Lancashire Eden. Alas! for this gentleman's fanciful pictures, the stern realities of the manufacturing system are too well known to need recapitulating in opposition to Mr. D'IsnaELI's base-to account ! He stationed himself near the narrow window of his cell, and listened as he worked to the chimes description of Lancashire life, we advise him to apply that marked the fleeting hours! eight o'clock-nineten ! still his task remained incomplete ! eleven struckthen midnight! another half hour and all would be ready! at last his work was done !

Having again assured himself of the strength of his rope, as far as the means for so doing would allow, he coiled it over his left arm, breathed a brief prayer, and with a firm heart commenced his perilous adventure.

With some difficulty, he forced his way up the narrow chimney as far as the elbow, where the obstruction existed which he had cleared away, as related in a former chapter : here, over his head, an iron bar, similar to the are not "richer than we (the millocrats) are" should one he had already bent aside, stopped his egress : however he at last succeeded in removing it also, and soon be law-makers for the nation. He is not, however, opposed to an aristocracy, but is for what he calls "a gained the aperture above, which was searcely large enough to afford his hody a pageage-indeed, had he reenough to afford his body a passage-indeed, had he retained his clothes, he could not have got through it. He was rejoiced to find that the storm continued with un-"And where will you find your natural aristocracy ?" abated violence, and that the wind, which blew most poistcrously, came from the north-east, placing him to "Among those men whom a nation recognises as the leward of the sentinels. The night too was very black, most eminent for virtue, talents, and property, and if you though the snow that had fallen-and which still conplease, birth and standing in the land. They guide opi-nion ; and therefore they govern. I am no leveller ; I down-rendered surrounding objects perfectly distinguishlook upon an artificial equality as equally pernicious with able, so that he could even plainly see the sentry-boxes a factitious aristocracy ; both depressing the energies, and at the further end of the platform ; one of these stood checking the enterprise of a nation. I like man to be not forty feet from the aperture he lay concealed in, which,

the Bertaudiere formed with the masonry that connected glory, and a whole country weeping over his ashes; The reader will observe that the most eminent for it with the Baziniere, so that he could reconnoitre unper-Swedish girl, aged, from appearance, about nineteen The great social difficulty that has beset us in the he wishes to see the sublime spectacle of a German

Novelist is so printed that at the conclusion of a As some ducal landlords drink the health of the

thickness of the wall-forming the junction between it advantage to those who may desire to have him and his liberty—a formidable barrier interposed itself, cellaneous tales of the Novelist. To attempt in the shape of a harrow-formed grating, fixed into the the slightest sketch of the varied and en-Science and Art. arch and descending to within a foot of the water-mark, tertaining contents of the first four volumes, in ad-

dition to the works of EUGENE SUE, is impossible, so A New ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION.-A Mr. Beming, of Jersey, has, we understand, after a lengthened period employed in constructing an electric gun, suc-ceeded in completing his object, which he denominates a "siva." He has exhibited it several times, and demonstrated its amazing effects, which are most de-demonstrated its amazing effects, which are most de-demonstrated its amazing effects, which are most de-demonstrated its amazing effects which are most de-demonstrated its amazing effects which are most de-demonstrated its amazing effects and solution in the suffered to obtain it demonstrated its amazing effects are most de-demonstrated its amazing effects and solution in the suffered to obtain it is the suffered to obtain it surprising work. The Novelist must be seen to be understood-once scen, it cannot fail to be read, and structive. The continuous and rapid flight of balls for five pounds. Parliament having passed a special discharged is scarcely credible. The simplicity of Act to protect her Majesty from potboyism, it had this wonderful work of mechanical art, as a pro-jectile, is such, that it can be easily removed from when too late, the smasher of the Barberini vase will whole of the numbers from the commencement may place to place. It contains within itself the means of soon have rivals in the field .- Ibid. continuing to an indefinite period its power and capability of destruction.

MORE WONDERFUL THAN OREDIBLE .- Some time ago, a paragraph went the round of the papers mentioning the discovery, by a Swedish doctor, of a means of preserving animals for ages in a state of torpidity, from which at any time they could be brought by certain applications again into active life. which is to send them to paradise be sudden and

The following account, purporting to be written by an eye-witness, we quote from an American periodical called the Magnet, where it is gravely set forth, without comment, under the head "Extraordinary Discovery :"-" Professor Von Grusselbach, of Stockholm, has very lately brought to a state of perfection the art of producing a torpor of the whole system, by the application of cold of different degrees of intensity, proceeding from a lesser to a greater, so as to cause the human body to become torpid, without permanent injury to any organ or tissue of the frame. In this state, bodies may remain a great number of years, and again, after a sleep of ages, be awakened fectionate husband. His disconsolate widow continues to existence, as fresh and blooming as they were when to earry on the tripe-and-trotter business at the same they first sunk into their frigoric slumber. The attention of the learned professor was first led to the subject by finding a toad enclosed in a solid fragment of calcarcous rock, ten feet in diameter, which, when taken out, shewed unequivocal signs of life ; but it was supposed that the concussion caused by blasting the rock occasioned his death in a few hours after. The opinion of Baron Gruithizen, geologist to the King of Sweden, was, that it must have been in that situation for at least seven thousand years; his calculations being drawn from the different layers of strata by which it was surrounded. From this hint the professor proceeded to make experiments; and after a laborious course of experiments for the last on all occasions for a go of rum or a go of any other twenty-nine years of his life, he has at last succeeded in perfecting this great discovery. No less than sixty that now a days water's "all the go." And when EVILS RESULTING FROM THE GAME LAWS, ADDRESSED thousand reptiles, shell-fish, &c., were experimented on, before he tried the human subject. The process is not entirely laid before the public as yet, but I had the honour, in company with a friend, of visiting the professor. I shall give a slight description of one of the outer rooms, containing some of his preparations. Previous to entering we were each furnished with an india-rubber bag, to which was attached a mask with glass eyes. This was put on to prevent the tempera-ture of the room from being varied in the slightest degree by our breathing. It was a circular room, lighted from the top by the sun's rays, from which the heat was entirely disengaged by its passage through glass, &c., coloured by the oxide of copper (a late discovery, and very valuable to the professor). The room is shelved all round, and contains nearly one thousand specimens of animals, &c. One was a

on! on! over the rotting ice, or immersed in the gelid waters that it covered! now wading through them—now scrambling over the unsafe masses on its surface—or leaping and running when a footing offered; but still on ...on—on! served of all observers," gain a lasting immortality for the astonishing low price of five pounds, or two months' imprisonment, there is little doubt but spirited young gentlemen who wish to adorn a page of newspaper) history with their exploits, will now go a cheaper way to work; and since Parliament has passed a bill that has been a "heavy blow and great

Soon have rivals in the field.—101d. AN ORTHODOX FINISH.—The illness under which the respected Bishop of Ely is labouring is, we per-ceive, apoplexy, which is reckoned the most orthodox disease for a Bishop at any time, and therefore highly becoming his sacred "order." When the time ar-rives, as it must, for a Bishop to be translated to the heavenly would it is reached best that the attack speedy, inasmuch as such spiritually-minded men can have no reason to dread being cut off in the "blossom of their sins," or brought to a quick account, sceing that, unlike the present Lord Mayor, they are naturally always prepared for such contingencies. A short cut to the realms of bliss must be the best in the case of a Bishop.—Ibid.

KICKED THE BUCKET.

Here lies Joan Kitchen ; when her glass was spent, She kicked up her heels, and away she went.

AMERICAN TOMBSTONE .- "Sacred to the remains of Jonathan Thompson, a pious Christian and an afplace as before his bereavement."

THE SAINTS ASHAMED .- Two cardinals found fault with Raphael for having in onc of his pictures given too florid a complexion to St. Peter and St Paul. too norid a complexion to St. Fever and St Faul. "Gentlemen," replied the artist, ill pleased with the criticism, "don't be surprised, I paint them just as they look in heaven. They are blushing with shame to see the Church below so badly governed."

PUBLIC BATHS FOR THE POOR.-From time immemorial England has been a maritime nation, but at resent she displays her affection for the sea with redoubled energy. The temperature movement is enough to convince any man of the futinity of asking spirituous liquor, when he must reflect within himself we remember, likewise, that legislators are proverbial for treating the people like so many pigs, we cannot be surprised at their at length proposing to erect washhouses for their convenience. This is refined satire. The notion of presenting a half-starving population with tanks to bathe in, and soap and water to scour their clothes with, is in fact tantamount to offering a man "a glass of water with the chill off and a cinder in it."-Great Gun.

CURIOUS DRESS .- A member of Parliament writes thus to the Times last week :-- " Please to mention that I attended the great agricultural meeting in one your earliest impressions."-Ibid.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL is to be raised to the peerage, SIF E. INATCHBULL IS to be raised to the peerage, by which elevation the excellent baronet hoped to get rid of his not very euphonious name. And so he will; but that wicked wag, Sir Robert Peel, has insisted on creating him Lord Bullock Smithy, of Bullock-Smithy, in the county of where is it? So Sir Edward thigher his her for him county of his corount could do

TO YOUNG ENGLAND-THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE-THE COMMUNIST CHRONICLE. lent quality. Where all are excellent it is impossible to single out particular letters for special praise. But as our barticular letters for special praise. But as our Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Unveiled—The London Entertaining Magazine, part 3 —The Dungeon Hurp—Good ! a Proposition on the National Debt—The Atrocities of the Dictator Rosas. the writer expresses himself as being passionately enamoured of a soldier's life. It is not, he alleges, the outward trappings that attract him, but the

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

will do well to procure the back and current numbers come to hand they shall be duly noticed. In the containing it. The four volumes already complete may be had, handsomely bound, of the publisher. We shall return to a further examination of the Penny *Vovelist* as soon as we can afford room.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE-FEB.

PUNCH'S COMPLETE LETTER-WRITER. By We have received this Magazine so late in the DOUGLAS JERROLD. Punch Office, Fleet-street. month as to render it impossible for us to do more than barely notice it. The present month's "It is an ill wind," says the proverb, "that blows nobody good ;" meaning that most winds, however ill, do blow some good ; and of this we have an in-stance in the work before us. Too much of any-thing but good is, we fear, too chargeable to Sir J_{AMES} GRAHAM; and not the least of the odious acts more than barely notice it. The present month's number opens with a most important article "On the Manufacture of Sugar," being the prize cssay by J. F. CAROILL, Esq., to which was awarded the premium of £100, offered by the Earl of ELGIN, which was able by the barl of ELGIN, JAMES GRAHAM; and not the least of the odious acts which will cause his name to be held in disreputable remembrance long after his official career shall have ceased, will be his un-English and most infamous Post-office espionage. Atrocious and odious, how-Post-office espionage. Atrocious and odious, howis brought to a close ; it is with regret we bid farewell ever, as were the acts of the Minister in this particular matter, it is, we believe, to these malpractices, or at least the discovery of them, that the public are indebted for the excellent letters which, under the above title, have been given to the world by DougLAS

"New Zealand Affairs;" and "The Annexation of Texas." We should have much liked to have given These letters originally appeared in Punch; but to some extracts from the article on "Upper California," but our review page this week was already occupied before the arrival of the Magazine. So far as we have hose who have read them in their original shape, we beg to intimate that their re-perusal in their present form will be found a treat which might hardly be anfound time to peruse the contents of the present ticipated; for the fact is, that the Complete Letter Writer is now made really complete, its attractions being greatly increased by the letters being collected and placed together. Those who had not the plea-information ; and not destitute of that variety usually information ; and not destitute of that variety usually looked for by the reader of the monthlies.

sure of reading the letters as they appeared in Punch. will do well to purchase the volume without delay. We promise them that their only regret when they come to the conclusion, will be that, instead of fifty letters, there are not five hundred of the like excel

gods: he exults in the idea of death, in the bed of

readers will expect a specimen of the contents, we and published by B. D. Cousins, No. 18, Duke-street, select the following, by a guardian in reply to a young gentleman (his ward), who has expressed his desire

to enter the army. We cannot afford room for the PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .- The Christian Mythology young gentleman's letter, but we should premise that

abstract glory : his heart throbs at the achievements of conquerors; the game of war is a pastime for

"THE HEALTH OF THE LABOURER."

THE NORTHERN STAR

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.-Lloyd's, Friday Night .- The late snow storm was attended with the most melancholy disasters along the coast. The wrecks that it occasioned were truly dreadful, many having foundered with their hapless crews, all Tuesday morning, the Preventive Service belonging to the Southwold station received information of a vessel being wrecked near the Barnard Sands, and that the crew were clinging to the rigging. They in-stantly started off in the direction, and succeeded in rescuing the crew, who were brought ashore in a shocking state; many of them insensible, and their clothes covered with ice. The vessel was the Emerald, of London, Charles Harrison, master, bound to Aberdeen.-At Whitburn, near Sunderland, a vessel called the Betsy, belonging to that port, got on the rocks and became a total wreck. The crew saved themselves by the boats.-The schooner Emily, Shaw master, belonging to Wisbeach, while on her way to Middleborough for coals, was lost under similar circumstances on the coast, about a mile to the south of Scarborough.-Another vessel was lost at Montrose. It was the brig St. Andrew's, of Arbroath. The lifeboat was launched, and the crew were saved by it .--The True Blue, of London, Mr. Fleming master, was wrecked off Redcar during the storm. It is supposed that all on board perished .- At Ennishowen, near Londonderry, another fatal shipwreck happened. The ill-fated craft was the Harmony of Ramsey, Brayden, master : she struck on a shoal called Glashcady, situ-the two engines would have met, and frightful would the independence of our country." Such are the men ate about half a mile off the beach. The numbers have been the consequences. lost are reported to be thirteen .- To be added to the above, are those of the Victoria, of Newquay; an American packet ship, the Ville de Lyon, on the coast of Barfleur; the Bee, wrecked at Camber, near Rve : and also that of a Dutch vessel, the Hopende, of Rotterdam, lost near the South Rock Light. The crew of the Bee were saved by the Coast-guard boat. The American packet was a very fine vessel, and her persons accommodated with money at loan societies, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night, contains intelligence of the loss of fourteen vessels, the greater portion belonging to England. Among them was the balance of the loss of fourteen vessels, the greater following :--On the 19th of last month the wreck of a bed room was broken open, when he was discovered large barque, supposed to be the Lord Seaton. of St. Andrew's, was discovered on the castern point of the Isle of Hant, in Pendlescot Bay. Two bodies were found aboard.

LLOYD'S. SATURDAY .- The Trewartha arrived yes terday at Liverpool from Cork, with damage, having been in contact off Tuskar with the Titania, bound to Smyrna, since put into Waterford.-The Sir R A. Ferguson, Rhode, from Clyde to Malta, foundered off Tuskar, 11th instant; two men drowned, having been in contact with the Hopewell, bound to Maranham, since put back .- A ship, name unknown, was partially dismasted, Dec. 1, off Agulhas Bank, during a sudden squall, in sight of the Athol, arrived in the Clyde .- The Hornet, Shiels, from Middlesbro' to Yarmouth, was dismasted off Flamborough Head 5th inst., and subsequently wrecked on Sand Hale crew saved.

THE RECENT GAMBLING TRANSACTIONS IN PARIS.-The prisoners in this affair were brought up for judgment on Friday. The Court declared that the facts of the indictment were proved, but as the parties had played sur parole, and money did not pass so as to constitute the offence of swindling provided for by Art. 405 of the Code, no conviction could take ace. The persons in custody-viz., Walker, Frazer, Ogilvie, Lambert, Peyronnet, and Emma Caye-were therefore acquitted. Baring, as we have already stated, " secret committee" appointed by the Right Honourwas not in custody. In winding up its judgment, able Baronet himself. Much as Mr. Duncouser's per-the Court says-" Thus, the facts above stated do able Baronet himself. Much as Mr. Duncouser's per-the court says-" Thus, the facts above stated do able Baronet himself. Auch as Mr. Duncouser's per-the court says-" Thus, the facts above stated do able Baronet himself. Such as Mr. Duncouser's per-the court says-" Thus, the facts above stated do able Baronet himself. Such as Mr. Duncouser's per-the court says-" Thus, the facts above stated do able Baronet himself. Such as Mr. Duncouser's perthe Court says-"Thus, the facts above stated do and this circumstance, together with not come within the application of any penal law; severance and resolution were admired, still some of and who were thus marched blindfold to meet the Ashter asks how it is possible for little children of the plausible pretext of "reduced necessaries," will but it was right to prove them, not only for the interest his friends somewhat doubted the prudence of his hireling's bullet instead of a brother's aid. of public morals, but in order that there might be no doubt as to the conduct of the complainants, who were right in refusing to submit to the consequences | Further inquiry, they admitted, was due to justice ; of such frauds." On judgment being pronounced but a knowledge of the disinclination of the "honour-Walker fell down in a fit of convulsions, and was with able House" to hear a repetition of its own delinquency, the greatest difficulty held by his fellow-prisoners and the Municipal Guards in attendance upon them. He was thus carried out of court, and on medical assistance being given to him, was in a short time restored to his senses .- Galignani's Messenger. HORRIBLE DESTITUTION.-One of the most appall- spect, however, they were most agreeably disaping cases of human misery came under the notice of | pointed : for never was a more statesmanlike, searchthe police on Wednesday morning week. On that day it was reported at the station of the V division, on Clapham-common, that a girl had been found in a dying state in a loft over an old and ruinous cowhouse, in the Wandsworth-road. Several constables under the direction of a sergeant, were sent with a stretcher to convey this wretched human being to the Wandsworth Union. On a heap of filthy litter in the corner of a loft over a cow-house, now in disuse, and situate at the corner of the Albion-road, Wandsworth-road, they found a being with scarce any signs of life, and presenting all the appearances of an exhumed corpsc. Her apparel was but a bundle of rags, and wholly insufficient to conceal her person. much less protect her from the intense cold. Some weak brandy and water was poured with difficulty through her lips, and the police then proceeded to place her with extreme care upon the stretcher; they covered her with horse-cloths and sacks, and then conveyed her to the union, hardly daring to hope that she would survive the journey. Mr. and Mrs. Tring, the master and matron of the Wandsworth Union, received the unfortunate creature, and had her instantly conveyed to a warm apartment. Within five minutes of her arrival she was undressed and placed between hot blankets. Her clothes, which swarmed with vermin, were immediately burned. An assistant to Dr. Connor, the surgeon to of his Cabinet! It is true that the prisoner at the the union, was in the house at the time, and after bar received little benefit, or even consolation from examining the young woman, directed arrowroot and diluted wine to be administered often, but with extreme care and in small quantities, as it was evident of Sir ROBERT and his "cad," respecting the report that her life hung as it were upon a thread. When of the sccret committee absolving them from blame. this miserable object became partly sensible she was is below contempt. " Sir JAMES GRAHAM cannot fairly conscience I feel a strong conviction that I have done minutely examined, and a more horrible and soulsickening spectacle, perhaps, never before met the human sight. She is, it appears, not more than 16 the charge preferred against him by Mr. DUNCOMBE; years of age, but she looked 30. Her countenance though this was the wholesale plea set up by his leading was as pallid, and the skin as contracted, as that of a corpse. Her back was one mass of sores, her frame was frightfully attenuated, and her feet swollen and frost-bitten, seemed to be fast approaching mortification ; but the most appalling sight was the myriads of vermin that crawled over her person, and even exuded from her mouth. The walls of the room were covered with them, and the colour of the blankets and sheets on the bed could not be distinguished. Her head was covered with a mass of living corruption, at least an inch in thickness. and its appearance was horrid in the extreme. The nurses. to whom the task of cleansing this miserable creature was intrusted, were, for the safety of their own persons, enveloped in sheets whilst they performed the necessary offices. Within a very short space of time nine blankets were placed upon her, and were removed loaded with vermin, and immediately burned; and to preserve the health of the house, she was obliged to be moved into another room, that that into which she had been first brought might be whitewashed and otherwise cleansed of its impurities. During the night the poor creature was watched most assiduously by two nurses. Her constant cry, when sensible, was for food, which was given her as often as was compatible with safety. On Thursday morning a hair-dresser was directed to shave her head. and this he accomplished with difficulty, the stench relinquish his task. In the course of Wednesday night this wretched being was enabled to converse with Jane Toplis, one of the nurses, and she informed her that her name was Mary Loveday, that she was 16 years of age, and the daughter of a gardener in the Union-road, Larkhall-lane, Clapham. She said her father, who had recently married again, turned her out of the house on the 1st of December last, and told her to go and support herself by prostitution, as he would no longer support her. The first night she slept in a sand-pit; she then went upon the streets and wanclothes had become shabby she lay there all day and "tribunal," where "white" Whiggery might have Ambassador designated as a "damnable example." of all. crept out at night, when she picked up what pittance she could. A number of carpenters and bricklayers who were working at some new buildings in the Albionhad taken up her abode in the loft, as were a chaffcutter and a milkman occupying contiguous premises, but none of these persons attempted to remove her. On the contrary, they behaved kindly or even plausible pretext; and that these time-servto her, and occasionally gave her food and halfpence. On Thursday last she became too ill to leave her miserable bed, and from that day until Wednesday morning last no food or water passed her lips. On that morning she had some dim knowledge of one of the carpenters, accompanied by a gentleman, coming up to her, and speaking to her, but she was beyond to himself in again opening the question, he had one the power of utterance and soon afterwards became, of higher importance to discharge to his constituents: insensible. The father, the mother-in-law, and the for if his correspondence merited Ministerial surbrother of the unfortunate creature visited her on Thursday. The mother-in-law did not seem the least affected, but upbraided the girl for not having gone to service. The father and brother are greatly boast of Sir JAMES GRAHAM of the impartial manner grieved. The interview between the brother and in which the Committee was chosen as it consisted of sister was peculiarly affecting : he is a soldier, has been absent from his country seven years, and who had only just returned home. The father and able. He must have known, as we told him at the mother-in-law both assured the master of the union that their daughter might have come home if she had chosen so to do. This of course they will say in self-defence ; but their conduct has evidently Whig and Tory exercise of this unconstitutional pribeen most atrocious, and should the unhappy girl vilege. Sir JANES GRAHAM knew well enough that die, murder, cruel, foul, unnatural murder will be too clearly characteride to their account. Such heurich his friends and opponents would make a compromise too clearly chargeable to their account. Such hellish brutality brings disgrace on the entire community, and odium upon the very name of Englishmen and namby-pamby, hodge-podge report, with which the Englishwomen. Lynch law is surely too good for such savages. Dr. Connor visited the wretched girl on Thursday afternoon; he ordered that the most nutritious food should be given to her, and that she able length ; and it is not our intention to weaken

mate recovery, the system being so utterly exhausted. and it is more than probable that her feet will ulti mately mortify. RAILWAY COLLISION. - NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE,

WEDNESDAY .- A collision of trains took place last night on the Brandlin Junction Railway, the report of which excited considerable alarm in this town, until whom perisned. Along the coast, to the north-ward, fronting the German ocean, the losses were very numerous. At about half-past six o'clock on Gateshead to Sundarland station, when the speed of the train was slackened to stop at the station; but before the train reached the station, a smart shock was felt by the passengers, who were thrown from their seats, and a general rush was made to get out of the carriages, the women screaming, and the men in a state of be-wilderment. The line, it seems, is undergoing repair at this part, so that there is only one line in operation for a short distance. A long luggage train was coming in the opposite direc-tion from Rockley Whins, and was in the act of doubt, by the British Government. Seventeen of those leaving the one line and crossing on to the other line, persons were tried by a military commission, and where the repairs are finished. The engine of the condemned to death, and nine of them were executed luggage train had just got on the other line, when on the following day. They were persons of noble the passenger train ran plump into the waggons next family ; two of them, of the name of Bandieras, it, which were thrown off the line, piled one above were the sons of an Austrian admiral of that name. another, and scattered on all sides by the shock. The The Bandieras and their seven companions with a calm engine of the passenger train was much broken, and happy bearing bore good witness to their faith, and there being a large rent through which the fire tum- died like martyrs, having slept peacefully on the night bled on to the ground, and a general cry arose that before their execution. "If we fall," they said to a friend, the engine would burst. which added greatly to the prevailing consternation, every one endeavouring to has been given to us to enjoy nobly and usefully; and get as far from it as possible. Had the Sunderland the cause we die in is the purest, the holiest, and the best

> SUICIDE FROM DISTRESS .- On Friday week Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Barley Mow, Blue Anchor-alley, Bunhill-row, on William Leman, aged fifty, a printer. Deceased lived in a small house in Banks-court, of which he was the tenant. He was out of work, and had become responsible for several and who were unable to pay their instalments. These lying upon his bed quite dead, and it was found he

had taken a quantity of laudanum. Verdict, Temporarv insanity. ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY .---On Monday week last a serious accident happened on the North Midland Railway, which might have been attended with fatal consequences. As the first up train-which is due at Wingfield Station at twenty minutes past eight A.M., was proceeding at a mode-rate speed near the Bump-mill, about a mile and a half north of Southwingfield Station, one of the axles of a

received an injury beyond the fright.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1845.

FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN SPY DE-PARTMENT.

On Tuesday night Mr. DUNCOMBE, ever ready to redeem his pledges to the country, re-opened the Post-office delinquency practised by Sir JAMES GRAHAM -a delinquency attempted to be smothered by the course in introducing the subject a second time. impressed them with a notion that the energy and will not be forgotten :-eloquence of the Honourable Member for Finsbury ing, eloquent, able, convincing, and even telling speech, than that with which the Honourable Gentleman introduced his appeal for further inquiry. Politicians may value the secrecy of correspondence for liberty's sake, or even for the success of intrigue ; the merchant may attach commercial importance to that secrecy necessary for the protection of speculation : the lover may desire protection for his love-sick strains ; and all unitedly may seek for confidence in the wafer or the seal : but few were prepared to see in the violation of such confidence the awful and astounding consequences ascribed to it by the Honourable Member for Finsbury.

from directing particular attention to a most noble burst of impassioned eloquence. It is not often truths are so fairly and so boldly stated. The Honourable Member, in reference to the uses made of Mr. Maz-

ZINI's intercepted letters, said :---But unfortunately the poison had gone forth to the Neapolitan Government. The British Government had informed them of the intelligence of the purport of the first letters, and it was too late to recall it. The Austrian Government sent their spies among those unfortunate people; they resided at Corfu, and they told those people that in Calabria the peasantry were ripe for the enterprise, and waiting for them. These men were thus induced, notwithstanding their assurance to Mr. Mazzini, to leave Corfu. They went into Calabria, where, instead of finding the peasantry ready for them, they were conducted in its proper shape and form-as the miniature into the mountains, where they became easily mastered by organized troops which had been sent there by the Neapolitan Government, who had been instigated to do so, no TION which must and will result from the com- or perhaps leaving a loss on the collection. bined knowledge of the Trades and their Emancipator. If we saw good and substantial reason for

our former views. We had come to the conclusion that in Trades' "tell our countrymen to imitate our example, for life questions themselves, delegates of their own order would find ample cause for deliberation : but we confess that we were not prepared to view the whole case of the labouring classes in so comprehensive a whom you were thus leagued with Austria to crush.

manner as we now are,-thanks to the masterly ex-Those men were executed, and this is the way you adopted and the end for which you gained information posure of Lord AshLey on Tuesday night. Those I with a view of (as you call it) "frustrating that attempt." who have attended to our teaching on Labour ques-Why did not you send nobly and generously to these individuals and state to them-"You are plotting on British ground ; you are running into danger ; this must inevitably be your ruin; let us persuade you to desist from such a course ?" They would have listened to you, and you need not have supplied another Government with the means of entrapping men and putting them to death. I say that they are the victims of this system, and their blood is upon the heads of her Majesty's present Ministers, as much, aye, much more, than it is upon those whose duty it was to pull the trigger that launched them order, without, at the same time, taking into coninto eternity; and if a monument be erected to their memory at Cosenza, where they fell, as I hope it will, it ought to be inscribed upon their tombstone, that they fell in the cause of their country, and of liberty, through the treachery of a British Ministry. (Cheers.)

Aye! the blood of the departed patriots is on the head of the British Minister! and he-not the hireling who drew the trigger—is responsible for the foul second-class carriage broke, and a great destruction deed ! Mr. DUNCOMBE was fully justified in ascribing of carriages ensued. Fortunately, however, no one the above atrocity to English Ministerial policy. It the existence of a grievance is one thing : the publication of irrefutable testimony is another thing. Mr. is precisely similar in character to that practised by SIDMOUTH, whose good offices, in the right direction, cognizant of this easy mode of disposing of an arguhis worthy successor appears to emulate, and successfully; as in his first "innings" he has beaten him ment. Lord Ashley postponed his exposures until he by five runs, with a wicket yet to fall. How many could meet such wholesale flippant denials with "THE Englishmen have been sacrificed in precisely the Book" containing the printed evidence taken before same way ! The mode in which CASTLES, OLIVER, EDWARDS, and others of SIDMOUTH's tools produced authority.

sudden outbreaks at home, was by taunting the men Armed with such irrefutable testimony. Lord ASHLEY of Lancashire and Yorkshire with cowardice and pronoses to go through the whole catalogue of grievbackwardness, assuring them that Derby, Leicester, ances seriatim, allowing each to stand on its own me-Nottingham, and Birmingham were ready to "be up rits-thereby protecting himself against the possibiand doing ;" precisely as the Austrian spies assured the insurgents of Corfu that they would meet with

THE TRADES' CONFERENCE : LORD ASH- "prosperity" arising from your present ability to who live on the abour of others, will die in resisting PROTECTION.

Hopeful as our anticipations to the cause of Labour were from the projected Conference about to be held by the various Trades, the position achieved by the Honourable Member for Finsbury by his splendid speech upon the srr system, has added considerably. to our expectations. We have no doubt that the comprehensive mind of Mr. DUNCOMBE, added to his laudable ambition to serve a cause in which he has nobly enlisted, will present this national assembly export duty on coal. The reduction on these six not only to the English mind, but to the world's eye, articles amounts to more than three millions and terest, being protected by old feudal laws made

Now, perhaps it would be impossible to have selected six articles producing the same amount o such an assemblage before the meeting of Parlia- revenue from a reduction on which the working ment, and prior to the ministerial developments classes would derive more insignificant advantage. made even at this early period of the Session. all I will make a shopkeeper's bill of it for you, and see that has since transpired has served to confirm us in how the matter stands. Suppose a man whose family uses

Benefit of reduction per week.

2lbs. of sugar per week Fabric composed of cotton wool, 2s. per Week...... Glass, per week.....

42 have taken the most advantageous view of the savings" in which your order can regard them. tions, will remember that we have ever contended have allowed a poor man's family to use two pounds for a consolidation of the interests of all as the only of sugar per week, and two shillings' worth of fabric means of security for all. It will be impossible for made of cotton wool, on which the duty was 12} per the Mechanic, the Corkcutter, the Goldsmith, or the cent.; and upon which, for calculation's sake, I have Shoemaker, to do justice to their own case, or to allowed you five per cent., leaving 72 per cent. for the arrive at wise conclusions with reference to their own grower, the merchant, the manufacturer, the wholesale dealer, and the shopkeeper from whom you purchase; and I find that your share of the "saving," even sideration the condition of every class of labourers. should my data be correct, will amount to fourpence The present policy of Lord ASHLEY appears to us to farthing per week, or eighteen shillings and fivepence be not only justifiable, but politic. He has taken a per year ! This is allowing you great regularity in comprehensive view of the whole question of working- housekeeping ; and if I take the wages of a man, class grievances; and, with commendable patience, able to expend as above, at 18s. 5d. per week, it has delayed the exposure of those monstrosities known will not be too, much; and let us then see how to himself, until armed with the force of evidence to with him the account will stand. Sir Robert Peel impress them on the minds of all. The knowledge of has expressed a hope that the working classes may be allowed their share in his reductions : but he little knows the parties with whom they have to deal on COBDEN, with every sceming of sincerity. might say Saturday nights. Those parties will have their share, "nay" to every assertion of the Noble Lord : and and their full share, in the "reductions :" but those reductions will be in the workmen's wages; and the reasons assigned will be the greater facilities of purchasing the necessaries of life.

Now no man can say that this view is strained, Committees, and by Commissioners appointed by when we recollect that parties very generally urged the growth of temperance as a justifiable reason for reducing wages. Nor can we shut our eyes to what passed on the promulgation of the former tariff. Indeed, I never can forget that golden passage in Mr. Drury's admirable letter to Mr. Duncombe, wherein To Readers & Correspondente. lity of jumble or mystification. GHAMBERS, in his "Employer and Employed," admits the necessity of the law itself. The Income tax is to be reimposed he sets forth the greater difficulty of the working training females in domestic pursuits ; while Lord for three years : and this circumstance, together with four years of age, engaged in print-works-for that be seized as sufficient reason for reducing your wages

LEY: AND THE QUESTION OF LABOUR consume, would be met by a return to the former the claims of Labour, before they will join in procure glass duties, auction duties, stave duties, or the in- ing its emancipation. I admit that we have much glass duties, auction duties, stars duties, or much crease of any of those duties which Sir Robert Peel up-hill work to convince the slothful clodpoles of this has recently abolished; but what I do say is this - fact; but nevertheless it is progressing. The has recently about she ; but what I to say is that his application of the "surplus" in his hands "farmers that whistle at the plough" are beginning has been impolitic, unjust, unstatesmanlike, and to acquire some knowledge : and knowledge is all has been impolitic, unjust, unstatesmannee, and the state of require to save themselves and the unwise. I will take the six great articles of reduc- that they do require to save themselves and the tion, comprising within themselves nearly the whole people.

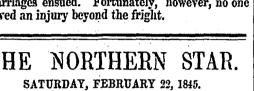
FEBRUARY 15, 1845.

amount of the "surplus," the reduction of the duty The manufacturing and trading classes have got amount of the surplus, the reneal of the duty on cotton wool, on more active, stirring, bustling knowledge than the on sugar, the repeat of the duty on cotton wood, on agricultural classes; and for this reason-wherever there is a demand there is a supply. The landed in seventy thousand pounds per annum; while the re- themselves, and by pulpit-hobgoblinism preached by of that full-length picture of LABOUR'S PROTEC- maining 425 comprise no more than about £320,000, their sons, have relied upon those things, backed h a standing army, for the scentity and PROTECTION of their properties. There was no demand, as far as they were concerned, for any other description of "knowledge" than that furnished by legislators priests, and soldiers ; and that knowledge having be come obsolete and useless, there they are, founder ing on their backs, assailed, and not able to defend themselves. Thus it always is; where there's no grievance there exists a sense of dangerous security and but little knowledge ; while, on the other had where grievances exist, INTELLECT IS SHARPENED TO RE. SISTANCE. Hence we find the foolish old " defenders of the Protestant faith, and so forth," mere children in the hands of Catholic disputants, who have had long grievances to contend with. And precisely to it is with the labouring classes. Their grievances and sufferings break through that proclaimed "prosperity" of which the Minister ostentationsly boasts; and the consequence is, that the "one pauper in every ten" becomes enlivened by a new philosophy which promises to shake unjust security to its very centre. It is for them that I have spent the best years of my life in comparative seclusion. It is for abandonment of their cause that I have quarrelled with friends most dear, and with associate most valued. Where is the heart that must net feel and sicken-where is the man that can refrain from weeping, on looking on such a picture as the Home Secretary has been obliged to present as a foil to the painted representation of " prosperity" drawn by that "fascinating financier," the bookkceper of the monied classes-Sir Robert Peel.

My friends, my only friends-you who have confident in me ; who have defended me when assailed ; who have never deserted me in adversity-to you I say that the next PANIC, trifling though it may be will place you in the ascendant-(after some suffering,) admit,)-when all the trickery of Ministerial policy must fail. Be united ; be wise ; be firm : for after all, to our MEASURE-and to that alone-all persons possessing real property, and wishing to preserve it from the lewd grasp of speculating traffickers, must come-to THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Ever your faithful friend and servant. FEARGUS O'CONNOR

THE SANATORY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE .- At the opening of the Parliament the Queen in her "Royal Speech" was made to say " The health of the mhabi, tants of large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom has been the subject of recent inquiry before a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you. It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and suggestions con. tained in that report shall enable you to devise the means of momoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes of my subjects." This intimation has not come a bit too soon. The frightful evils endured by the working classes caused by their badly-drained and badly-ventilated dwellings, and in many cases the total want of that first necessary, pure wholesome water, are incalculable and beyond the power of adequate description. We believe the public are not a little indebted to the Marquis of NORMANBY for compelling the present administration to move in this matter. We say "present administration;" for we cannot acquit the Whig administration, of which Lord NORMANBY Was a member, of gross and unpardonable neglect of the health and lives of the people. Still, if Lord NORMANBY would not, or could not, do anything for the people when in office, we shall not refuse to accept the good he may get done for them when out: we only hope that when next the Whigs have power, if ever, they will be more mind. ful of the people's welfare than heretofore. On the 26th of July, 1844, Lord NORMANBY delivered a speech in the House of Lords on the sanatory condition of the proper which certainly did him great credit. That speech tas been reprinted, and may be had of Knight and Co. Ludgate-street. We have been favoured with a copy sent us by that eminent man and noble philanthropist, Dr. Southwood Smith. We shall best show our appreciation of the speech by giving the following extracts:-I have now to call your lordships' attention to a subject, in my opinion, of unequalled importance. It is true that I do so when the session has almost run its weary length. It is not for me on this occasion to criticise the comparative value of its other labours, but I must remind you that at the very carliest moment when the forms of the House permitted, after the meeting of Parliament, I put a question to my Nuble Friend opposite (the Duke of Buccleugh)-the chairman of a commission appointed by the Government to inquire into this subject-whether we might expect any remedial measures during the present session ? On various occasions, during the progress of public business, I have with diminishing hopes repeated the same question ; and I own that it is now with deep disappointment I feel myself obliged formally to bring the subject befor you, with a view at least to extract a pledge from this House that here these evils shall not another year be treated with continued neglect. * * * Since the commencement of the present century the propertions of agricultural and manufacturing population have been exactly reversed. At the commencement o that period the agricultural population was to the manufacturing as two to one, now the latter is to the former in the same proportion of two to one. With this there has been a concurrent increase of national wealth but there has been no addition to the comforts of the people-no provision for guarding their health-no care to raise their condition. Look, for instance, to the town of Manchester and its neighbourhood-not clied invidiously, but named naturally as proudly boasting to be the emporium of new-made wealth. It has also become the seat of disease, and the spirit of health has winged its way to those comparative solitudes which the most enterprising portion of the population had left. This was not always so : this same locality was formerly famous for its longevity. In a calculation which I cited in a former speech, upon the authority of Sir Gilbert Blane, the deaths in Manchester were stated at the beginning of the century to be one in fifty-eight, or considerably below the national average. In 1811 he mentions them as only one in seventy-tour, which seems so extraordinarily low as to make one believe there must have been some mistake: but it shows that, at any rate, the fact must have been remarkable on the favourable side. It is a sad truth that the mortality there now is about one in twentyeight. I have upon other occasions alluded to a fact since stated in Mr. Chadwick's report, that fifty thousand persons die annually from diseases which might be prevented by proper sanatory regulations. This statement has been amply confirmed. The commission appointed last year selected fifty towns, which some of the commissioners personally visited, and to which they also sent queries on particular points. In the Appendix to the Report which I hold ic. my hand, it is stated, that in those towns the death's in three years from fevers and contagious disorders were 63,000, or 21,000 annually, but the population in these towns is now 2,051,789. If we take the population of the metropolis and its suburbs at 1,600,000, that would make up nearly the 40,000 annual deaths ; and we have therefore, in order ito verify Mr. Chadwick's estimate, only to distribute the other 10,000 deaths amongst the other 12,000,000 of the population. I am not exactly award why these fifty towns were selected by the commissioners; probably because there may have been a greater proportionate increase. The general increase since 1801 has been in the proportion of 7 to 4 ; in these fifty towns it has been as 5 to 2. And why did these towns increase in this degree ? Because money was there to be made by the application of capital, and labour was therefore tempted from other quarters; and wealth has been made, and capital has been doubled; and this, because with enterprise there has been economy in all things but one : of human life there has been a constant waste, sinful, because unnecessary. If you read the answers from almost every one of the fifty towns to the queries sent by the commissioners, you will see there has been a total absence of all proper precautions. And can you expect the victims of this state of things to help themselves unless you interpose ? They remove from their own neighbourhood because they expect better wages. Grant that in good times they succeed in higher nominal wages. Who, in too many cases, benefits by the difference ? Why, the owners of these disgraceful dens, which are a necessity to the labourer, who must live within a certain distance of his work. Hence the combined evils of over-crowding and extortion; and, in too many instances, the emigrant from the rural district finds that he has to add the cost of certain disease to the rent of the wretched room, already three times the amount of that of the gardened cottage he has left. Again, I ask, is this necessary ? Mr. Austin states in his evidence before this commission, that for the exist ing rents he could undertake to raise new buildings, returning ten per cent. on the speculation, with perfect drainage, self-acting water-closet, water laid on each floor, and an annual supply secured ; and the cost of all this calculated to include the ground-rent. If this so, to what extortion must all those be helplessly exposed



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SECRETARY

power appears to consist in the old adage

"Vir sipit qui pauca loquitur"-

"The man is wise who speaks little"-it is no small triumph to have compelled the Prime Minister himself to fly to the aid of the " black sheep" subordinate the testimony of his master. The pitiful subterfuge plead " autre fois acquit ." i. e., " before acquitted." to counsel, Sir Robert. "O," says he, "we have been strong prejudice against a public servant who has exercised tried and acquitted; will you now try us again ?" The answer is, " You have not been TRIED ! and therefore you cannot have been acquitted." . If the "secret committee" are at all to be considered as having aided in, or contributed to a trial, it

can only be as a Grand Jury sitting on, and returning, a bill of indictment; and every man in England who reads Mr. DUNCOMBE's analysis of their "finding" truth-manifest in that document-the absolute ne- Sir JAMES himself here furnish more than a "prima an answer to the more serious charge.

Mr. DUNCOMBE has proposed a very plain and COMBE avers that the fact that Sir JAMES GRAHAM country, and the world, as slavish sycophants ; as fice the dearest privilege that they themselves possess,

We trust that every man in England will read was the section of labour that he brought before the on the very first opportunity. Taking the more-thanand preserve the above extract from the speech of Mr. DUNCOMBE ; and we feel assured that the "scene" following and preceding the Speaker's call to " order,"

"Then," said Mr. Duncombe, " how stands that question between me and the Right Honourable Baronet ? would fail to supply material for fresh excitement, if a Member in his place asks the Right Honourable more at large with the proposed measure of the jects !

even on so vitally important a subject. In this re- Baronet whether, in the exercise of his functions, he has noble Lord when it comes before us in a more tangiopened that Member's letters, and he finds that that ble form, we shall abstain for the present from Secretary of State, while he has had the meanness-aye, further comment, merely observing that Sir JAMES and the baseness, to commit the act, has not had the GRAHAM pleaded " expediency" and " PROFIT" as a courage to avow it. (Great cheering.)

justification for continuing the infernal practice, and "The Speaker .--- Those observations appear to be of a ersonal nature. If the Honourable Member has made for resisting the noble Lord's humane intentions : a hose observations personally to the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, the Honourable Gentleman no doubt vill be glad of the opportunity to withdraw them. "Mr. Duncombe .- SIR, I APPLIED THOSE OBSER. Malthusians !

VATIONS TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GENTLE. MAN IN HIS MINISTERIAL CAPACITY. TO THOSE OBSERVATIONS AND THAT LANGUAGE I AD-HERE-(Cheers) : SO THEY MUST AND SHALL REMAIN."

What a rebuke ! CURRAN, once cross-examining a | if Labour is to be generally, and not partially, reyoung dragoon major in his teens, said, " Come now, soldier, answer my question :" to which the major this step taken by the Trades continue to pour in pendent upon parochial relief for existence !-- is, in In these-days of commercial speculation, with a replied-"I am not a soldier: I am an officer." upon us from all quarters : and we rejoice at being Prime Minister whose governing rule and sustaining ("Then," said CURRAN, "Mr. Officer, and no soldier, able to state that in Manchester several Trades have answer my question." So with the Minister, but no already elected their delegates. The fact of Mr. gentleman. "I have," says Sir JAMES, "been guilty DUNCOMBE having consented to preside over the deof Ministerial meanness, baseness. and cowardice : liberations of the Conference will give to the body a and as a gentleman I avow it. Let us see whether surpassing importance; while it will furnish a this is a strained point of our own, or whether Sir guarantee to the delegates, and those whom they JAMES'S own very words will not bear this identical represent, that no extrancous matter will be allowed interpretation. Sir JAMES commenced his reply-if to divert their minds from the consideration of the reply it can be called-thus :---

great and important questions which they meet to deliberate on. Should this first step in the right Sir, I rise under great disadvantage to follow the Honourable Gentleman who has just sat down, and to adcourse succeed according to our reasonable anticipanothing in the execution of my public duty of which any public servant or gentleman can be ashamed, yet the topic now under discussion is one on which I feel that in the mind of the British public there must naturally exist a this particular function ; and also I feel that I am addressing a body of gentlemen of the United Kingdom in whose against existing absurdities. bosoms there must be a feeling which, in their generous

natures, makes the execution of this duty in a public servant repulsive to them. I feel, therefore, all the disadvantage of my present position. Trades present such a front as will convince him of

Is not this the hangman's excuse? He, too, feels their union, and evince resolution to persevere for the "a strong conviction that he has done nothing in accomplishment of their whole rights, Sir ROBERT the execution of his public duty, of which any other PEEL is just the man to review the forces, reconnoitre will see in the suppressio veri,-the suppression of hangman or GENTLEMAN can be ashamed." Does not the positions of the respective parties, AND PLACE HIM-SELF AT THE HEAD OF THE MOST POWERFUL!

cessity of further inquiry. Mr. DUNCOMBE has also facio" case for a new trial? Nay, does not he fur-Far and near as the news of this Conference preferred fresh and astounding charges against the nish ample grounds whereon to found conviction? has spread, and open-mouthed, open-cycd, and Government, to which Sir JAMES GRAHAM can no He does indeed do so ! There is a prejudice enter- open-earch as our virtuous Press affects to be, it is more plead "previous acquittal" than a reputed tained by the whole of the British public, as well as curious that not a single organ of the many who designate themselves "Labour's only champions," could plead "previous acquittal" of pig-stealing as sitting in the House of Commons, in whose bosoms should have deemed so important a subject worthy of pig-stealer, when arraigned on a charge of murder. by the body of gentlemen of the United Kingdom there must be a feeling which makes the execution even a passing notice. And yet we are told that the

of this hateful spying Ministerial duty REPULSIVE to Press is the great bulwark of national liberty. There is little doubt, however, that when the work is done his column of expenditure ! simple issue. He has asked Sir JAMES GRAHAM them ! No wonder that Sir JAMES felt the "disad--as done it assuredly will be-we shall be then faplainly, boldly, and manfully-"Did you, or did you vantage" of his position ! He would shelter himself being so horrible that he was repeatedly compelled to not, order my letters to be opened ?" Mr. Dun- under the acts of former Governments; and would voured with the realised prophecies of our now silent lead us to the conclusion that *custom* justified transdid this, was known to the Committee : and such gression. However, if morality is to keep pace with knowledge, together with their resistance of further commerce, let us go back beyond the days of SIDinquiry, must brand them before "the House." the MOUTH, Fox, PITT, or even WALFOLE, and see how the matter was viewed by the Venetian Ambassador mere Ministerial tools; as men who have divested in 1641. An act of letter-opening was complained of themselves of every feeling of honour to cover Minis- by the Venetian Ambassador in that year, and was terial delinquency; as men who are satisfied to sacri- explained away by Lord FIELDING and Sir HENRY VANE as a "SIMPLE ERROR," which subsequently grew back to the neighbourhead in which she had lived ; to Ministerial "expediency." It is no triumph to into wholesale inspection. The violation of faith, seeing and welcoming their champion, will rejoice about the value of labour when applied to land, as an she found out the loft already spoken of, and as her the accused that the Committee was a mere pie-ball even in those "uncivilised" times, the Venetian that, though absent, he is engaged in doing the work Irish pig knows of geometry, I ask; I mean Spottis-

House on Tuesday-he asks how infants of forty-cight probable reduction, then, at one shilling per week, months old can be instructed in needle-work, or other | consequent on your IMPROVED condition, we shall branches of female education, when they are compelled find a balance against the labourer of £1 13s. 7d. per to work twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen hours by year! And this is the Ministerial Boon in return for day and by night ! As it is our intention to deal the increasing " loyalty" of her Majesty's loving sub-

Now, I am perfectly aware that to any other class of working men in the world, except those of England, it would be very foolish to write so plainly as I write : but I sincercly rejoice that you have now arrived at a state that enables me to speak plain common sense to you without being liable to have my words, my motives, or my conclusions measured circumstance which characteristically enough elicited by the old rule of system. The great "prosperity" the high encomiums of PINCH-BELLY HUME and the of the country and the income tax has furnished the Minister with an unexampled " surplus." This "sur-

We have merely taken this cursory view of the phi- plus" being immediately collected from the wealthier lanthropic intentions of LordAsHLEY for the purpose of classes, proves their wealth; while, co-temporapresenting it as a feature that ought not, and cannot. neously with the re-distribution of this "surplus" be lost sight of by the forthcoming Conference : that is, among the parties from whose store it was taken, we learn the astounding fact from the Home Secretary. presented therein. Communications approving of that one in every ten of the working classes is defact, a "parish pauper !" and is to be made A UNION VAGABOND !! Now, does not this clearly prove to you that however desirous Sir Robert Peel may be to better your condition, "system" stands in the way of his doing it effectually ?

I am ready to admit that the "man of substance" will be able to use more sugar, more cotton wool manufacture, more glass, and to sell his 'straps" cheaper by auction than he can now; but what I contend for is, that the measures of Sir Robert Peel will not enable the present non-consumer to be a consumer of those articles. And what I further assert is this, that Sir Robert Prel's present measures will tions, we have little hesitation in saying that PEEL'S make the very next "PANIC," however triffing it may "occupation will be gone," unless, indeed, as is his be, fatal to all classes of society—but most fatal to custom, he may be prepared to deal with the Free those for "whose especial benefit" he says he has Trade partly as he has dealt with the Church and made the change. If you are not able to consume, the Landlords-leave them, when he finds a stronger the Income tax will be a very inadequate substitute power ready to urge him on more briskly in his war for all his alterations. And now methinks I hear

some one saying, "Well, what would you have done Sir ROBERT PEEL would rather be the Minister of to have met the Minister's views, and the Home Sea substance, than the puppet of a shadow : and if the cretary's frightful admission ?" Well, if we leave "system" out of the question : and if we bar the necessity of balancing adverse and contending interests without any certainty of result, for the mere purpose of keeping the thing afloat; and if indeed the improvement and well-being of all should be the object of those who govern, I will tell you. £3,400,000 of money "is money all over the world," as we say in Ireland; and the duty of the Minister, with that "surplus" in hand, was to have applied it prudentially rather than politically. If Sir Robert Peel had purchased, as he might have done, 200,000 acres of very his higher duties, and might have swept the frightful item of £8,000,000 per annum " pauper" money from

Now, you mechanics, and you insolent "foppish' aristocracy of Trades, don't laugh at me : but firstcotemporaries! Mr. DUNCOMEE entertains most understand that every single item that Sir Robert sanguine hopes from the result of the projected Con- Peel proposes to bring within your reach, by a reducference ; and we feel assured that his pledge to open | tion in its price, comes from the land. Two hundred the Conference on Easter Monday, and to preside thousand acres of land would give direct employment over its deliberations, will be received as an ample and to 500.000 individuals, and would produce a "surgratifying apology for the non-acceptance of numer- plus," after their consumption, larger than the inteous invitations to Yorkshire, Lancashire, and all rest of the national debt; and then 500,000 would be parts of the kingdom during the Easter recess : and about the "one in ten" of the "pauper" class. Of that those who will experience disappointment at not the "first-principle" gentlemen, who know as much woode and Co., and the "TORY" advocates of increased issues of *paper-money*; I ask these gents, what objec tion they can see to the purchase of land under such circumstances? Will they tell me that the people HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS. ought rather to starve in deference to a "states-My dear and only Friends,-Although I have from manlike-principle?" that it is anti-democratic to brother Member were opened, without colour of law not the laws of our nation alone, but universal, and time to time been taunted and sneered at for resting purchase what ought to BELONG to the people themhath been maintained and unviolated of the King, my hopes of all salutary changes in the moral, social, selves, but which, unfortunately, they cannot otheron your exertions, I have never yet been induced to In 1840-41 and '42, I made several prophesies with transfer that hope to expectation from any other reference to the policy of Sir Robert Peel; and day after day I find events and circumstances strengthenence possessed by the middle classes of this country ing and confirming the opinions that I then enterrians; while our expediency-policy has found nine over the labourers was never more significantly, tained and placed on record. The only advantage gentlemen "barbarous" enough to sacrifice this in- though negatively, displayed than at the present that I now see in a perseverance in that policy is moment. The complete cessation of all agitation by that sooner or later the neglected agricultural inthe middle classes is ample proof that the law, or terest must be thrown upon the consuming labouring shall anxiously look for a satisfactory response to that rather the Government, hus done for them all that classes for protection. There is nothing else for they require, while they have in return, through their them. The landed interest alone derive no benefit representatives, aided the Minister in the comple-(beyond the dangerous facility of procuring money at tion of those financial schemes, which, although most a low rate of interest), from that system of centralizajust, most sweeping, and most comprehensive, must tion which has grown to such an alarming extent. nevertheless end in the final overthrow of the pre- They derive no advantage from the accumulated sent system. hoards of the leviathan manufacturers ; but, on the The middle classes see permanency where there is contrary, they are now beginning to discover that the no certainty. They imagine that all the advantages " PROTECTION OF LABOUR" would enable the labouring arising from Sir Robert Peel's recent alteratons must classes to deal more extensively and advantageously be PERMANENT ; whereas the only measures to which for themselves in the home market.

had a spot or two of advantage over "black" Tory-And in speaking of the inviolability of correspond ism. It is sufficient for the country to know that ence-of course the character of public servant not TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED road, and who knew her father, were aware that she nine gentlemen of the House of Commons have had then being separated from that of GENTLEMAN-he evidence to prove that the letters of a respectable wrote thus :-- "which practice, most noble sirs, is ing hypocrites drew up a report altogether withholding this fact from public notice, to "settle the no less than among the most barbarous."

question" both as to them and their "report."

Independently of the duty that Mr. DUNCOMBE owed to himself in again opening the question, he had one vcillance, he cannot be a fit and proper person to represent the present constituency of Finsbury. The in which the Committee was chosen, as it consisted of a majority of his political opponents, is truly laugh time, that the Committee was so appointed for the express purpose of balancing accounts between and would draw up precisely that description of country has been favoured.

We have given Mr. DUNCOMBE's speech at consider-

and the public, and of all Christian Governments, and physical condition of the people of this country wise have?

What a reflection upon our improved civilization ! Two hundred and four years ago a private letter was source. The great, and indeed the disastrous influlooked upon as something sacred, even by barba. riolability to Ministerial necessity !

We write before the debate is concluded; and we throbbing pulsation" which Sir JAMES assures us beats in the bosoms of those " generous Englishmen" by whom he was surrounded. No doubt the swelling heart of little Lord JOHN will go pit-a-pat in unison with the heavier groans of the outraged money-monger: but we much doubt that his little "noble' nature will sustain him in the conflict between English feeling and Ministerial expediency. As to PREL, there is but one course for him : either to sink himself, or to cast his supercargo, Sir JAMES, overboard, who has so often endangered the Minis-

any fixity of duration can be assigned are the Pro- | Whenever the landlords of this country are preperty and the Income taxes. I do not say that his pared to make common cause with the working terial vessel. We believe that no act of PEEL's life Sugar Bill would be so altered as to meet your in- classes, they can materially benefit themselves, and would be hailed with half that joy that would be sure ability to consume by increased duties on that article : at the same time confer commensurate advantages should be kept quiet, but he has no hope of her ulti- any of his points by comment : but we cannot abstain to follow the announcement of the SPY'S dismissal! nor do I say that the present reasonable hope of on the labouring classes. The manufacturers, and all

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without the slightest nútigation ? I have, within the last few days, convinced myself of the painful fact by ocular demonstration. * * * In Fridaystreet, Cheapside, there is a small court called Starcourt, three houses forming the court. From the house No. 2, no less than ten cases of fever were one after another admitted into the hospital; in fact, every inmate of this house was attacked with fever, and some of the inhabitants of the two adjoining houses were also seized with this malady. All the sick were removed, and the houses and court were thoroughly cleansed and the walls lime-whited. No cases of fever occurred for some time afterwards. At length, however, the disease again broke out in a very severe form, and the sick, as before, were immediately removed. The court generally, and the houses in particular, underwent a careful inspection; both appeared tolerably clean; yet there was always, but more especially efter a shower of rain, a most intolerable stench in the court, the source of which could not for some time be detected. At last, however, through the perseverance of the parish-officers, it was discovered that the contents of a filthy privy belonging to one of the neighbouring houses were constantly escaping, and that they had infiltrated into the stratum of earth immediately under the pavement. This privy was thoroughly repaired. and the pavement of the court was relaid ; this change excepted, all the other circumstances of this locality, such as the number of inhabitants to each house, and the inhabitants being of the same class, remain as before ; yet, since this change, no case of fever has occurred."-" These cases are given not as extraordinary occurrences, but as examples of what is taking place every day; and as long as the places in question remain unchanged, such cases will as surely occur daily as the sun will rise. If such things are, then arises the question, what has the Government done to remove them ! * * The last course one should have expected from any Government receiving such a report was a twelvemonth's inaction ! Every twelvemonth, the report told them, cost 50,000 lives. In June, 1843, however, this commission was appointed. I think a better course would have been that Government should have on their own responsibility determined the general principles on which they meant to legislate on these subjects, and then taken authority from Parliament to appoint a commission of practical men to work out the details both with reference to drainage and building. * * * If there is any truth in the estimates of annual mortality occasioned by these causes, every day's delay costs the lives of 135 or 136 persons." The facts here crowded together are absolutely appalling ;

and will surely have their effect on all classes, to the remedying of this horrible state of things. We shall return to the subject, and conclude our extracts next week. , MASON, BIRMINGHAM,-His letter is received, and shall

be published. We keep it over for the present, because we expect a communication from another party in relation to the same subject, and think the two will be better to go together. The case of the party involved nill be stronger when seen at once, than when given in riece-meal.

D. POTTS, BIRMINGHAM .- We cannot understand his communication, except that a meeting of the Ship locality of Chartists is called for Tuesday evening next, to which all the members are invited. If the "resolution" he speaks of affects any of those members, we would advise that it should not be passed till all the facts are before them.

Wy. TATLOW, LEICESTER .- His note was mislaid, and iorgot. This week the matter was brought to mind, and search made for the communication. It could not be found; but the notice under his name was written from a recollection of its contents, before his present letter came to hand), Ross, LEEDS,-His letter is in type, but obliged to be

kept over till next week.

ASHWORTH, HEYWOOD. some mistake. We are not aware that anybody had impugned either the "designs" or the "character" of Wr. Bell; we are sure that we have not done so. His "designs" we believe to be perfectly honourable; and for anything we know to the contrary, his "character" is unimpeachable : but it does not follow that believing this, we are not to tell Mr. Bell that he does wrong, when we think so. This is all that we have done, this is what we shall do again when occasion calls for it, spite of the sensitiveness of remark that some persons exhibit. There is far too much of a disposition to construe fair and legitimate comment into "attacks" of "character," and "designs," and make of the matter a personal quarrel. We beg to tell Mr. Bell and his friends that they will not succed in doing so on this occasion. There shall be no discussion with us either as to his "designs" or his "character ;" for we have at present to do with neither. All we have to do with is his publication of strictures affecting the Executive committee, before he had corresponded with them, and learned other reasons for the course they had deemed it needful to take. This was all we originally complained ci; this we complain of again. L. PITRETHLY, HUDDERSFIELD .-- The great length at which we have given the Parliamentary debates on the Tariff, Lord Ashler's "new move" for obtaining for another and extensive class of infant workers a modicum of protection, and Mr. Duncombe's gallant exposure of Post-office villany, has left us no room this week for communications. b, Y. L., DEPTFORD.—He has borrowed money on the faith of the rules. Those rules set forth that the payments shall be so much per week, or such-and-such a fine for neglect. To that condition A.Y. L. agreed, when he availed himself of the aid of the society; of course he is bound to abide by it. It would be dishonest in him now to seek to break through his engagement. If he objected to the fines for non-payment, he should not have entered the society, nor availed himself of its help.

who are doomed to the dwellings I have lately visited : J. W., ATHERSTONE-Yes. The guardians can take the and with such evidence why is there any delay in applying an adequate remedy? Can there John LEG, Burgess's buildings, Carrington, near Notting-in applying an adequate remedy? Can there John LEG, Burgess's buildings, Carrington, near Notting-in Tuesday, taken before the magistrates at Chandos-in applying an adequate remedy? Can there John LEG, Burgess's buildings, Carrington, near Notting-in applying an adequate remedy? Can there John LEG, Burgess's buildings, Carrington, near Notting-in Tuesday, taken before the magistrates at Chandos-in applying an adequate remedy? Can there John LEG, Burgess's buildings, Carrington, near Notting-in the chair.-Mr. Wheeler read the Exe-mined to have their share of the good trade, and con-J. Simpson in the chair.-Mr. Wheeler read the Exe-to the simulars of the Merkey Dispatch. ham, wishes for a copy of Rules of a Building Society that has been enrolled. Will any of our friends oblige him ?

MR. WM. TATLOW, LEICESTER, Secretary to the Cooper Testimonial Fund, desires all who have subscriptions in hand to forward them immediately, as Mr. Cooper is in great need, and Mrs. Cooper is obliged to leave Leicester to find a temporary asylum with her friends in Lincolnshire. AN OPERATIVE, ASHTON .- The "distance' we cannot

tell him. It depends on local circumstances. A retell him. It depends on local circumstances. A re-spectful inquiry of the Post-master of the place will prisoners, attended by the Rev. Mr. Elder (chaplain procure the required information. SEAMEN'S WRONGS.—A VOICE'FROM THE OCEAN.—We

have received several communications relative to the merchant marine must pay the 'poll-tax.' It is stopped from him; he cannot escape the payment. But does he get any receipt for the money paid ? No. In time the seaman may come to old age and want, or perhaps sickness, or many of the innumerable evils to which seamen are subject to; he then has to apply to the Merchant Seamen's Fund for support, and is told, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to be gone, for they have every reason to believe he is an impostor! But it will be fully seen, in the report of the late examination before the select committee on the Seamen's Fund, who are the real impostors. The enormous cost of [mis] managing this mis-called 'Seamen's Fund' has been such as to swallow up nearly two-thirds of the cash paid by the shipmasters and seamen ; without speaking of the sums of money that have been illegally invested, contrary to the Act, which authorises it to be placed in Government securities. Instead of which, we find in shortly before his execution, stated to those in charge Covernment securities. Instead of which, we find in Liverpool upwards of £53,000 lent to build new docks; and in Glasgow their responsible and self-elected trustees have lent upwards of £1,300; and at most of the ports of the kingdom the money is similarly invested, and in many please let the investment of the ports of the kingdom the money is similarly invested, and in many please let the investment of the ports or the kingdom the money is similarly invested, and in many places lost by investments in private banks. Br referring to the avidence of Lanus Filles a practical different punishments: but he never had been in a referring to the evidence of James Fildes, a practical seaman, I find failures in Leewick, Shetland, to the place where so much crime and rascality was carried amount of £1,300; at Berwick-on-Tweed, £530; at Campbleton, another great failure ; and at many other places failures to a great amount. The widows and children of seamen, whose husbands or fathers have contributed this money, are in consequence left to starve and perish for want of the common necessaries of life. If it is RAILWAY .- On Saturday morning, about ten o'clock, for want of the common necessaries of the. If it is asked what has been done with the money, the sharks turn round upon us and say, it is bringing in three or three and a half per cent. interest. But I would ask, what benefit do the present contributors get by the in-

get one penny of benefit in return .- I am, sir, yours respectfully, A SAILOR. DENHAM, ABERDEEN. - His poetry is inadmissible We must decline sending it to Punch, as we have no

desire to see him punched. THE MINERS OF THE POTTEBIES, determined to follow up

THE NORTHERN-STAR.

EXECUTION FOR MURDER IN NEW SOUTH WALES .-The Sydney Guardian of August 17th, 1844, contains the following :---On Tuesday morning George Vigors and Thomas Burdett, convicted at the late sessions of the murder of Mr. James Noble, on the night of Sunday, the 26th of May, suffered the awful penalty of the law. The callows was exceed over the enof the law. The gallows was erected over the en-trance gate of Woolloomooloo Gaol, the beam from which the fatal ropes were suspended projecting

of the gaol), Mr. Prout (under sheriff), Captain Innes (visiting magistrate), and Mr. Keek (gaoler), as-cended the scaffold. The appearance and demcan-SEALER'S WOOKS - A VOET FIGM THE OCEXA—We (Viscue), and and not proceed the seed to many provide, in the shape mony of the galant but sorely il-used seemed on a file seemed to suffer much (many provide), and advance upon the wages of bloes in lap bonts, and being desirous our of Vigors was perfectly fearless and composed. I have needing of the shopkeepers and tradesment of the stemet to suffer much (many perfect) and (many perf his neck. Vigors then came to the front of the gal-lows, and, with a firm, clear voice, spoke to the fol-lowing effect:—"In the situation in which I now stand—not knowing where I am going to, or what I am to suffer—I feel it my duty to say a few words, with respect to the old man, Rankin. I solemnly de-with respect to the old man, Rankin. I solemnly de-with respect to the old man, Rankin. I solemnly de-with respect to the old man, Rankin. I solemnly de-with respect to the old man, Rankin. I solemnly de-with respect to the old man, Rankin. I solemnly de-with respect to the old man, Rankin. I solemnly de-the respective that the manu-facturers be respectfully requested to open their and allow the converting to request to respect to clare that he had no knowledge-no idea-where we mills, and allow the operatives to resume their from the muskets of the soldiery. We say this adclare that he had no knowledge—no idea—where we mins, and anow the operatives to resume their from the musices of the solutory. We say this au-were going, or what we were going to do, on the employment." The resolution was unanimously night we left his house: and I do declare that I had agreed to. The meeting was afterwards ad-never been in his house—never seen or spoken tohim dressed by several respectable inhabitants of the dressed by several respectable inhabitants of the the meeting was afterwards ad-chester for the military, to keep the people down. -until the day on which we did the murder." The town; and the proceedings terminated by the appoint-men then shook hands with each other, and with the ment of thirtcen individuals, co-operative Weavers, give their tyrants a chance of shooting some, hanging chaplain, Vigors maintaining his firm composure to the last. The fatal bolt was drawn, and the unhappy beings were launched into eternity. Animation ap-peared to be immediately suspended in the case of Burdett ; but the body of Vigors heaved convulsively Burdett ; but the body of Vigors heaved c for about a minute. It is understood that Vigors, between the two parties. Accordingly, on Tuesday morning the whole of the Weavers assembled, when Mr. Hilton Kay, the son of John Hilton Kay, promised them the required advance, that is, 1s. 01d. percut. on as in Hyde Park barracks ; and both prisoners united in stating, that it was chiefly owing to their being placed there that they had done the deed which brought them to an untimely and was seconded, when, strange to say, Mr. Hilton Kay proposed an amendment, that the price be 1s. per cut, which was seconded by his brother. The amend-FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE

vestment? None at all. The parties who have got our money in keeping never paid one penny towards this fund. This poll-tax is levied on all seamen, both in the united kingdom and the colonies; but is so dis-gracefully managed that it is impossible for any man that has been paying for twenty years in the colonies to | the neck, severing the jugular vein, and the unfortunate man was thrown a distance of several yards, and bled to death in a few minutes.

> DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Shortly achieved a glorious triumph, inasmuch as the before two o'clock on Friday morning the inhabitants other millowners stopped then mills solely because DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE .- Shortly living in and around Hitchin were terrified by the their Weavers supported the Weavers of Messrs. of one of the most extens

tributed towards their support. The cheap bread men seeing that by the union of the factory operatives of Heywood the turn-outs would beat their employer, THE TURN-OUT. - FURTHER PARTICULARS. - Since or make him bankrupt, and fearing that if he was comthe furn-out.— Further Particulars.— Since or make nim bankrupt, and learing that it was com-the above was in type, we have received the following report from another correspondent :— On Saturday last a meeting of the shopkeepers and tradesmen of that it would be their turn next, and being desirous when the whole of the committee came to the con-clusion that the complaints of Kay's hands were well from the cruelty of their oppressors. This can be founded; and that Mr. Kay had acted unjustly easily done-one halfpenny from each will support towardshis Weavers. It was finally resolved that the them effectually; let each room appoint proper persons Weavers, late in the employ of Kay, should meet the following morning (Tuesday), when Mr. Kay should be invited to meet them, to bring about an arrangement instantly.—Manchester Correspondent, Feb. 18th, 1845.

ROCUDALE MINERS.—A public meeting of the Coal Miners of the Rochdale district was held on Monday last, in the large room of the Amen-corner Inn, when a But to make sure of the agreement, one of the Weavers made a motion that 1s. 0¹/₂d. should be the Weavers made a motion that 1s. 0¹/₂d lecture was delivered by Mr. Wm. Dixon on the price upon which they should resume work ; which lidated Union of the Trades of this country.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS .- Messrs. Auty and Price have held meetings at the following places :---Burslem, Snyde-green, Longton, Knutton Heath, Scott Hay, Cheadle, Golden-hill, Bradley-green, &c. The meetings have been mostly well attended, and the good work of mine actions to be attended. ment being put, not a single hand was held up for it. On the motion being put, the whole of the hands in the meeting were held up. The meeting then and the good work of union continues to advance.

broke up. Thus stands matters up to Tuesday night. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MINERS .- Mr. T. Clark, Miners' LATER NEWS .- GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE OPERAlecturer, has visited Brimington and Tupton, with TIVES OVER THE TYRANNICAL MILLOCRATS .- On Thursthe best results. The next Miners' delegate meeting day morning we received the following from a correspondent :--Heywood, Wednesday :--I am happy to inform you that the whole of the hands in the mills in Heywood have resumed work this morning, with respondent does not name the day.--ED. N.S.]

the exception of those belonging to Mr. John Hilton Kay, the first who turned out. Mr. Kay still elings to his bad eminence. The Weavers of this town have to his bad eminence. The Weavers of this town have the following places :--Crigglestone, Barnsley, Thorp, Bradgate, and Rawmarsh. Mr. Brown will nand for an advance in wage

5

house, where the charge of felony was preferred against him, and evidence of the above facts given. Mr. Hunt was the prosecutor in the first case. The tragic ter-being complete, they selected the master who was impetion of his case of the lower of the

CHARTIST HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE. — A public meeting was held in this hall on Sunday evening, February the 16th. Mr. Dwaine was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. Christopher Doyle, amidst loud cheers, who delivered a very able lecture on 'Labour's wrongs and Labour's remedy."

Somers Town .- The large room at the Brick-

of the Association are requested to attend.

MANCHESTER.

CARPENTERS' HALL.-A lecture was delivered in the above hall on Sunday evening last, at half past six o'clock, by Mr. A. Hurst, of Oldham.

OLDHAM.

ON SUNDAY LAST Mr. F. A. Taylor delivered a very instructive lecture in the Chartist room, Greavesstreet. The lecturer urged in a very argumentative manner the necessity of early instruction being given

Two LECTURES were delivered in the Democratic Meeting room, by Mr. W. Dixon, of Manchester, on Sunday evening last. The lectures were attended by numerous and highly respectable audiences.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

LONGTON .- On Monday night Mr. Thomas Clark delivered a very eloquent lecture on the evils of class legislation, in the Working Man's Hall, and gave the greatest satisfaction. At the close of the lecture it was proposed and seconded, that a vote of confidence be given to Mr. O'Connor, which was carried unani-mously, and the meeting dispersed highly gratified.

NORWICH.

THE CHARTISTS OF NORWICH having held a meeting to consider the results of the late important investigation by the Manchester Council, agreed to the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :-" That Mr. James Leach has fully and satisfactorily removed the imputation of dishonesty, attempted to be cast upon him by Dr. M'Douall." "That Feargus O'Connor, Esq., is entitled to our fullest confidence and warmest thanks for his unfaltering patriotism, and unpurchaseable integrity." "That Dr. M'Douall has long been respected by us for his advocacy of the people's rights, though watched with suspicion, lest his seeming enthusiasm should involve him in inex-plicable difficulties. But his late declaration of being lecture at the following places :--Cathorn, Feb. 25; Silkstone, 26th; Stanbro', 27th; Blacker-hill, 28th : has more than surprised us." "That the scandalous falsehoods he has propagated to injure Mr. O'Connor

BAGULEY.-Richard Lalor Sheil is Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. The appointment was conferred on him by the Whigs, when in office.

F. C., GLOSSOP.-Yes. Leaving without notice will not entitle the employer to retain the wages carned by the workman. He may have him committed to gaol for breach of contract; but he is bound to pay him for what has been worked for. Stopping the wages by the employer, under the pretence of "fines" and "abatements," will not exonerate a workman from his contract to give "notice" when he wishes to leave that employer. A workman who is foolish enough to absent himself from employment under such circumstances, gives the thieving employer the advantage. What the workman should do in such case is to give the required notice, and summon the employer for the "hire" defrauded from him. It is the tame submission of the workers to the thieving practice of "fines" and "abatements" that has caused it to become regularly sustematised.

APTAIN MARGARIT .- We are informed that a ball and other entertainments, for the benefit of the Spanish Republican and refugee, Capt. Margarit, will take place on Monday evening next, at the Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor-row, Chelsea. We trust that the attendance of the friends of liberty on this occasion will be numerous. We believe Capt. Margarit to be a true

that he did no such thing—that he neither molested the policeman nor any one else: but what of that ? The magistrates believed the one oath of the interested po-liceman, who had apprehended the man, and who had to make out a justification for such apprehension; and they disbelieved the evidence of the other four disin-térested parties. On that belief they committed the party, against whom the policeman swore, to prison: and the oath of the complainant is their justification. W. L. has no remedy, unless he chooses to prosecute the W. L. has no remedy, unless he chooses to prosecute the said policeman for perjury, if he thinks he has evidence sufficient to sustain such a charge.

dividuals on individual matters; a discussion, which while it might be lengthy enough and angry enough, and exhibit more than enough of petty jealousy and envy, would not interest or benefit the readers of the been happy to publish the facts, to rouse public sympathy and aid (as we have ever before done when applied to) yet as we are interdicted from making any use of the locuments unless all be inserted, we have no alternative but to decline publication for the reasons those whose representatives we profess to be. above set forth.

their recent glorious victory over Mr. Bashaw Harvey. who was so signally defeated in the Court of Queen's

DEATH OF JOHN DUNCAN .--- In relation to this melancholy event, a notice of which will be found in another column, we have received the following heartstirring man was killed during the conflagration by the falling of the burning ruins. letter :--- "I made an appeal through your columns a few weeks ago to the Democrats of Fife and Forfar counties, on behalf of John Duncan. I am sorry to Jas. Thomas, examined on Tuesday, at Chandos say that the appeal was made in vain, except in one or House, on different charges of robbery, committed at two instances. However, my poor friend Duncan is now beyond the reach either of man's help, or what he got, a larger share of man's persecution—he having ex-pired at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 11th inst., after a long period of suffering, bothmental and bodily, brought the the information in the fetters on his legs, and at about by the infamous persecution he was subjected to night he was locked up in an inner cell, with a straw subsequent to the last unfortunate strike. He is another victim added to the long list of those who have suffered ment of the constable and his wife, who have the in the cause of right against might. I shall not appeal again on behalf of his widow and fatherless children: but shall leave them in the hand of Ilim who has pro-on fire, and the wretched prisoner prostrate on the mised to be a husbaud to the widow and a father to the fatherless. I will simply ask those to whom I formerly and the hair almost burnt off. From the appearance appealed in vain, how can you expect your oppressors of his bed, which had been opened at the side and part to do justice to you, when you will not do justice to one of the straw protruding, it is supposed that he had another ? but stand coolly by and see those suffer whose taken out some of the straw, and with a lucifer match husband and father has perished in your cause." Yours, set on fire close to the door, with the view of burning in Democracy, ROBERT KIDD.

No. 7, Wellgate, Dundee. THORNTON, PADIHAM .- We cannot understand his communication.

x ENGLISHWOMAN .--- Received

AN ENGLISHWOMANReceived.	- 1
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MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.	
FOR THE EXECUTIVE. £ S.	
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From George Marsden 0 1	
From George Marsden	
From Burnley, per H. Holland 0 8	
From H. R. Lacey, London 0 1	0
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DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. From H. R. Lacey, London 00	6
FOR MBS. ELLIS.	1
From T. Harvey 0 1	0
FOR MR. DUNCAN.	. · I
From the Oldham Gauntlet and Phoenix Associa-	1
tion, per William Hamer 0 4	11
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RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.	- [
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Mr. Cleave, per Mr. Dear 0 5	Ĩ
FOR MRS. ELLIS	
Norwich 0 5 0 E. H., Lewisham 0 1	υļ
Thomphyles 0 3 7	
THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER	•
BROTHER CHARTISTSIn our last week's address	we

assumed.

To the lack of funds alone we attribute the present apathetic state of public feeling on the subject of our great principles. Had the members of the association (as they

IM. PEPLOW, STAFFORD.—We apprehend by this time might easily have done) placed the necessary funds at our might easily have done) placed the necessary funds at our Mr. Peplow will have seen the Star of last week, and disposed we could have made Chartien fit sauject of con-Was v men ander a mitapprehension of the real facts, | miary support, we have also had to contend with several was v mith cader 2 metapprehension of the real facts, and that its publication could do no good to any party. body; and who, since they leit us, have been particularly A contradiction and explanation of a far different kind industrious in circulating reports of the most infamous is needed to successfully meet the alleged facts narrated in the Stor. Will Mr. Peplow be kind enough to con-unfounded calumnies, as far as we were individually con-unfounded calumnies, as far as we were individually convey an intimation to his friend that we cannot interfere in the matter between him and the party to whom his letter is addressed i. He will oblige us if he does so letter is addressed ? He will oblige us if he does so. voured faithfully to defend : and we only notice them now, The friend in question will, we are sure, on reflection, the more fully to prove the accessity for action on the part see the propriety of the course we adopt. The corres- of those who have placed us in a position to earn for our pondence that has taken place is one in which we are selves the envy and hatred of the disappointed and evil. thing flat we have either done or said. Indeed, of its existence, we were totally ignorant, until the receipt of the reason of the reason of the receipt of the receipt of the reason of minded. custemer, we were totany ignorant, until the receipt of the pareners sent through Mr. Peplow. The only way in which we judge of the propriety of the request made to us, to interfere in the matter by publication, is to ask curselves if we shall serve the *public interest* by acceed-ing to such request: and the answer that reflection and judgment give is that it would not serve any nublic injudgment give is that it would not serve any public in- as the only means of extricating ourselves from the debts Parker, who arrived just in time to assist in his capterest, but would involve us in a discussion between in-dividuals on individual matters; a discussion, which the new Executive to take office with some reasonable the new Executive to take once with some reasonable hope of succeeding in the undertaking which you will elect them to perform. We therefore suggest to the sub-secre-taries and to the other officers of the association, the pro-priety of raising, by levy, or such other means as expe-Star, nor conduce to public good. Though we deplore the condition of the party applying to us, as revealed in each member of the association. Brother Chartists-If the papers in question; and though we should have you are desirous to carry your principles into operation; f you are anxious that yourselves and your officers should not be made a laughing-stock to your opponents, you will cheerfully carry this suggestion into effect: if you do not, we shall feel compelled to decline holding a position which we cannot support with honour to ourselves or benefit to THOMAS CLARE, CHRISTOPHER DOTLE, PHILIP M'GRATH, FEARGUS O'CONS THOMAS M. WHEELER, Secretary.

that has occurred in that part of the country for many | The millowners no doubt entertained the idea that who was so signally deleated in the court of Queen's Bench by the Miners' indomitable Attorney-General, W. P. Roberts, Esq., intend to institute an action at law against the parties who shared in the malicious and how construction of a large manufactory, with numerous workshops, and also the Lancasterian school-house, a They have failed; the subscriptions of the public illegal imprisonment of the men. To carry out this portion of an extensive academy, and several houses have been increased every week; and have exceeded intention they solicit the pecuniary aid of their brother that adjoined. The premises where it commenced in amount all that had been looked for by the most intention they solicit the pecuniary aid of their brother Miners, which may be forwarded to the committee at Burslem. DEATH OF JOHN DUNCAN.—In relation to this melancholy DEATH OF JOHN DUNCAN.—In relation to this melancholy Offices. The loss is upwards of £6,000. A labouring

Kay in their just

A DELEGATE MEETING of the Miners of Fifeshire AWFUL DEATH OF A PRISONER .- A man named was held on Saturday, the 15th inst., at the Fifeshire Tavern, Kirkcaldy; Mr. Richard Penman, one of the delegates from Fordel Collicry, was unanimously called to the chair. Wm. Bowes, from Elgin, acted Southstoke, on Wednesday afternoon commenced as secretary. There was a goodly number of delegates present. The delegates having paid in their contributions, which amounted to nearly £7 more than at the previous meeting, each delegate then gave in his report. The reports generally were very bed to sleep on. To the great alarm and astonishcheering, and showed that the "restriction" was in full operation generally throughout the district. The pits in the west of Fife, had sent in their demands for an advance of wages, with good prospects of suc-cess. After several resolutions had been adopted, and'a vote of thanks given to the chairman, the meet-ing adjourned until that day month. 'Mr. Swallow has lectured at Hall Beath, 'Dury, Tyssas, Bungs, Drumcarie, Methlhill, &c., with good success. SCOTTISH MINERS' DELEGATE MEETING .- This im

if off its hinges, and then endeavouring to escape portant meeting came off at Irvine (Ayrshire) on the but that miscalculating the effect of such a horrid 11th current, and was pretty well attended from the experiment, he had become overpowered with the various districts in Scotland. On the motion of W. heat and smoke, and become suffocated. It seems Cloughan, Mr. George Menzies was called to the almost a miracle that the house was not in flames by chair, and Mr. W. M'Nee appointed secretary. The the spread of the fire, as the cell is closely connected with the board partition of the passage adjoining the kitchen. An inquest was held on the body on the same day, and a verdict of "Died by suffocation, oc-tached to their names. Also local balance-sheets to an inquest was held on the passage adjoining the same day, and a verdict of "Died by suffocation, oc-tached to their names. Also local balance-sheets to an inquest was held on the passage adjoining the tached to their names. Also local balance-sheets to an inquest was held on the passage adjoint the passage adjoint the tached to their names. Also local balance sheets to tached to the passage adjoint the passage adjoint to passage adjoint the tached to their names. Also local balance sheets to casioned by the deceased setting fire to the place with be brought out in each district. After much discusthe intention of making his escape," was returned. For a long period the deceased has been the that the general rule be "that each district have terror of the neighbourhood in which he lived; the guidance of their own money matters.' but it was only within the last few days that any It was next agreed "that a regular district clerk be evidence as to his actual guilt could be obtained. appointed in each district, and that each clerk keen appointed in each district, and that each clerk keen It would appear, however, that for some time past a up a regular correspondence with all the other clerks system of plunder has been carried on in the village in the kingdom. And all members passing from one of Southstoke, near this city, by which the farmers district to another to have properly signed lines, shew-ing the amount of their payments." The state of and other inhabitants have suffered the loss of much property. Barns, bartons, poultry-houses, and other the organisation of Ayrshire was then taken into places and premises, have been subject to predatory incursions; and fowls, sheep, and property of various was passed in favour of the Ayrshire Miners, and ardescriptions, have from time to time disappeared, rangements entered into for the rendering every asthe owners not being aware by whom they were desistance to them to make their organisation complete. A motion was then agreed to for the holding a public meeting at Irvine on the 20th, to be attended by a deputation from Lanarkshire. The state of the Lothians was next taken into consideration, when it was agreed, "That Mr. Swallow be sent into the Lothians to convey them to Burnley. spoiled of them, and unable to obtain the slightest clue to a discovery of any one of the depredators. Within the last few days, however, circumstances of a peculiar nature brought to light facts sufficient to implicate the deceased. Among those who have was agreed, "That Mr. Swallow be sent into the suffered by the repeated felonies committed, and un- Lothians ten days previous to the next national deledetected at the time, is Mr. T. Hunt, who. on Mongate meeting, which was appointed to be held on the 11th of March in Dalkieth ; a public meeting to be the town by a band of music, amid the cheers of the day morning last, missed a pair of wheels of a ponyheld the same day. Mr. Swallow is to be assisted by people. The band and a number of the inhabitants a delegate from the Falkirk district. A discussion accompanied him to Burnley. The men of Burnley cart in his barton, which the thief had taken from the body of the cart. On examining the premises with one of his workmen, Mr. Hunt discovered in the arose next on the intended holding of the General had stationed themselves outside the town, with an democrats. The Lawns, Barcon.—His queries could only be answered for beginness of the Coursention of the option which we occupy by a lawyer who had all the documents, evidence, and forts before him. It is no manual thing for magistrates to give more credence to the manyported "evidence" of the "People's Charter" these whole country, from that a ledia to such thing. Four others, in the a before normalized to the principal streets, who as we have no the constraint of the marks of the principal streets, who as any been in office nearly to momby and for the principal streets, who as we have no the constraint of the assembled the more credence to the manyported "evidence" of the statements of the police-prosecutor. In this case the policeman made coath that the party he complained of the statements of the police-prosecutor. In this case the policeman made coath that the party he complained of the statements of the output to the first whole transaction, strore the more statement of the assembled thand, fungs the streets, function to the police prosecutor. In this case the policeman made coath that the party he complained of the statements of the police-prosecutor. In this case the policeman made coath that the party he complained of the statements of the police-prosecutor. In this case the policeman made coath that the party he complained of the statements of the police-prosecutor. In this case the policeman made coath that the party he complained of the date to whole transaction, strore the of the statence part of the statence part of the statence part of the association in that a letter a two the statence of one of Mr. Hunt's men, named the districts acting on the restriction of the out-put, that a letter be sent to the Excentive, stating that it is foothart case the police-prosecutor. In this case the policeman made coath that the party he complained of the statence part of the statence, part the option whole the statence, part of the statence, part the policeman many one dets: but whole transaction, strore the Conference in Wales, when it was unanimously agreed excellent band, flags, banners, &c., awaiting the that a letter be sent to the Executive, stating that it arrival of the cortege, which took place about five snow the footmarks of two persons. These footmarks pair of compasses and pen and ink, managed to take a fac simile of it on paper, with the imprints of the nails, exact in size, shape, and distance. From the circumstance of one of Mr. Hunt's men, named George Harrold, having seen Thomas lurking about his master's premises, coupled with the man's pre-vious character, suspicion was excited that he was the depredator, and consequently Mr. Hunt caused the depredator, and consequently Mr. Hunt caused

the daughter to call him. Parker, the constable, followed the girl across the road into an old dwelling,

used ty Themas for depositing the produce of the robberies. Here he found the prisoner, and a man

Chartist Intelligence.

PLYMOUTH.

AT A MEETING of the Council of this locality, held sanguine. The strike of Kay's Weavers has con- at the Chartist-room, Love-street, on Sunday evensanguine. The strike of Kay's weavers has con-tinued for nine weeks, and we are happy to say not a single breach of the peace has occurred, though much anxiety and excitement has prevailed. Let the authorities look to this, and acknowledge the truly noble conduct of the operatives.

lowing resolution was unanimously agreed to-" That we hall with feelings of unequivocal satisfaction the conclusion arrived at by the Manchester Council with reference to the infamous charges preferred against Feargus O'Connor by Dr. M'Douall, and are determined to stand by Feargus O'Connor in defiance of

Atterbury was appointed chairman, and briefly opened the proceedings. Mr. Sweet then read the whole of the evidence given before the Manchester Council; which having been done, Mr. Topham moved, and Mr. Kirk seconded the following resolution :--- "That in the opinion of this meeting the statements made by Dr. M'Douall against Feargus O'Connor, Esq., are base and unfounded; and that we, the Chartists of Nottingham, treat such statements with the utmost contempt, and in our opinion Dr. M'Douall has justly forfeited our esteem and confidence, and that

we regard him as an enemy to the Chartist cause." Carried unanimously. Mr. Dorman, in an eloquent speech, moved the following, which was seconded by the Chartists of Nottingham, have full and entire confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and that his past services justly entitle him to our best thanks for his manly, upright, straightforward, disinterested ad-vocacy of the poor man's rights." Mr. Sweet then moved, and Mr. Procter seconded, "That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given to the Martine Martine States attended :--From Penzance, Mr. O'Brien Mr. Jones; Camborne, Mr. John Endean; Hayle, Mr. Jones; Camborne, Mr. O'Brien was called to the chair, and Mr. Longmaid was appointed to act as secretary. The reports from the several localities were then given in, and were on the whole of a very to the Manchester Council for the honourable and praiseworthy manuer in which they conducted the inquiry." Carried unanimously. Thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

BURNLEY.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION TO WELCOME MR. TATTER-SALL ON HIS RELEASE FROM LANCASTER GAOL. - On Saturday, the 15th inst., at seven o'clock, A.N., Mr. Tattersall was released from Lancaster Gaol, after an imprisonment of two years with hard labour. He

On arriving at Padiham the democrats turned out to give Mr. T. a welcome, and he was escorted through accompanied him to Burnley. 'The men of Burnley

Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and may be had of all Booksellers. On Monday evening last this body held a meeting man then opened the meeting with a suitable address, in Mr. Sinolair's Beaming Machine-room, Willow- and introduced Mr. Tattersall, who was received with THE CHEAPEST PERIODICAL IN THE holme, Caldewgate, for the purpose of forming them-selves into a consolidated union of the Cotton-weavers of Carlisle in conjunction with the Silkround after round of applause. He addressed the WORLD. necting for about half an hour, assuring them that The Welcome Guest of every home ! his imprisonment had not altered his principles in THE FAMILY HERALD is not only the cheapest, but the least, except by strengthening his opinion in weavers of Spitalfields and other places. The chairthe most amusing and instructive Literary Miscelman, Joseph Broom Hanson, having explained the favour of the cause he had struggled for. The object of the meeting, the rules, &c., of the Spitalfields remainder of the evening was spont with songs, iclany ever published. It consists of interesting Tales, ex-Mr. Peplew will have seen the Star of have also have loose) placed the necessary funds at our learned all the particulars of the case respecting which he wites. He will also have have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites. He will also have also had to contend with several he wites a function of the real fact. mittee was then appointed, who will meet at No. 6, persons, was crowded, the faces of the assembly beamed Cautions, Scientific Discoveries, new Inventions, hints to John-street, on Saturday evening, the 22nd inst., at seven o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling names and receiving subscriptions. We earnestly hope that the Weavers will not be backward, but will come boldly forth after cleven o'clock, and the company broke up highly gratified with the evening's entertainments. Housekeepers, practical Recipes, diverting Sports and Pastimes, ingenious Puzzles and Riddles, facetious Sayings, humorous Jokes, &c., &c., affording an agreeable and harmless recreation for all the members of a family. ON MONDAY EVENING, February 17th, a ball was held Wisdom and cheerfulness, mirth and propriety, are here tion, that they are alive to their best interests. It in the Chartist Room, and such was the demand for pleasingly blended together, in a manner never hitherto is the duty of every individual of the trade to come tickets that the committee were compelled to make attempted ; and while morality is inculcated with the atforward and enrol himself as a member of the associa- arrangements for another, to be held in the same tractive case of familiar conversation with an old friend, tion : by so doing he will shew at least, that if he is room on the night following. Mr. Tattersall attended, not as he ought to be in society, it is contrary to The gay lads and bonny lasses "tripp'd it on the useful lessons are taught without the aid either of austenot as he ought to be in society, it is contrary to his will. And it may prevent it being cast up to him at some further period, "you don't deserve wages, for when you had the chance to obtain them you would not make the attempt." The gay lads and bonny lasses tripp u to on the light fantastic toe," and enjoyed themselves with singing, reciting, dc., until one o'clock, when they reluctiantly separated, to hold themselves in readi-ness for the tinkling of the factory bells at five for ladies, questions and problems for youth, "A publicao'clock. NORTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING .- The tion, combining knowledge with gladness, has long been North Lancashire delegate meeting was held, accord-ing to announcement, on Sunday, February 16th, at FAMILY HEBALD, it has, in a very few months, become a Bradshaw's Temperance Hotel, Burnley, when the general favourite, and the most extensively circulated of the English periodicals, having met with a hearty welcome ollowing places were represented :- Burnley, Colne, Haggate, Haslingden, Bacup, Oswaldtwistle, Wheat-ley-lane, and Marsden. Mr. Holland was elected in every nook and corner of the empire-being equally encouraged in the mansion and the cottage, the playfurther search of the premises was made; and under classes, each exceeding the other in atrocity, that we district secretary. The following questions are put ground and the workshop. a heap of straw were found a large stock of articles can scarcely find words sufficiently strong to place in to the different localities in the district respecting the No politics-no party so No politics-no party spirit-no controversy-no perof different kinds, evidently the accumulations of proper colours before the world this last specimen forthcoming Conference to be held in London :-Do you plunder from different premises. On Monday night of sympathy which the "cheap bread, high wages, and think that a delegates, or delegates, for North Lancasonalities—no ribaldry. and and the second Sold in Weekly Numbers at one penny, and in Monthly Mr. Hunt made another personal search, which oc- plenty to do." millocrats of this county practise to- shire should be sent to the Conference ? How many ? Mr. Hunt made another personal search, which oc-cupied full five hours, on the premises of Thomas. The result was that he discovered not less than a cart-load of property supposed to have been stolen from his own farm, concealed in different parts of his dwelling-own farm, concealed in different parts of his dwelling-tacturers will not let their alouners he point aloune he point internation to give for their guidance at the sons?—The next district meeting will be held at the sons?—The next district meeting will be held at the Parts at sixpence ; and may be had, by order, of every own tarm, concealed in different parts of his two ming im-house, and comprising brewing utensils, farming im-plements, a quantity of hay and clover seed, and plements, a quantity of hay and clover seed, and pease (in an unfinished state), feathers in great abundance, a large whip, part of a lamb, a winnowing

prove him to be totally unworthy of credence, and he is unworthy of the further confidence of the people." ROCHDALE.

Two LECTURES were delivered in the Chartist Association room, on Sunday last, by Mr. James Leach, of Manchester. Both lectures were well attended. At the close of the evening's discourse the following resolution was agreed to :---" That we, the Chartists of Rochdale, have entire confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and Mr. James Leach ; and thank them for their past services in the cause of suffering humanity."

HAMILTON.

CHARTIST SOIREE .- The Chartists of this place held their Annual Soirce on Thursday last, and a most pleasing and satisfactory meeting it was : Mr. Stewart, of the Christian Chartist Church, was unanimously all his enemies, open or concealed, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the *Star* for insertion." NOTTINGHAM. Ox SUNDAY EVENING LAST a public meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel for the purpose of hearing the case of "M'Douall v. O'Connor." Mr. Atterbury was appointed chairman, and briefly opened Pcople," responded to by Mr. Walker. Mr. Weir was then called on to respond to the sentiment "The Union of Nations," which he did in a neat and effective manner. Mr. M'Crae again spoke, on the Progress of Democracy, which for sound reasoning and eloquent language, may have been equalled, but has never been surpassed. One of the scholars of the Demo-cratic Seminary, a boy (John Racl), about twelve years of age, gave a short address on the Benefits of Education, which was loudly applauded.

CORNWALL.

A COUNTY DELEGATE MEETING was held at Camborne on Sunday, the 16th inst, when the following delegates attended :--From Penzance, Mr. O'Brien veral questions for discussion. The first was as to the Convention. Carried unanimously. After the disposal of several more questions, it was resolved that Mr. O'Connor be applied to to pay the county a visit shortly after the sitting of the Convention. The meeting then separated, highly delighted with their days's work.

BRISTOL CHARTIST YOUTHS.-- A public meeting will be held on Tuesday next, Feb. 25, in the large room, 108, Temple-street, opposite the Blue-coat School Chair to be taken at half-past eight.

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. P. Roberts, Esq.

THE Sixth Number will be published on the 9th of March next. Price Four-pence.

The Lancashire Miners are requested to receive their umbers through their Delegates, who will be at the County Delegate Meeting on the 9th of March.

The MAGAZINE and all the back numbers may be obtained from the agents, Mr. Cleave, of London, or Mr. Heywood, Manch ester : or direct from Mr. Roberts' Offices, Robert-street, Adelphi, London; 11, Royal Arcade, Newcastle; and 8, Princess-street, Manchester.

Demy 8vo. Price 1s.

OOD !- A Proposition on the NATIONAL DEBT : with the Ways and Means of the Riddance from all ppressive TAXES. By LUKE JAMES HANSARD .-Peb. 1845.

Printed and Published by LUKE JAMES HANSARD, 6,

AXENDALE, MANCHESTER .- Any land-agent can answer him the first question ; and the answer to the second would depend on circumstances varying with each case. tenement. Nothing was at first visible that could excite suspicion; on going up stairs, however, the scene was soon changed. Beneath the straw, which was plentifully scattered about, were detected a quantity of fellies (the outward wooden portion of wheels), and the constable, anticipating further dis-coveries, asked for a "pick," with which to turn over the straw. Thomas very readily consented to fetch one, and retreated down stairs rather hastily for that purpose. His speed excited the constable's suspicions; who followed him into the place in which he had first seen him. While groping up the stairs, he heard a noise as of some heavy articles being pulled

violently along; and, as he stepped on the floor, he saw Thomas with the identical wheels in his hands of which he was in quest. Seeing that he was discovered, he let them fall, knocked down the constable, who endeavoured to slip the hand-bolts on his wrists, and made for the road, whither he was pursued by ture; for the prisoner, while flying from constable No. 1, had run into the clutches of constable No. 2, who was outside. After a severe struggle, the con-stables succeeded in securing Thomas, and then a

forth, and shew, by their unanimity and determina-

HEYWOOD .- THE TURN-OUT .- It has so often fallen

to our lot to record the doings of the Lancaster millocrats towards their hapless work-people, that we sicken at the loathsome task; and were it not that we owe a duty to the public, we would not waste time and paper upon them. We have been the chroniclers of so many of their hellish plots and conspiracies against the rights and liberties of the working further search of the premises was made; and under classes, each exceeding the other in atrocity, that we

Auriculture and **Borticulture**.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS, - - **-**

For the Weck ending Monday, Feb. 26th, 1844. Extracted from a DIARY of actual operations on a [Extracted from a DIARY OF actual operations on a number of small farms in Sussex and Yorkshire, published by Mr. John Nowell of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, as a guide to other pospublished by Mr. John Nowell of Farnley Tyas, near sessors of field-garden farms to the labours which ought to be taken on their own farms. The farms selected as models, arc-First. That of the Willing-don school first correlation on the school for a correlation of the sch don school, five acres in extent, conducted by G. Cruttenden. Second. The Eastdean school, also five acres, near Beachy Head, conducted by John Harris. Third. That of Jesse Piper, consisting of four acres, at Cruttenden. Fourth. That of John Tumbrell, a farm of six acres, at Jevington, near Beachy Head. Fifth. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield. Sixth and Seventh. Two small model farms at the same place, occupied on the estate, of the Earl of Dartmouth, by Charles Varley and John Bainford. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of England. The DIARY is aided by "Notes and Obser-allowed to range a few hours in the day on a rough England. The DIARY is aided by "Notes and Obser-vations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin.]

SUSSEX.

MONDAY .- Willingdon School. Boys raking wheat stubble from the young clover. Eastdean School. Twelve boys digging for carrots, applying tank liquid, picking up roots and stones. Piper, Getting flints for future use. Dumbrell. From home.

TUESDAY .- Willingdon School. The same as yesterday. Eastdcan School. Digging for carrots, treading and weeding the tares, putting in beans, and planting cabbages. *Piper*. Cleaning pigs out, and composting the dung with mould. Dumbrell. Digging, and stacking litter. WEDNESDAY.-Willingdon School. Boys raking clover,

turning dung, sowing a little rye for experiment. Eastdean School. Boys emptying pigstye tank, carrying dung to potatoe mixen, weeding clover, picking stubble. *Piper*. Removing potatoes within doors. *Dumbrell*. Digging, carrying manure for nats.

THERSDAY .- Willingdon School Boys raking clover. Eastdean School. Putting in peas, carrying manure for tares, treading wheat, picking stones. *Piper*. Digging; has a wonderfully fine calf to-day, from the cow he works in harness. *Dumbrell*. Digging, pulling turnips, wheeling manure.

FRIDAY.-Willingdon School. Boys raking stubble. Eastdean School. Boys thrashing oats, trussing straw, and clearing the oats for seed. Piper. Emptying the tank, pouring liquid upon the mixen. Dumbrell. Digging, wheeling out manure, putting tank liquid to rye.

SATURDAY .- Willingdon School. Boys gathering stones off the clover. Eastdean School. Boys gathering stones privy pails, and tank from the cows, cleaning out the new of stones and school and the sides from the store and the sides from the the pigs, and school room. Piper, Digging for carrots, to be sown in the latter part of March. Dumbrell. Digging and wheeling out manure.

YORKSHIRE. Slaithwaits Tenants .- No return.

Cow-FEEDING .- Willingdon School. White carrots and the litter, I would recommend the following simple straw. Dumbrell. One cowstall-fed with turnips, and economical method :--Let a shallow gutter be mangel wurzel, and straw. A cow and heifer fee with turnips, carrots and straw. NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Soot .-- Provide soot for wheat. or seeds, and sow it about the beginning of March, after the rate of 30 bushels an acre, with 5 or 6 bushels of rough salt.

HUMUS COMPOST, No. 1.--["Woody fibre in a state of decay is called humus."-Liebig.]--Compost together, and mix intimately, peat, tanners' refuse, saw-dust, weeds, the greater variety of vegetable substances the better, with 30 or 40lbs. of common salt, and about 8 gallons of quick lime for each couple of one-horse cart loads of such materials. Turn the heap over several

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 17 .- The arrivals of wheat, barley, and oats from our own coast, were short during last week, and the supplies of the latter article from Scotland and Ireland moof Lords. derate, nor were the receipts of beans or peas by any

supplies. At this morning's market there was rather who was in the market, and the result did credit to the more wheat offering by land-carriage samples from sagacity of the speculators, for the committee decided in Essex and Kent than last Monday, whilst of barley and oats the fresh arrivals were trifling. Beans and to the south-Eastern lines. Their Lordships were told that these decisions were only intended to assist Parentific friend will put me right, as the object of my letter is to call the attention of agriculturists to the peas were rather more plentiful, particularly the liament, but he maintained that in almost every case former article. The weather is now open, though they would, although unsupported by evidence, have overthe nights continue frosty. The demand for wheat whelming weight with Parliament, and thus affect most was slow to-day, and though the condition was gener-ally good, considerable difficulty was experienced in the constitution of a tribunal to which such immense On MANURE. -Sir, -Manure cannot be kept too close together, and the less exposed to the weather the better, but it ought not to be permitted to over. making sales at former rates, indeed in partial in- powers were intrusted, and suggested that as so much heat itself. It is the practice of the farmers to fodstances buyers had the turn in their favour. The importance was attached to its opinion, the public should der their cattle in the fields ; I do not hesitate to say, inquiry for free foreign wheat was likewise very tardy, at least know whether the members were unanimous. He that such a practice is inconsistent with the improvements of the present day; no man can calculate and so unimportant were the transactions as to render wondered whether this was always the case. Rumour the loss sustained by such a method. All cattle ought | quotations little better than nominal. Flour was | said that it was not, but the rule was, that every member saleable in retail quantities at about previous prices. | signed the report whether he approved it or no. Holders of barley firmly resisted any further decline, and, with a restricted sale, the currency of this day se'nnight was maintained. Malt was likewise held piece of pasture. Good manure cannot be made in

the open field, nor scarcely in a farm yard, if the se'nnight was maintained. Malt was likewise held and wanted a solution of his "wonderings," but he should droppings of buildings are allowed to soak through at former rates. The principal dealers bought oats leave him to "wonder" on. The rule of voting in the cautiously, and even consumers showed unwillingness Board of Trade was the same as that in the Boards of quate to the quantity of stock for consuming the produce for the winter. Cattle require but very little room if tied up; there is some trouble attend-to take more than they required for immediate use; to take more than they required for immediate use; the moderate nature of the supplies tended, however, ing this plan at first, but in a few days every beast than on this day se'nnight. Beans moved off in re-will know its place, they will then be able to enjoy tail without any change occurring in their value. whatever food is put before them, and are not subject Peas were held at previous prices, but the inquiry approved, and it had in no respect exceeded its was far from lively. The sowing season having been authority or acted inconsistently with the course which retarded by the late severe weather, comparatively had been prescribed for it. He repeated, that its decito be driven from one place to another by the master beasts of the herd. There are two things of the little business has hitherto been done in cloverseed. sions would only be entitled to influence so long as they greatest importance on the farm-draining and manure: it is difficult to say which preponderates. This morning the trade was, on the whole, firm, and You may extel guano, or other novelties, but there is former rates were well supported. Canaryseed was the system a fair trial, which it had scarcely had when nothing equal to animal manure, as Mr. Davis has again the turn cheaper. In quotations of other arti-demonstrated in his excellent letter. The farmer's cles there is no alteration to notice.

particular attention should be drawn to this subject ECURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL now, since steam has so much superseded horse

QUARTER.—British. s s s Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 48 White 50 5 labour. Where there used to be hundreds of stage-Norfolk and Lincoln. . . . do 43 46 Ditto Northum. and Scotch white 42 46 Fine 48 5 coach horses on the high road side, there is not now one. The urine of the cattle is the most essential thing 48 5 -Irish red old 0 0 Red 42 44 White 45 48 in decomposing vegetable matter, and every drop of it Rye Barley ought to be preserved; which can easily be done in the following inexpensive manner :--If the farm-yard is on a declivity, so much the better ; if not, Malt Peas let a pit be dug in a convenient situation, of an oblong form, the one end sloping in until the opposite side is four or five feet deep, if the bottom is com-posed of hard gravel there is no occasion for it being paved with brick or stone; the sides ought to be Oats walled up, but if this cannot be afforded strong stakes may be driven in about a foot and a half apart. and

32 35

28 30

26 28

Foreign. s s Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c 52 60

stables and cattle sheds should be wheeled every day, 30 3 but on no account turned in, but shook in promis-30 32 cuously with a fork and evenly together. As to the 21 22 saving of the surplus urine that is not absorbed by Barley, 22 29 Beans, 26 80 28 30 Peas, 19 21 Oats, made behind the cattle to drain into a receptacle; 15 16 brick tanks are rather expensive, but in most market ⁶ 15 17 Flour, per barrel 25 27 19 20

towns there are oilmen who sell their large casks for very little money : let one of these be sunk level with LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, the surface as a receiver, and give one of the labour-FEB. 17 .- Since this day se'nnight, the imports of ers. a trifle to attend to it regularly and empty it, live stock from abroad for our market have not been when necessary, into the manure pit. A boy can perform this work with case with two stable pails. so extensive as in the preceding week, yet they have, for the present season, proved rather numerous— they have amounted to 136 sheep, and ninety-three This liquid should be spread evenly over the surface of the dung by a trough extending across or into the middle of the pit, with holes perforated in its bottom. oxen and cows, all from Holland, To-day there were on sale here seventy beasts and ninety sheep, the Manure made in this simple and inexpensive manner whole of which were in very moderate condition, and sold at corresponding rates. From the official re-turns, just issued, we learn that the following were is very efficacious; one cart-load is worth three or that generally procured from farm-yards.

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, FEB. 17. The report of the Board of Trade upon projected railways was again the subject of discussion in the House

Lord BROUGHAM, with increased information, renewed Lord DALHOUSIE declined to give any answer to the

Noble Lord's questions. He had "wondered" very much, taken a course which would render it necessary to conlength of time would induce the people to resolve upon Admiralty or of Customs, in neither of which was any divisetting trade free, and to endeavour, by the benefits which sion of opinion ever explained. These objections, too, to free trade would confer upon their industry and enterprise, the constitution of the committee came too late. It had been established by consent of Parliament, the extent of its jurisshould have to pay in time of peace. diction and the nature of its powers had been entirely Mr. ROEBUCK was disappointed at the lame and impotent conclusion of Lord John Russell's speech, after the were founded in reason and justice; but he claimed for

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that he had some acquaintance with both the Messrs. O'Brien. The one had

been a most respectable and estimable military officer, and while the other had acted as Sir J. Graham's secretary he had had every reason to be satisfied with his integrity and zeal. Lord BROUGHAM denied that he had ever imputed the slightest collusion to either of these gentlemen, but

rejoiced that he had succeeded in eliciting so much inforniation. So far from "wondering" any longer, he was now entirely satisfied that his information as to the sign the report as if it had been unanimously adopted. His objections to the conduct of the committee remained unabated, and he thought the public justified in entertaining suspicions when the mere connexion of Mr. O'Brien's name with the South-Eastern Railway had in a few days raised the price of the shares from 13 to 40. Lord DALHOUSIE shortly replied; and, after some observations from Lord Campbell in condemnation of the committee, and from Lord Wharncliffe in defence of its

constitution, the subject dropped. TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

The House of Lords sat only for a short time; and at their rising adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY, FEB. 17. The House met at four o'clock. Mr. S. HERBERT took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for the southern division of the county of Wilts.

An How. MEMBER presented thirteen petitions from as inquire, before it rendered such a tax permanent, whether many parishes in the county of Norfolk, for the repeal of the mischiefs it created would be less than those created tax, although he believed that Sir R. Peel had introduced the malt-tax.

£1,300,000. He contended, on the other hand, that if the had also greatly benefitted the agricultural interest in £1,500,000. He contended, on the other hand, that is the interview on barrassment to relieve their estates from sugars of all foreign countries were admitted on the same Ireland, by enabling them to relieve their estates from the same interview on harrassment, and to employ more their estates from the same interview on harrassment. sugars of all toreign countries were aninities on the same accuracy embarrassment, and to employ upon them principle as that of our own colonies, there would be no pecuniary embarrassment, and to employ upon them occasion to abandon any part of our revenue. He did not greater amount of capital and labour.

Mr. G. BANKES complained that Sir R. Peel, in his think it right for the Government to propose, as they now think it right for the Government to propose, as they now did, a permanent income tax without their declaring exdid, a permanent income tax without their declaring ex- induction statements of the end of that night, had plicitly whether they considered it as one of the best per- cellor of the Exchequer, in his speech of that night, had plicitly whether they considered it as one of the pest per-manent taxes that could be imposed. If they did so made no allusion whatever to the distress of the agricul. manent taxes that could be imposed. If they did so made to anterior and that distress had been formally consider it, let them further consider whether they computicated to them. In Sir R. Peel's plan at the solution of the consider it, let them further consider whether they tural interest, integer and one formal could not, either by a select committee, or by a communicated to them. In Sir R. Peel's plan everythin the back had been given to the mercantile, and nothing a select the the select had been given to the mercantile, and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the mercantile and nothing a select the select had been given to the select could not, either by a select committee, or by a communicate to the mercantile, and nothing to the agric committee of the whole House, modify the defects had been given to the mercantile, and nothing to the agric committee of the whole House, modify the defects and nothing to the agric committee of the whole House, modify the defects and nothing to the agric committee of the whole House, modify the defects and nothing to the agric committee of the whole House, modify the defects and nothing to the agric committee of the whole House, modify the defects and nothing to the agric committee of the whole House, modify the defects and nothing to the agric committee of the whole House, modify the defects and nothing to the agric committee of the whole House, modify the defects and nothing to the agric committee of the whole House, modify the defects and nothing to the agric committee of the which were known to exist in it. The Government, cultural interest. Why was the establishment of our solution agriwhich were known to exist in it. The Government, cultural interest. To protect our colonies, and our out on moreover, was not acting upon sound principles, but army so great? To protect our colonies, and our com merce with them. Why were the navy estimates to have where great interests were concerned, and where great increased to the amount of one million ? Because both where great interests were concerned, and where great increased to the amount of one million? Because both opposition was expected, was proposing to con-tinue, if not to aggravate, monopolies which it found in China and in the Pacific new naval stations were necessary to defend the interests of our merchanta in were tinue, if not to aggravate, monopolies which it tound in online and in the interests of our merchants in their existing. His view was, that we ought to continue necessary to defend the interest of our merchants in their violation. Did the agricultural interest of our merchants in their existing. His view was, that we ought to continue necessary to determ and interest of our merchants in their the income tax for the present; that we ought to make vicinity. Did the agricultural interest object to this a some of the reductions of taxation proposed by Sir R. Peel, No such thing. Then let not that interest, if it were so powerful and predominant as was stated has the were so some of the reductions of taxation proposed by SIT R. reet, powerful and predominant as was stated, be taunted in as on cotton wool and on glass; but that, as to some powerful and predominant as was stated, be taunted in as on cotton wool and on glass; but that, as to some power as selfish and ungenerous. As to the vote then others, as sugar, we ought to take a different course. If future as selfish and ungenerous. As to the vote then before the House, those who represented diverties others, as sugar, we ought to take a amerent course. In the due to the house, those who represented distressed the question were between a permanent income tax and a boot the four and a continuance of monopoly, he had no hesitation in de-thet both sides of the House were prenared to and the subcontinuance of monopoly, he had no hesitation in use that both sides of the House were prepared to vote for the elaring that he was for a short income tax and the reelaring that he was for a short income tax and the re-laxation of monopoly. He, therefore, could not give his hearty concurrence to the plan of the Right Hon. Baronet. The formers were at present ill able to been this situation. hearty concurrence to the plan of the leight from baronet. The farmers were at present ill able to bear this or an income tax for the farmers were at present ill able to bear this or an three years. He regretted that the Government had other burden.

Mr. WARBURTON thought that if the Government were taken a course which would render it necessary to con-tinue it for a longer term of years; but he hoped the con-prepared to act with energy, and to lay open all the great tinue it for a longer term of years; but he hoped the con- prepared to dot man the set, and the set open an the great tinuance of so inquisitorial and odious a tax for any great tion of grantic monopolies, the revenue wight bestrue. tion of gigantic monopolics, the revenue might be made equal to the expenditure without the income tax. He differed from the resolution, which not only continuedbal to get rid of an impost which it is not expedient that they also increased the differential duties on sugar. Ilis belie: also increased the units of the country would be increased

if instead of an indirect, we adopted a direct system of if instead or an induced, then reached the Exchequer of taxation. The sum which then reached the Exchequer manner in which he had impugned nearly every portion would be much larger than that which reached it under manner in which he had impugned nearly every portion i would be more than the repeated his opinion that, if the of Sir Robert Peel's financial statement. Had the Noble the present system. He repeated his opinion that, if the of Sir Robert Peel's financial statement. Had the Noble and provide the provide the permanent, all the objection to guard himself from any consequences which might to it would vanish: but, as it was not to be rendered bet to guard himself from any consequences which might result from the changes now proposed? He, too, should manent, he considered it to be most unequal and anjust and should certainly not give it his support. impugn all the plan of Sir Robert Peel ; but, unlike the

Mr. ROBERT PALMER thought that, if Government wer Noble Lord, he would end his observations with a subunable to apply any relaxation of taxation to the agricul stantive amendment, on which he hoped that the tural interest, it might still have avoided the slight of Noble Lord would vote with him. It was a perfect delusion to suppose that the income tax was proposed as a passing over that interest in total silence. If e hoped that sion to suppose that the income tax was proposed as a proposed for the income tax the nopeathal mere temporary tax—he should assume it to be intended the reduction of taxation proposed by Sir R. Peel might as a permanent tax, and should contend that its perma- be beneficial to the commercial classes; but he could have nence greatly aggravated its mischievous tendency. Sir conceal from the House that the agricultural interest w_{as} Robert Peel proposed the income and property tax to meet a deficiency in the revenue. The income and pro-perty tax were to give him £5,000,000. That was an much disappointed that it had no share in that reduction He agreed that the income tax, as a permanent tax, would be a grievous and intolerable evil ; and he recollected that some years ago, when the present Duke of Buckingham, amount of revenue which more than covered by £3,000,000 then Marquis of Chandos, brought forward in that ligues the expenditure for the public service which the Right a motion for the repeal of the malt tax, Sir R. Peel mer Hon, Gentleman had to meet. He therefore insisted that that motion successfully by stating that there was no sub. the Minister was bound, first of all, to show that his expenditure was a legitimate expenditure; next, that his stitute for it except the property tax, and by condemning mode of meeting that expenditure was the best that he the property tax as a substitue for it almost in as strong could devise; and, lastly, that he adopted it not only to terms as any that had been used that evening in the meet the demands of the public expenditure, but also to House.

Mr. M. GIBSON, in reply to the complaint of Mr. Bankes enable him to make great and important changes in our commercial policy. Now, he should contend that the tax and Mr. Palmer, that the agricultural interest had been unjustly neglected by the Government, parodicd the objer. which it was intended to impose was an onerous, mischierous, and obnoxious tax ; next, that the taxes which it was vation of Sir J. Graham on the Irish question, and declarad intended to remit were not so onerous, mischievous, and that concession to the agricultural interest had at has obnoxious; and, lastly, that there was a mode of reached its utmost limit. He showed that a graduated meeting the deficiency better than that which Sir scale of duties had been applied to the income of all per-R. Peel proposed. Mr. Roebuck then pointed out, at great sons engaged in trade and commerce under the Income. length, the unequal, vexatious, and inquisitorial nature | tax Act which passed the House of Commons in 1692 ;and he thought that a select committee ought now to be ap. of the present income tax. To a property tax on realised pointed to inquire what amount of duty should be applied capital he had not the same objection ; and he thought that if, in addition to such a tax, every man were called to the income of those who had capital engaged in conupon to return his age and the amount of his income; merce, and whether a better mode could not be devised of raising the income tax on persons engaged in trades and and if the duty of two or three per cent. were to be approfessions. He should vote for the amendment of Mr. plied to the permanent value of that fluctuating income, Roebuck, though he should have been better pleased had which could be calculated easily as property, it would his learned friend reserved his resistance to the income. nearly cover the demand of the Government for the public tax till the bill imposing it was brought in. expenditure. He insisted that the House was bound to

Mr. MILES objected to the permanence of the income. by the taxes which were repealed. Now, none of the it for three years with the very best intentions. Refound Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented petitions from Captain taxes which it was proposed to repeal crossed any of the that the commerce and manufactures of the country were now flourishing, but that agriculture was in a state of the Baronet to repeal that tax, and, even if it would, he would not ask that the whole relief from taxation should be be appointed they might be examined, in order to have £1,300,000 on that article. He also pointed out the loss given to the agricultural interest. But when taxes to the amount of £3,400,000 were taken off, he thought that the agriculturists should have some share in the remission. He would give the House a future opportunity of deciding whether, in this great remission of taxation, the agricul clared, and by the equalisation of the duties on foreign tural interest should not have some share in its benefit. and colonial sugar, and also on Baltic and Canadian tim-Mr. VERNON SMITH thought that the House was now ber, the demand might be met on account of our expengoing to saddle itself and the country with a permanent meome tax; but he could not vote for the amendment of and inquisitorial impost with which it was now threattened. He then concluded by moving that the words the Learned Member for Bath, because circumstances professions, trades, and offices," be omitted from the might arise within the next three years to induce the resolution moved by Sir R. Peel, not with a view of ex- Right Hon. Baronet to make some modifications and cluding them from taxation altogether, but with a view of alterations in the income tax which he now proposed subjecting them hereafter to that discriminating scheme He should certainly vote, if such a resolution were proposed, for the extension of that tax to Ireland. He ob Sir G. GREY called upon Sir Robert Peel, or some of served that the Right Hon. Baronet had swept from the tariff 430 articles, by which a revenue of £320,000 was lost his colleagues in the Ministry, to explain to the House to the country. Would the Right Hon. Baronet have any objection to state what were the principal articles so removed from the tariff, and what amount of revenue was lost on cach ? Sir R. PEEL defended himself from the charge of being insensible to the distress of the agricultural interest, and reminded the House that if he had not alluded to that subject in his speech of Friday night, it was simply besugar duties, he could not bring himself to believe that cause he had entered upon it at some length in a speech the revenue derived from that source would be so restored which he had made two or three evenings before. He at the end of three years as to compensate the sacrifice had the firmest conviction that if the agricultural interest would agree to the continuance of the income tax, and to take their share in the general prosperity which he believed would be derived from it, they would be more benefitted by it than if he were to relieve them from some local taxation, and to burden the Consolidated Fund with concluded by stating that he had heard nothing from the Learned Member for Bath which induced him to assist in a grant of £500,000 for their benefit. He pointed out the dvantage which the agricultural labourer would derive from the repeal of the duty on cotton wool in the diminished The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, in reply to the price of his clothing, and which the farmer would find question, what grounds the Ministers had for supposing in the case of transferring his property, from the repeal of the auction duty, which, though the Noble Lord thought it of little value, appeared a very injudicious observed, that his expectations of the future were based to which he refers is sufficiently absurd to be its own con- on his experience of the past. The income tax was ori- tax to his late colleague Sir H. Parnell. Considering that tradiction, and wants no explanation from me. (Cheers ginally submitted to the consideration of the House in the Noble Lord had described the income tax as a tax and laughter.) I think that it is rather hard in this par- 1842, for the purpose of covering a large deficiency, and of which was the most unequal, inquisitorial, and onerous that could be devised, he was somewhat surprised at the compliment which the Noble Lord had paid him instating that he would give him the support of his vote if a division were pressed against it. He knew not what the cause of the Noble Lord's vote might be, but he could assure him that if he should be restored to office he would find this £47,000,000. The measures proposed to Parliament in surplus of £5,500,000 a very comfortable addition to the withdrew from the public income no less a sum than public income. In reply to the question put to him by £1,400,000; and yet, on the 10th of October, 1844, the same Sir G. Grey, he observed, that three years was but a short taxes produced not £47,000,000, but £47,497,000. He then period for the restoration of the revenue, which he was referred to several finance returns, for the purpose of provabout to remit; and that, if he could have carried out his own views, he should have preferred to prolong the continuance of the income tax to five years. He thought, however, that there was a rational expectation that the revenue would be restored to its present amount at the end of three years. He saw the population increasing, capital accumulating, and the means of conveyance greatly improved. Now, if they facilitated the application of that capital to new branches of industry, it would increase the tax was unequal and vexatious, and quoted the authority demand for labour ; with an increased demand for labour, an increased consumption of articles subject to duty would then briefly adverted to the course adopted during the take place, and with that increase of consumption the last and present year on the subject of the sugar duties. amount of the revenue would unquestionably be augmented. He showed that, as the income tax, if his plan the battle which they had often fought previously upon were adopted, would not expire till the 5th of April, 1343, that subject; he was not afraid of the contest to which and as he would have a right to extend a credit of £2,600,000 over the year 1849, on account of half a year's income tax then to be received, the benefit to be derived from the income tax would extend over four years. He could not foresee what events might occur in that period. The public, at the expiration of that time, might, from the should best consult the convenience of the House by re- tax should be further continued; and if so, he ought not to expire. All he should say further was, that he made this experiment with a perfect confidence that, whatever happened, the House would maintain public credit. The tax was admitted to be much less onerous in its collection nature; those grounds had now ceased to exist, but it was | that there would be any urgent demand for the repeal of causes which had given rise to it. Nothing which impose it,

times, and when wholly decayed apply the mixture, along with farm yard manure. It will be rich in humus, or partially decomposed woody matter. This substance in its further decay, when within the ground, nourishes the embryo plant, and is a kind of pap to support it in the early stages of its growth. The base of it, charcoal, in combination with another dlesex, 1845. element, afterwards enters a more mature plant, as food, and thus, what was previously part of a dead plant, becomes, once more, a part of a living one.

HUMUS COMPOST, No. 2 .- When you have a mass Carry it to cow or stable dung. Horses' litter is best for such a purpose. Compost it into a humas mixen in the field, as follows :--Place a lawer of it of stubble roots, loaded with carthy matter, sods, and in the field, as follows :-Place a layer of dung, and then a much larger layer of the rubbish before mentioned, proceed and build layer upon layer of them; see that the heap ferments well, and turn it over several times. In a few months you willfind the roots decayed, and converted into very perfect humus, if the fermentation has been properly managed. Never burn such good things as these; the ashes certainly remain, but the woody part, which in its decay furnishes humus, is destroyed. This humus, or its combination humic acid, plays too important a part to be sacrificed.

SPRING TARES .-- [" In March and in April, from morn ing to night,-In sowing and setting must be your dealways vegetate. Reject such as, when bit distinct, will not easily separate, and such as are very hard or dark skinned. If you live in the south, you may by which saved his life, and immediately carried off all which saved his life, and immediately carried off all sowing early, and in an early spring, obtain a crop of spring tares, and afterwards dig and sow again, two and a half bushels of tare sced, and half a gallon of rape per acre, and still be in time to sow wheat before winter.

CONVERSION OF THE SPRING TARE INTO THE WINsituation; if the plants can be made to stand over winter, their former habit is changed, and their seed on ripening has become what is called the winter tare seed, and may be sown, in confidence that it will again stand the winter, and attain early maturity in spring.

GUANO AS A MANURE .- To Hewit Davis, Esq.-Sir It is always with pleasure that I peruse any article bearing your name, and your letter on guano afforded farmer. but cannot allow that four cwt. is to carry extraction.-Kennebec Journal, Maine. through the whole course of crops. Its greatest use is in urging on young turnips, to get them out of the way of the fly, and for green crops, as early vetches. At the same time turnips require backing with good yard manure, to carry them through. I cannot agree with you in your calculation of the composition of the crops, as I conceive you are taking credit for elements which it is not in the power of any man to supply, which I will endeavour to show :--

Your table takes 4,303 lb, of oxygen 611 lb, of hydrogen 5,374 lb, of carbon

We will just examine from what source plants in a We will just examine from what source plants in a that a complete, and, happily, a bloodless revolution great measure derive these elements. The source of had taken place at Ichaboe, at the date of the last the oxygen of plants is easily perceived, for the water dispatches. It seems that in the operations of the they imbibe contains a great quantity of oxygen, eight-ninths of the weight of water being oxygen. But there are other sources from which it is derived: the atmosphere contains 21 per cent. of oxygen, and a short time they had marked off the ground, and carbonic acid contains 72 per cent. by weight. From laid claim to all the principal parts as their own bona carbonic acid contains 72 per cent. by weight. From any of these sources a sufficiency is to be obtained; but it is from the first that plants are supposed to derive their principal supply. The source of hydrogen is perhaps more limited, as it is not known to exist in nature in an uncombined state, and it is supposed the consequence was, that ultimately no ship, unless to enter plants in combination with some other the captain submitted to these land sharks, could get element ; and we are limited to water as the sub- a shovel's breadth of ground to land upon. When an stance capable of forming that element (with the ex-) agent had a ship loading at his stage, he purposely ception of the very small amount of hydrogen con- kept dallying with the work until another ship from tained in the nitrogenised constituents of plants). his house at home would arrive to take up the berth, And as your table shews, a very small amount of although there might be 300 other ships surrounding aione, as it is composed of one part hydrogen and Squabbles and small fights were of continual occurequally evident as that of oxygen and hydrogen. It is from the air that plants derive their carbon, or more correctly speaking, from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. Again, car-bonic acid is produced by combustion and respira-tion. It is estimated that the carbonic acid derived from the cumbustion of coal and wood annually in Great Britain is alone sufficient to supply carbon for seven eighths of the arable land of this country. It is estimated that a full-grown man gives off, in the course of a year, 100lb. of carbon, in the form of car-bonic acid ; and supposing each inhabitant of Great Britain, young and old, to give off 60lb. per year, the 20,000,000 would give off 200,000 tons, and presuming the other animals to give off twice as much more, tho whole weight of carbon returned to the air by respira-tion. Whole weight of carbon returned to the air by respira-tion. It is estimated that a full-grown returned to the air by respira-tion. It is estimated that a full-grown man gives off. In the course of a year, 100 b. of carbon, in the form of car-bonic acid; and supposing each inhabitant of Great britain, young and old, to give off 60 b. per year, the course of a give off twice as much more, the whole weight of carbon returned to the air by respira-tion the other animals to give off twice as much more, the whole weight of carbon returned to the air by respiraeight parts oxygen. The source of carbon is rence, and increased till a sloop of war arrived to prewhole weight of carbon returned to the air by respira-tion in this island would be about 2,000,000 of tons, or an entire change in the civil affairs of the island, and the quantity alstracted from the atmosphere by ships are now loading at the rate of 50 tons a day, af-1,000,000 of acres of arable land. Lapandus found ter lying idle for months.—Greenock Observer. that a plant of borago officinalis, after a growth of five months, produced ten times as much vegetable matter | LEWES ELECTION-On Monday last, pursuant to as the soil in which it grew had lost during the same public notice, the nomination of a burgess to serve in period. The experiment of Bourssingauld proved that peas planted in pure sand, and watered with distilled water, and fed by the air alone, nevertheless isonod in the air all the carbon accepted the office being for the diminalty, took place in the Nisi issund in the air all the carbon necessary for their de-welopment, flowering, and fructification. May I ask how it can be otherwise? for if we turn to the noble cak, and inquire when the acorn fell, whence sprung this noble tree some centuries back? If the ground contained one willight or the centuries the century of the ground many years represented them in Parliament, as a fit contained one millionth part of the carbon which the oak now contains, it is the carbonic acid of the at-mosphere which has furnished all the rest; that is to that he should be re-elected, and he had, therefore, incomplete which has furnished all the rest; that is to say, almost the whole mass of this noble tree. I am willing to allow the nitrogen to go to your credit, at the same time a portion of it is also derived from the atmosphere. I at the pleasure of proposing him. Mr. R. Flint se-the same time a portion of it is also derived from the thanks, and the proceedings terminated. It was very difference that it was the atmosphere. I at the should be re-elected, and ne nau, therefore, say, almost the whole mass of this noble tree. I at the pleasure of proposing him. Mr. R. Flint se-the same time a portion of it is also derived from the atmosphere. I at the should be re-elected, and ne nau, therefore, say, almost the whole mass of this noble tree. I at willing to allow the nitrogen to go to your credit, at atmosphere. I at the should be re-elected, and ne nau, therefore, say, almost the sugar duties at the pleasure of proposing him. Mr. R. Flint se-the same time a portion of it is also derived from the atmosphere. I at the should be re-elected, and ne nau, therefore, the pleasure of proposing him. Mr. R. Flint se-the same time a portion of it is also derived from the atmosphere. I atmosphere to go to your credit, at the same time a portion of it is also derived from the atmosphere. I atmosphere to go to your credit, at the same time a portion of it is also derived from the the same time a portion of it is also derived from the the same time a portion of it is also derived from the the same time a portion of it is also derived from the the same time a portion of the sugar duties at the same time a portion of the sugar duties at the same time a portion of the sugar duties at the same time a portion of the sugar duties at the same time a portion of the sugar duties at the same time a portion of the sugar duties at the same time a portion of the sugar duties at the same time a portion of the sugar duties at the same time a portion of the sugar duties at the same time a portion of the sugar duties at the same time a port

common labourer can do all that is required; and I think no landlord would object to find the materials to accomplish a thing so desirable as providing substantial animal manure, on which the permanent hopes of the tenant for bountiful crops chiefly depend. -A FARMER OF THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, Mid-

Then if we deduct 4,303lb. of oxygen

11,050lb. of dried matter, it leaves 757lb. Even al-

value of chemistry. ^{(THO} Martin Hall, Nottinghamshire.

611lb, of hydrogen 5,374lb. of carbon

10,293lb. of elements from

THOS. KIER SHORT.

THE MORTALITY OF LONDON, and indeed of England | The number of beasts derived from our various grazgenerally, shows a gradual annual decrease, whilst it is well known the population increases considerably. favourable results. Amongst these causes, the increased knowledge of anatomy and the many very valuable discoveries in medicine, will stand most prominent. The small-pox, that annually carried off thousands, has been successfully combatted by vaccination; and gout, that used to claim its numerous victims, has been thoroughly vanquished by Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

A GENTLEMAN'S LIFE SAVED BY TAKING HOLLOdays he would be a corpse. He then measured seven the water from the body, and he now enjoys perfect

ROMANCE IN THE LIPE OF A FACTORY GIRL .-- Miss Irene Nichols, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Nichols, of TER TARE.—The spring and winter tare are plants in Dorchester, Mass., some four years since, was ripening. The change of habit is thus effected :-In autumn, spring targs are sown in a well sheltered gage in a factory just established there. She, with eight others, accepted the offer. While there, she became acquainted with Ferrera, the present revolting and successful General, with whom she contracted marriage. She made a visit to her friends in Maine, last summer, during which she received frequent letters from Ferrera. She left here in July or August last, for Mexico, via New York, where she obtained a license, and was united in marriage to

Gen. Ferrera, by his representative, the General not being able to leave Mexico-a step rendered necessary, as the parties were both Protestants, and could me much gratification. It was high time that some not be married in Mexico, a Catholic country. one called the attention of farmers to the fact that guano does not possess all the good properties which have been attributed to it: at the same time, in have been attributed to it: at the same time, in some cases I consider it a valuable assistant to the of the Montezumas." Gen. Ferrera is of German

> METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS .--- Lhe new street from Long-acre to Holborn, forming the continuous line from Waterloo-bridge to the new Holborn-road, has been named Endell-street; and the fine opening which connects High-street, St. Giles's, with Mon-mouth and St. Andrew-streets, is called Broadstreet. The new street connecting Long-acre with Coventry-street is in such a state of forwardness that it is expected to be open for traffic in about another month

REVOLUTION AT ICHABOE.-Strange as such a fact

may be, it is not more strange than true. By let-10,293 lb. from the soil or land. ters which have arrived in town this week, it is stated first six months after the island was visited, a host of agents or supercargoes established themselves on the island, erecting tents and temporary residences. In

the importations in the years mentioned :-

STUDY OF CLOUD THE CASE OF CASE				
•	1842	1843	1844	
Oxen and bulls		11114		
Cows				
Calves	76	40	. 55	
Sheep				
Lambs	10	7	16	
Swine and hogs .				-
a manual an of boosts				

ing counties were less than those exhibited on Monday last, owing to which, the increased attendance of buyers, and the dead markets being tolerably well cleared of their late large country arrivals, the beef trade was somewhat better, and in some few instances the primest Scots (which were scarce) commanded an advance of 2d. per 8lb. In all other kinds of beef, however, not the slightest improvement was noticed. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1250 Scots and homebreds; from the northern grazing districts, 200 shorthorns; from the duties can be satisfactory or permanent which does not western and midland counties, 600 Herefords, Devons. runts, &c. ; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds ; and from Scotland, 180 horned and

polled Scots. The supply of sheep exhibited a decided falling off, yet it was quite equal to meet the wants of the trade. On the whole, a slight improvewar's PILLS.—A wealthy farmer, a Mr. John Robin-son, residing at Wootton, near Bedford, was a short ment was noticed in the demand, but prices ruled time since informed by his medical man that in two about stationary, though they were fully supported, days he would be a corpse. He then measured seven The numbers of calves were on the increase, owing to light."]—Use care in selecting seed; old seed will not always vegetate. Reject such as, when bit asunder, will not easily separate, and such as are very hard or lamba

By the quanti					- s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior coarse bea	sts	• '			2	6	2	10
Second quality	•		• •	•	3	0	3	4
Prime large oxen					9	6	3	8
Prime Scots, &c.			•		3	10	4	2
Coarse inferior she	en				2	8	- 3	2
Second quality	-1-				3	4	3	8
Prime coarse wooll	ho			:	3	10	4	Ű
Prime Southdown		:	:	:	4	2	4	Å,
Large coarse calves					4	0	4	8
Prime small .	:			:	. 4	10	5	4
Suckling calves, ea					13	0	32	ō
Large hogs .		•	•	•	3	ŏ	3	ŝ
Neat small porkers	•	•	. •	•	3	10	4	4
Quarter-old store p		each.	•	•	18	10	20	ā
•				•		v	-0	•
HEAD	0F	CATT	LE (DN S.	LE.			

Beasts, 2,555-Sheep, 26,230-Calves, 68-ITgs, 313

LONDON SMITHFIELD HAY MARKET, - COArse meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s. ; useful ditto, £4 12s. to bers themselves to put such questions or to refrain from of October, 1844 ? In the former year the revenue derived £5 3s. ; fine upland ditto, £5 4s. to £5 8s. ; clover them, because I know that inferences are sometimes from the ordinary sources of Customs, Excise, &c., was hay, £4 10s. to £6. ; oat straw, £1 16s. to £1 18s. : drawn from silence. On the whole, perhaps, silence wheat straw, £1 18s. to £2 per load. Supply but | would be the best on the present occasion ; but to guard | that year, and in the last, for the reduction of taxation, moderate, and trade tolerably steady. MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, Saturday, Feb. 15.-

Since our report of this day se'nnight the trade has paragraph to which he refers is wholly without foundation undergone but little change, a fair consumptive de-

mand for flour having been experienced in the early part of the week at about previous rates; subsequently, however, sales were with greater difficulty effected, and the tendency of prices was towards a ensued, the subject being introduced by Lord Howick. decline. For oats and oatmeal there was, likewise, but little inquiry, without material alteration from having occurred in the House of the currency of last market day. At our market over the House "considered" on this morning but few transactions occurred in wheat, although secondary and inferior descriptions were freely offering at a decline of fully 1d. per 70lbs. Flour was only saleable to a limited extent in retail

quantities, and must be noted rather cheaper. Oats were in very moderate request, at a reduction of 1d. per 45lbs. ; and oatmeal met a slow sale at an abatement of 3d. to 6d. per 240lbs. The demand for granted to her Majesty, the respective duties on property, beans was triffing, and their previous value was professions, trades, and offices, and the stamp duties on the Noble Lord had challenged him, and would give him barely supported.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Monday, Feb. 17 .-We have this week had a fair arrival of flour from Ireland, but the imports of oatmcal and of grain are of very moderate amount. The trade has at the same time ruled exceedingly dull, and most of the principal articles have again receded in value. The finer qualities of Irish wheat have been sold at 1d., and secondary samples at 2d. per bushel below the quotations given in our last. Foreign has been held prised that Sir R. Peel should have declared that he would at previous rates, but has met a very limited demand. Flour must be noted 1s. per sack, and oatmeal 3d. to 6d. per load cheaper. Oats are ½d. per bushel lower; 3s. per 45lbs. the top price for Irish mealing. We reduce the quotations for beans by 6d. to 1s. per on foreign produce this week. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS. - We cannot report any material alteration in the state of trade in Leeds, except that prices, in consequence of the advance of wool at the recent London sales, are rather higher. confidently looked for. LEEDS CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Feb. 18 .- With a limited supply of grain here this week, we have no demand is still confined to the supply of pressing wants. Our principal millers hold off, waiting for better selection in fine dry wheat. Barley maintains last week's prices from the smallness of the arrival. Oats, beans, and shelling without change. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, FEB. 15. - We had a plentiful supply of grain in our market to-day, and from 5s. to 6s. 6d.; oats, 2s. 2d. to 3s.; barley, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; beans, 4s. to 4s. 9d. per bushel. thing, a trifling reduction has to be acceded to, to left on the absolute necessaries of life, so much condemned Beans as before. supply of wheat, but moderate of barley and oats, restrictions and to restore the country to a more natural offering to this day's market; wheat fully 1s. per condition of society, he interfered to bring in a constant quarter lower; barley and oats same as last week. prohibition against certain countries, which would send us Wheat, red, new, 44s. to 48s.; white ditto, 48s. to sugars at a lowerprice than that at which we could get it from

izoerg and another, who had presented petitions to great interests of the country. The agricultural interest the House last session, complaining that their letters had was very cautiously handled in the speech of Lord John deepest depression. No attempt was made to relieve been opened in the Post-office. They stated that their Russell, and the West India interest in the statement of agriculture from any part of its burdens. He could not petitions had been referred to a secret committee; that Sir R. Peel. He wished it had been otherwise; for he ask the Right Hon. Baronet for the repeal of the malt-tax that committee had made a report, part of which they was quite certain, that if the Right Hon. Baronet had because the surplus would not allow the Right Hon were informed was injurious to the character of the peti- not determined to keep up the differential duties on sugar, tioners, and they prayed that if another committee should he would have had no occasion to sacrifice a revenue of the opportunity of clearing their characters from any im- | which the revenue suffered in the present mode of levyputation. The Hon. Member then moved that the petitions, | ing the duties on timber ; and insisted that, by a property as also that of Joseph Mazzini (presented on Friday last), | tax levied upon the principles which he had already debe printed with the votes, as he intended to bring them and the subject to which they referred under the consideration of the House to-morrow (Tuesday) .- Ordered. Mr. Correy brought up the navy estimates, which were | diture, and the country might be freed from the odious ordered to be printed.

Mr. M. GIBSON gave notice, that on putting the resolution of the Right Hon. Baronet as to sugar duties in the Committee of Ways and Means, he would move as an amendment, " that no arrangement respecting the sugar include an equalization of duty on foreign and colonial of taxation which he had already described. sugar.'

PRINCE ALBERT

Mr. P. BORTHWICK, seeing the Right Hon. Baronet the the grounds of the confident expectation, which on Friday First Lord of the Treasury in his place, wished to ask him | night he professed to entertain, that it might be possible whether there was any truth in a rumour which had ap- for the House, at the expiration of three years, to dispense peared in the Morning Post and other newspapers. The with the income tax altogether. He was prepared to umour was one on which he did not ask for any informa- agree to its reimposition provided that he could be contion, because it was sufficiently absurd and ridiculous to vinced that this confidence was well founded; but when contradict itself; but monstrously absurd and ridiculous he looked to the measure which was proposed as to the as it was, it was calculated to excite unpleasant feelings Before he put the question he would read the paragraph itself,-" It is rumoured, and we believe upon sufficient authority, that the title of King-Consort is about to be con- which the House was now called upon to make. In withferred on his Royal Highness Prince Albert. This, we holding for the present his opposition to the vote for the presume, would be preliminary to a demand for an inpresume, would be preliminary to a demand for an in-creased grant." He wished to ask the Right Hon. Baronet hope that he should be able to get rid of the discriminathe question, simply to afford him an apportunity of con- ting duties upon slave-grown and free labour sugar. He tradicting a rumour, mischievous, absurd, and preposterous in itself, but calculated to do serious injury to the object of the loyalty and affections of the nation.

carrying out his amendment.

Sir R. PEEL.-The House will, I am sure, admit that it is not a good practice to ask a Minister for explanations as to rumours which have appeared in the newspapers | that the income tax would not be permanent, and on what (hear, hear, and laughter), particularly when the Hon. foundation their expectations of the future were based ? Gentleman who puts the question declares that the rumour ticular case that the Hon. Gentleman should put me to releasing a number of articles from restrictions which the ordeal of answering his question. However, sir, I pressed heavily on industry. What was the situation of feel that I must leave it to the discretion of Hon. Mem- the revenue on the 10th of October, 1842, and on the 10th against the possibility of any erroneous inference, I will state, for the satisfaction of the Hon. Gentleman, that the (Cheers and laughter.)

A discussion respecting the Railway Department of the ing that both in 1835, and again in 1842, the revenue was Board of Trade, and the recent gamblings on the Stock greatly benefitted by the judicious repeal of taxation ; and Exchange, in consequence of the business of that board, insisted that upon such data he was justified in expecting that, when this tax should expire, the country would be Its purport was similar to the one we have noticed as in possession of such a revenue as would leave it free to decide whether it would abandon it or not. He then prohaving occurred in the House of Lords. When it was ceeded to refute Mr. Roebuck's argument that the income

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL PLANS. The House having resolved into a Committee of Ways of Mr. Pitt to show that it was inexpedient to make any

and Means, the discussion on the financial plans of the distinction between realised and fluctuating capital. He Government was resumed. Mr. GREENE (the chairman) having read the question proposed on Friday last by Sir R. Peel :- "That it is the The Noble Lord had wished to fight over again that night opinion of this committee that towards raising the supply Ireland, granted by two several Acts passed in the fifth a speedy opportunity of discussing that question, when he year of her present Majesty, be continued and further

brought forward, as he should do at a very early period, granted to her Majesty for a time to be limited,"the reimposition of those duties. The House seemed not Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and said, that he had always to be prepared to object that night to the resolution in the considered the income-tax as one which might be necessary hands of the chairman, and he therefore thought that he experience of its benefits, be of opinion that the income in time of war, or some other great emergency, but which was, even then, liable to the greatest objections from its serving what he had to say in defence of the remission of to be bound by any guarantee given at present to allow it the duties on cotton wool, on glass, and on auctions, to inequality, its vexatious character, and its liability to fraud and evasion. Such being its faults, he was sur- when the fitting opportunity for thenf should arrive. Mr. C. Wood expressed his dissatisfaction with this not attempt to modify it, because any such attempt would explanation. He recollected that, when the income tax only aggravate the evils which he was anxious to cure. | was first proposed, it was on grounds of a temporary now than it was in the year 1842; and he did not believe When he originally proposed to impose the income-tax, he justified it on account of the political and financial difficul- quite clear that the income tax would long survive the it during the period for which he proposed to reties of the country, and expressed a hope that by altering

quarter, and either this article, or barley or peas have moved only in retail, the two latter at about previous rates. No change has occurred in the duties condition of the people, and to get back in a few years the condition of the people, with Lord John Manners that it was a tax which pressed the admirable speech of Lord J. Russell. From that revenue which he was then sacrificing. Why, then, had exclusively on the rich; on the contrary, it pressed also speech he saw that the period for the continuance of the he declined to tell the House on Friday night what had on the lower classes with much severity, in consequence income tay was perpetually moving onwards. First it been the consequence of his reductions in the tariff, and of the great check which it placed on employment. He was to be three years, now they heard that Sir Robert to show that they were even now producing, and would suggested that the tax should be extended to Ireland, as thought five years better. The number of years, like the continue to produce, an increasing revenue? Clearly he saw no reason why an Irish gentleman, with an income horizon, was ever flying before them. He called the atten because it was not in his power to do so; and hence he of £5,000 a-year, should not pay his proportion to the in- tion of the House to the fact that the Minister had but ; The late severe weather has given a check to the because it was not in his power to do so; and hence he of £5,000 a year, should not pay his proportion to the in-spring trade; but a speedy favourable re-action is concluded, that if the House consented to the Govern-torn of the House to the fact that the Minister had but a surplus of £90,000 left him after his taxes were remitted ment measure in its present shape, it would give its con- also pay no income tax? He then entered upon a review and that he made up that surplus by an increased con sent to an income tax, to be renewed, it was true, from of Sir R. Peel's statement, both with regard- to the protime to time, but still to be renewed perpetually. The bable expenditure and revenue of the country during the be very problematical, and which was calculated as likely limited supply of grain here this week, we have no change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the between the destination of the destination of the House to consider was, change to report in the value of any article, and the change to report in the value of any article, and the change to report in the value of any article, and the change to report in the value of any article, and the change to report in the value of any article and the change to report in the value of any article and the destination of the value whether it would consent in a time of profound peace Right Hon. Baronet had considerably overrated the to render the income tax permanent. That being the amount of revenue which he would receive during that ease, he proceeded to consider whether a permanent in-period. He had estimated the surplus revenue which he then dwelt for some time on the impolicy of levying come tax would be sufficiently repaid to the country by the sxpected to collect at £3,400,000, and the amount of taxes benefit to be derived from taking off certain taxes, which he remitted at £3,310,000, and had thus left himwhich Sir R. Feel had enumerated to the amount of self only a surplus of £90,000 of disposable income, which, his assumed surplus of £3,300,000 arising from the under existing circumstances, was much too inconsider. proceeds of that tax. Many of the taxes which he had able. With regard to his vote of that evening, he had no IIe thought that if the Minister had dealt with the dutie determined to repeal were judiciously selected for the pro- hesitation in saving, that it would be given to Sir R. Peel. motion of industry and the encouragement of commerce, There might be a surplus in the year onsuing after the as, for instance, the duties on cotton wool and on glass. year 1848, but that would be occasioned by half-a-year's interests of the middle and lower classes more than he wa YORK CORN MARKET, FEB. 15.—The dulness He could not, however, see any reason why £300,000 receipt of the income tax. In the next year afterwards likely to do by many of the modifications of taxation which which has characterised the corn trade for some time should have been given away in the auction duties; on there might be no surplus at all. If that were so, then past still continues, and millers and maltsters only the contrary, he thought that the reduction of the duty on the year after that there would be a still greater depurchase to supply their present wants; and, if any- fire insurances and on soap-which was now the only tax ficiency of revenue. As men of common sense, they were therefore bound to provide against that deficiency. make sales. Oats are not very plentiful, and the by Adam Smith-would have been a more expedient and He thought it was better in such a case to continue the price of good mealing, qualities is fully supported. advisable reduction. The Right Hon, Gentleman's inter- income tax than to impose new taxes. Though such was ference with the article of sugar was also most injudicious his opinion, he was not to be considered favourable to any MALTON CORN MARKET, Feb. 15 .- We have a good and impolitic. Instead of interfering to break down plan for placing this tax on a permanent footing. Colonel CONOLLY thought that the advantages which

sumption of sugar, which he (Lord Howick) considered t ronet were disappointed in that calculation, there would be a deficiency, and not a surplus, in the revenue. H differential duty between foreign free-grown and foreign slave-grown sugar, for the purpose of showing that if tha differential duty were abolished, a great stimulus woul be given to the commerce and manufactures of the country on the importation of cheese and butter, of foreign spirit and more particularly of tea, he would have promoted th he had to propose. With regard to his vote on the pre sent evening, he had only to say, that he did not see ho the income tax could be dispensed with at present ; an therefore he should vote for it as a temporary, but not a a permanent measure. Sir JOHN TYRELL thought that justice had not bee done to the agricultural interest, either by Lord Joh Russell or Sir Robert Peel, in their capacity as Minister He taunted them both with inconsistence in their decl had arisen out of the income tax during the last three rations towards the agricultural interests, and ende

(Continued from our sixth page.)

cult to put salt on the tail of so shy a bird as Sir Robert Peel, but he thought that he had done it now, when he red, out an opinion of his that the Minister ought to produced and spent to the complaints of the agriculturists. and to give them a share in any relief which he was enabled to dispense to the community. He gave notice that, on a future day, he should propose to extend the income and property-tax to Ireland.

The Marquis of GRANBY thought that the manufacployed in bleach-fields and calendering departments, mers would not feel satisfied if the same answer were sometimes detached from printing-works, we cannot returned to them which Sir Robert Peel had just reput the whole of the numbers at less than 25,000. I now to the agriculturists. Would they think themselves well treated if they were told that their distress would be alleviated in consequence of the general prospeits which would overflow the country, when the remision of the taxes on agriculture came into full operation! After a few words from Mr. Collett.

Mr. ROEBUCK called the attention of the country to this fact, that every Member on his side of the Honse had condemned the income and property tax-had deprecated it as a permanent tax-and had expressed his expectation that it would be permanent ; and that, nevertheless, every one of them had come to the conclusion that he would rore for the tax.

Mr. C. BULLER said, that this tax must now be regarded ss a permanent tax; and seeing that it must be so rerarded, he felt himself at liberty to oppose it. The gallery was then cleared for a division, when there

appeared-For the amendment..... Against it.....

> Majority against it 208

Mr. CERTEIS moved that the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again. yr. ROEBUCK said, he was about to move that the in-

come tax be extended to Ireland.

Mr. SHEIL .- Yes ; to give the Hon. and Learned Mem-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

under the truth ; and when we add the number em- ample means for providing for that education. Mr. ample means for providing for that education. Mr. Kennedy says—"One of the chief points for obser-future welfare of their offspring as shown by densure to the introduction to prevail upon the House to in-future welfare of their offspring as shown by densure to the minds of the committee.

and in the latter with small burnt particles, which irri-tate the eyes and nostrils exceedingly. 'On going into this room with a friend,' says the sub-commis-proper attention of these children neglected as far the true the section of these children neglected as far that it was the intention of the Right Hon. Gentle-warrant was issued. The Right Hon. Baronet

usually varies from 65 to 80 degrees . . . the It cannot be said that I have selected one interest he thought he was not mistaken, and he believed the And then they go back as far actually as Edward II. stores are often overheated, and I have occasionally only to legislate on. This is the third in the series seen them red hot. The temperature to which the of reformations which I have introduced to the notice —that the Right Hon. Gentleman would most strenu- tiquarian research—two-thirds of their report, indeed,

Cheshire, and Derbyshire, the children under thir, says the commissioner, "by no means includes the total number. . . . There are several other departments in which, though they commence somewhat later than as tierers, many children are employed. The works at West Ham, in Essex, are on the largest scale, and those at Carshalton, in Surrey, are considerable." Total number as stated in the report, 13,492. But this is confersedly much under the truth; and when we add the number emput the whole of the numbers at less than 25,000. I now future welfare of their offspring, as shown by depri-beg to call the attention of the House to in-have an important effect on the moral character of invariably do without reference to their ample means those employed—I mean the state of the place in the state of the parents as to the parents as have an important effect on the moral character of those employed—I mean the state of the places in which this work is carried on. On this point the commissioners state—" There is perhaps no descrip-tion of manufacture in which the convenience and press his reluctance to interfere by legal regulation working classes were at this moment too much tram-tion of manufacture in which the convenience and press his reluctance to interfere by legal regulation working classes were at this moment too much tram-tion of manufacture in which the convenience and press his reluctance to interfere by legal regulation of manufactures. The be a serious error to mistake this indifference for desneration arising from distress and misery. of employment. tion of manufacture in which the convenience and comfort of the places in which the various operations are carried on different departments of the same establishments, as in calico-printing. In great numbers of cases these conditions of the place of work are deplorably neglected. The hooking and lash-ing-out rooms, and the singeing-noms, are also very and in the latter with small burnt narticles, which irri-to Inter the eyes and nostrins exceedingly. On going into this room with a friend,' says the sub-commissioner, 'we were both instantly affected, our eyes is oner, 'we were both instantly affected, our eyes began to smart, and we felt a ticklish sensation in the throat and nostrils, much the same as that produced by taking snuff. I noticed that all the chil- duced by taking snuff. I noticed that all the chil- bill scarcely be able to extricate the population from them. (Hear, hear.) I am at a from the eyes. The temperature of the workshops from the eyes. The temperature of the workshops usually varies from 65 to 80 degrees . . . the
proper attention to their education; for we find the present generation of these children neglected as far actually as their physical and moral condition is concerned; as their physical and moral condition is concerned; as their physical and moral condition is concerned; as their physical and moral condition of evils has their physical and moral condition of evils has their physical and moral condition of evils has the find also that such a complication of evils has the find also that such a complication of evils has the find also that such a complication of evils has the physical and moral condition is concerned; and we find also that such a complication of evils has the physical and moral condition is concerned; bill. Sir J. GRAHAM.—I studiously avoided making any poulation from them. (Hear, hear.) I am at a from the eyes. The temperature of the workshops offered to the motion with which I shall conclude. The mane of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and we find also that the physical and the physical and moral condition is concerned; but the first of the maximum temperature of the state of the as the state of the maximum temperature of the state of the maximum temperature of the state of the state of the physical and the physical and moral condition. (A laugh.) I and the physical a

 The start which we is have to more that mean start we prove that mean start we prove that mean start we prove that we prove that mean start we prove that we had been complied with, and the parties obtained leave to bring in their respective bills :- The Leeds and I had never stopped working all that time : I population than perpetuate the present state of com-districts in hand. (Hear.) If he did not, his mo-to examine the warrants, that they declined to follow the working all that time : I population than perpetuate the present state of com-districts in hand. (Hear.) If he did not, his mo-Hon. Gentleman, in the remarks he made, stated, with that peculiarly imposing and solenn manner which he could always exhibit when appealing to the whole of the iniquities of that office. (Hear, hear.) obeyed the instructions of the House. Then, segeneral report, that "the evidence collected in the Lancashire district tends to show that the children opportunities of education; that this necessarily con-tributes to the growth of an ignorant and vicious population; that the facility of obtaining early em-ployment for children in mining for the facility of obtaining entry em-ployment for children in mining for the danger may ployment for children in mining for the danger may ployment for children in mining entry em-ployment for children in mining entry em-tributes and a laugh and we should then have a good and ployment for children in mining entry em-ployment for children in mining entry em-ployment for children in mining entry em-ployment for children in mining entry em-tributes and a laugh and we should then the children in mining entry em-ployment for children in the state that in the other. The principal entry entry for the state that in the other while entry for the state that in the other while entry for the entry of state and had downwald reduces and the downwald

this attempt was communicated to a foreign power ; but the information so communicated was not of a nature to compromise, and did not compromise, the safety of any individual within the reach of that foreign power; nor was it made known to that power by what means, or from what source,

that information had been obtained." The report says that the information given was only such as was calculated to frustrate the attempted insurrection. What a way to frustrate any such attempt was this! Was this worthy of England? system, and their blood is upon the heads of her Ma-Secretary of State, and had demanded redress and inquiry, he had never been called before nor examined by this committee. If the House would grant him another inquiry, he would undertake to prove that at the period of the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in this country a set of spice fabricated, at the cost of honourable men, conspiracies against him for the purpose of ingratiating themselves with the Russian Embassy. He said :- Sir, if this matter goes before another committee, I know that what I now state would be proved-that there were spies here at the time the Emperor of Russia was paying that visit, which we have been told he paid at very great personal

Mr. Touss moved that a new writshould be issued for the election of a knight of the shire to serve in :bis Parliament for the eastern division of the county (liear, hear, and a laugh.)—Ordered. Mr. Youxg next moved, that a new writ should be

issued for a burgess to serve in this Parliament for the borough of Thetford, in the room of the Hon. the office of Paymaster of her Majesty's forces .-Ordered.

Mr. Cowpen gave notite, that on the 4th of March be would move for leave to bring in a bill for the allotment of field gardens to the poor.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice, that in the Committee of Ways and Means he would move a resolution to this effect-"That all persons receiving public money in Ireland should pay the same amount of income tax as persons in like circumstances were obliged to pay in Great Britain."

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN CALICO PRINT-WORKS. Lord AshLey rose to bring forward the motion of

The real matrix is a summary of suite sum that is lan not proposing ranking, but an be in the last injurious to the interest, is are compared to the reast injurious to the interest, is and what of showshills, lange to the reast injurious to the interest, is and what of showshills, lange to the reast injurious to the interest, is and what of showshill allow and that opinion. Morally and physically undit the spin interest, is and what of showshill allow and that opinion. Morally and physically undit the spin interest is full there and be and the request and allows is and the request and interest. Showshill allow and the request and interest is and what of the showshill allow and the request and allowshill allow allow and the request and allow allowshill allow and the request and allowshill allow allow allow allowshill allow allowshill allow allowshill allow allowshill allow allowshill allow allow allowshill allowshill allow all the purity of his motives, the singleness of his heart, the importance of his objects, and the touching elotimes extended to sixteen, seventeen, and even The report says, -- "No countervailing advantage is eichteen hours consecutively. Schools were wholly ultimately obtained from it even by the employers." the purity of his motives, and the building elo-the importance of his objects, and the touching elo-quence of his statements. Lord Ashley said that 25,000 children were employed in this branch of manufacture. Now, not undervaluing what he had manufacture. Now, not undervaluing what he had manufacture. Now, not undervaluing and the edu-With of the reach of these poor children in consequence Again,—"In working in the night it is generally of the early age at which they were set to work; and considered that more work is spoiled than in the day, The early age at which they were set to work; and be result is, that the greatest demoralisation exists the result is, that the greatest demoralisation exists. This was the summary presented by the commissioners, and adduced from a close wrey of large numbers employed in various trades the manufacture. Now, not undervalung what ne nad not undervalung what ne nad a an abatement is made for bad work." Mr. there is danger of fire, the manufacture. Now, not undervalung what ne nad a an abatement is made for bad work." Mr. stated respecting the moral condition and the edu-not like were add the conduct of the partice engaged that when I moved for the appointment of that com-not be explored that more work is sponed the committee of the edu-action of these young children, he still thought that, considering the great competition for labour, it be-that a necessity for a deuble set of superintendents. The provide that more work is sponed to work is sponed to wore and the edu-saked the Right Hon. Baronet when he The realm. Of all these eruel and pernicious em-type are carried on -only one has been brought under the realm. Of all these eruel and pernicious em-type are carried on -only one has been brought under the second and a necessity for a double set of superintendents. The work done is much worse." The sub-commis-tion and the great competition for labour, it be-the and a necessity for a double set of superintendents. The work done is much worse." The sub-commis-tion and the great necessity for a double set of superintendents. The work done is much worse." The sub-commis-tion and the great necessity for a double set of superintendents. The work done is much worse." The sub-commis-tion of the labour of young persons, nothing could the object all had in view would affect their memply ment in colleries; but of all the trades so." Mr. Gilbert Jones, manager of Gogan prin-tib tas been afforded, or any motion made. In all for subcets and time realment, in the subcet of the subcet and employers." He the sets and time following, in is sets a law reducing and regulating hours for work to mich any measure of works, its very strongly of primers would not object to the solution of the labour of young persons, nothing could the solution of the labour and factory labour. The the solution made. In all for synches and period for working norther has been this labour and and prove the the solution made. In all the synch the ap-to considering has been dome -or rather of work in printfields would put all on a footing, and for synch tas committies work has been imprisoned, is the subce and period committee work done is minified. Mr. Mazing the solution of the labour of young persons, nothing could the object to be constitution of the labour of young persons, nothing could thad in view would be met by the ap-to considering has beee KT has been afforded, or any motion made. In all "considers that a law reducing and regulating hours first was a healthy, and the latter an unhealthy, every member upon it. I, who had brought forward the Mr. Duncomme. Why, no; I believe the warrant "Why has been done, or, rather, of work in print-fields would put all on a footing, and occupation. In calico printing, when the proer respects nothing has been done, or, rather, rything has been left undone; not one hour has a struck off from their term of labour, -net an i he advantage of public opinion being awakened heir favour, that public opinion being awakened heir favour, -that public opinion, which has such heir favour, -that public opinion, which has such heir favour, -that public opinion, which has such heir respection of those books which her; you might calculate your time, and then has recently congratulated thet the conduct of the inquiry. Knowing well their farour, that public opinion, which has such their farour, the production in their roller printing the production of the printing in the printing the production of the printing in the printing in the printing the production of the printing in the printing The strain of the urgency of the inconsider time urgency of the inconsider time of the urgency of the inconsider time urgency of the inconsider time of the urgency of the inconsider time of the urgency of the inconsider time of the urgency of the inconsider time urgency of the inconsider time of the urgency of the urg in of the floating and greing, its which is now beg to can use attern sinces, repart, — "Calloo printing, with its sub-sidiary processes repart, — "Calloo printing, with its sub-sidiary processes of bleaching and dreing, is carried to to the great the contents of Mr. Mazan's letters were to to the great the contents of Mr. Mazan's letters were statistic where the the contents of Mr. Mazan's letters were that hences men would also be repart to first and the were that the contents of Mr. Mazan's letters were that hences men would also be repart to the print the contents of Mr. Mazan's letters were the shall be allowed to vork more than eight hours a day for six days in the week, or made to the great the children employed the report said in allowing, instance, allowing, instance, in which children employed the report said the great fuel children employed the report said the set of the children employed the report said in a days for six days in the week; and in the strengt for six days in the week; and in this report. Here, allowing, instance, in which children employed the report said the free to shall be commuted day for as days on the reset; and in the strengt for the contents of the didation of forcing powers, and that his is the work of the contents of the didation of forcing powers, and that his is the work of the call the week of the strengt for six days in the week, is and strengt near Oublin." With respect to the strengt for the call terms the strengt for the call the math degreat ment to hours a day of schooling in the strengt for the call terms were rescaled the commute call the inght work was the the correspondence 'ind and forgery were practised, and in the strengt for a days for six days in the week; and in the strengt for the stren

leave to bring in their respective bills:—The Leeds and I had never stopped working all that time; I and I had never stopped working all that time; I and I had never stopped working all that time; I and I had never stopped working all that time; I and I had never stopped working all that time; I and I had never stopped working all that time; I and I had never stopped working all that time; I and I had never stopped working all that time; I and I had never stopped working all that time; I and I had never stopped working all that time; I be contained to a triend, "teil our coun-tives would be misrepresented and thwarted by some the warrant from the time of its reception in the Scarborough Railway; the London South-Western Railway (Atetropolitan branch); the Leeds and West Riding Junction Railway; the Manchester Railway (Birley branch); the Leeds, Dews-ber, and the working to long hours; the boy that Railway, and the Nork British Railway. Mr. Youxe moved that a new writsbould be issued Nr. Youxe moved that a new writsbould be issued to work and used ull by working too long hours; the boy that respective bills:—The Leeds and until ten o'clock the following day. I had only worked all that day, all the next night, and until ten o'clock the following day. I had only worked for me at the Adelphi was sometimes unable. Mr. Youxe moved that a new writsbould be issued and worked for me at the Adelphi was sometimes unable. The repeal of the corn Laws, would place there way thouse, and the erepaal to work and the work and the erepaal to work and the work of the corn laws, would place there way thouse, and nee on which the public require to work and worked for me at the Adelphi was sometimes unable. The work a drive of (as you call to some of the specific points of the count that index, with a view of (as you call to some of the specific points of the count that index way work down work a view of (as you call to some of the specific points of the count the warrant from the time of the repares to work a new work should be to come to his work from being sick with over work-ing." The sub-commissioner adds, "instances were different a condition of condition found of girls working at the steam cans for thirty- there, that in spite of every difficulty, and in the face session, to move for a committee, or take some other lowed the warrant from the time of its reception at send nobly and generously to these individuals and d Kent, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Edward knatchbull, Bart., who since his election had ac-cepied the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, illear, hear, and a laugh. —Ordered. that it may be regarded as a part of the regular system reply without hesitation, that wherever, and so long with that peculiarly imposing and solemn manner of earrying on this branch of the trade. In Lanca-shire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, night work is stated to be so common that those establishments in which desire and ambition to bring the labouring children to be so common that those establishments in which desire and ambition to bring the labouring children to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which desire and ambition to bring the labouring children to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which desire and ambition to bring the labouring children to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which desire and ambition to bring the labouring children to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which to be so common that those establishments in which the heads of her the heads of her the those so that it is may the head the those establishments in which the head the those establishments in which the head the head the the head thead the head the head thead the head the h W. B. Baring, who since his election had accepted it does not exist are exceptions to the general practice." of this empire within reach of education, and within Granted. But were we to love our children or-pro-

But here comes the fearful and important considera-tion for the Parliament and the country—the physical suffering is bad enough, but the moral degradation is general report, that "the evidence collected in this is their general report, that "the evidence collected in this is their target to the attention of this logicities enough of the flows of the flo

ployment for children in print fields, almost entirely be less in one case than in the other. The the community. They had proofs of the awful con-empties the day schools; that parents without hesita-tion sacrifice the future welfare of their children either for good or for evil, according as it is directed. and he therefore entreated the Noble Lord to pursue which he had given notice, and addressed the House which he had given notice, and addressed the House to this effect:—Sir, the subject which I feel bound to bring under the consideration of the House is so much akin to others which I have had the honour to bring forward, that I fear I cannot promise anything in the variable of the report. I will be of the report to will be of the report. I will be of the report to will be of the report. I will be of the report to will be of the report. I will be of the report to wil in the way of novelty in the evidence I have to which parents are enabled to rid themselves of the private exertions for their improvement. Does this After a few remarks from Mr. M. Philips, Lord adduce, or in the arguments derived from it; but, burden of their children's support weakens all parental and domestic ties, saps the foundation of morality, to me its patient indulgence while I bring before it the case of a large class of our fellow-subjects who burden of the children." I shall not weary the House with the case of a large class of our fellow-subjects who burden of the children. The moral condition of the providence as to the moral condition of the moral condition of the providence as to the moral condition of the providence as the the providence as to the moral condition of the providence as the providence as the the provi have never yet been represented here. I am about to speak in behalf of a large body who have been much oppressed, and I may say, have been altogether but whose natione of this given to the grant of t have never yet been represented here. I am about any further evidence as to the moral condition of to suppose that men brutally ignorant could not find Fery voluminous report; and in a summary of quite sure that in this I am not proposing anything exchange congratulations, but an hour of difficulty ihat report, from which I shall read a few extracts, that can be in the least injurious to the interests will soon discover that we have done nothing. But there is the condition of many either of the workmen or their masters. If the while there is life there is hope; and while the faci-

	11 TYT	SCREEK	unu		
In 1841 were issued		•••	9	warrants.	
ln 1842		•••	20		
ln 1843			S	-	
In 1844 and a half	•••	•••	7		
Making in all			44		

Forty-four warrants in the short space of three years ! alterations did not affect its principle. Mr. LABOUCHERE hoped that the Noble Lord would (Hear, hear.) Now, on looking over the whole of inconvenience (hear, hear)-spics who, being exiles

POST-OFFICE.-LETTER-OPENING. (Total ... 39 and opened the letters; but "the committee have not learned that there appeared anything to criminate

Albany had been detained for the purpose of opening. raising that question by bringing the subject before resolution that it would not be a breach of privilege had been opened by the Secretary of State for the land will repay, with magnificent usury, every effort

(Continued from our seventh page.)

preheusive nature, have, in conjunction with other information, induced your committee to believe that diplomatic correspondence, when posted in ordinary uppomatic correspondence, when posted in ordinary course, incurred in this country and in the other great states of Europe nearly equal risk of inspection. How long similar warrants continued, and when they were finally recalled, your committee have no inforwere many recance, your committee nave no mole-mation; nor do they think it their duty to report as to any practise which may have existed in reference to this, part of the subject." They do not think it their duty to answer this charge. But of this they are satisfied, that no such warrants or practices now write and thet unlike as well as private correspondexist; and that public as well as private correspond-ence, foreign as well as domestic, passing through the office in regular course, now enjoys complete security, subject only to the contingency of a Secretary of State's warrant, directed for special reasons against a particular letter or letters. "Certain warrants were laid before your committee"- these are the warrants in the time of Fox and Lord Carmarthen; and we are left to guess when these warrants were recalled, or whether they were in existence twenty years before the making of the report, or twenty hours. But what a quibble is here ! for we find in the Lords' report what makes this sentence most important. "It appears," says the Louis' committee, "to have for a long period of time, and under many successive Administrations, been an established practice that the foreign correspondence offoreign Ministers, passing through the General Post-office, should be sent to a department of the Foreign-office before the forwarding of such correspondence according to its address. The Postmaster-General having had his attention called to the fact that there was no sufficient authority for the practice, has since June discontinued it altogether." Only "since June !" the very time that I made my statement to the House. (Cheers.) Why, this report ought to put our committee to the blush when they read that paragraph. (Hear, hear.) It is an unworthy quibble that no such practices "now exist;" it is most dis-ingenuous. (Hear.) But what must foreign powers now think of this system of your opening their letters? Why, suppose they should take the trouble to read what occurred in the House of Lords some years back, when, under the authority of a committee appointed by both Houses of Parliament, the letters of persons suspected of treason were opened. What happened then, in 1641, with regard to the Venetian Ambassador, who complained of his letters being opened? You find it on the Lords' Journals on the 12th of November, 1641 :-- "The Lord Keeper signified to the House, that the Venetian Ambassador made a complaint to the Lords of the Council, that the dispatches which were sent to him this week were opened, and the seal of the state of Venice broken open by the Parliament, whereby he accounts himself much grieved with it, and for for this he hath retired himself from the public affairs, as an ambassador between this kingdom and that state until he receives further commands from his masters.' Then was read a paper, being a transla-tion out of Italian, delivered from the Venetian Ambassador. The contents was this, viz., 'Most noble Lords, the correspondency betwixt princes there hath always been the most immediate ways of a true interest of maintaining of estates, and of continuance of commerce to the benefit and increase of the commonwealth. To cultivate this, the most great king hath always used the most industry ; and to facilitate it, they have introduced the expedition of ambassa dors to confirm it betwixt the one and the other kingdom. In this there hath been all respect renkingdom. In this there had been all respect ren-dered to all princes even in all times, not only having made the large prerogatives and liberties, and the very same (I may say) the very princes and patrons possessing the same dominions amongst the remark-able and equally necessary; and that by which we may receive letters, and send from the proper prince, and whether the proper prince, and whatsoever person, without any interruption, which is the most principal part of an ambassador; which practice, most noble sirs, is not the laws of our nation alone, but universal, and hath been main tained and inviolated of the King and the public, and of all Christian Governments, no less than amongst the most barbarous. I nevertheless cannot say but that I have enjoyed in this great court that just respect, until the last letters were opened which came from France to me directed, although they were restored by my Lord Feilding and Sir Henry Vane, upon whose honour they secured me that i was a simple error, and not willingly committed which I believed ; yet could not persuade myself that the Government of England, so noble and generous should have so inferior a mind as to open the letters of an ambassador, and by this means to violate the laws, and to give an example to the world so damnable, and of so little respect towards the Minister of the Screnissima Respublica, which, after so many ages, hath given a sincere testimony of affection and esteem to this Crown. So now new experience, with my mortification, hath given testimony of the contrary being yesterday all the letters were opened coming from Venice, Antwerpe, and other countrics, and the very letters writ unto me from the Screnissima Respublica, the regal seal being broken, and the commission sent from my lords being published, and many of my own letters being taken." The Lords thought the ambasssador had very properly designated it, a "damna'sleexample"-(cheers), and they agreed that satisfaction should be made to im, and to the state of Venice, and that the action should be disavowed, "as tending to the breach of public faith, and the law of nations." Why, Sir, it would serve us quite right, if every one of those great powers, whose letters we have opened, were to call for an apology ; and we should be obliged to make it. I say it has been a most infamous system, and is a disgrace to England. (Loud cheers.) I am glad to find that it does "not exist now," though it only ceased existing in June last. (Hear, hear.) But now we come rather nearer home. I stated that a roving commission was sent into the manufacturing districts in 1842 for the purpose of opening letters, and I believe I stated, "for the purpose of seeing who was writing to whom." What do the committee say about that ?-- "During the outbreak in the manufacturing and mining districts, which took place in August, 1812, in the week of the greatest anxiety, a clerk was sent down from the London Post-office, with directions, under the authority of a Secretary of State's warrant, to open the letters of six parties named therein, all taking a prominent part in the disturbances of that period. In the same week the the same clerk was directed, under authority of two other such warrants, to open the letters of ten other persons named, and a fortnight later to open the letters of one other person; making seventeen in all. Most of the persons whose letters were ordered on this occasion to be opened were indicted, and many both indicted and convicted, before the special commission appointed to try the parties concerned in those disturbances. With one exception, these warrants were issued between the 18th and 25th of August, 1842, and they were all cancelled on the 14th of October." What has become of that one exception I do not know; perhaps that is in force at the present moment. But it goes on, " It is these facts, probably, that have given rise to the report of a commission or commissions having visited the manufacturing districts charged with a general authority to open and inspect letters." I think it is just "probable." (A laugh.) They call my statement "a report" for which there is no foundation; a sort of vague rumour; as if I had dreamt it-as if this was not a roving commission Why, they do not say the clerk was sent to a particular town, but to "the manufacturing and mining districts," for the purpose of opening letters. I said before, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had exercised this power in an unusual manner; and I ask the House, can they produce, in the whole annals of this iniquitous letter-opening system, one single precedent of this species of roving commission? (Hear, hear.) Can you produce any precedent of persons Are they letters written or received ? How are you to ascertain a man's handwriting if they are letters written. There is great similarity in handwiting. The clerk sees a letter; "O, Mr. So-and-so has written this letter and I will open it." After reading it he finds he had made a mistake, and says, "I thought it into the disturbed districts, with directions, under authority of a warrant from the Secretary of State, one to inspect the letters of one person at a particular town, the other to inspect the letters of another person at another town: and subsequently, under authority of a different warrant, this second clerk put it in force. was sent to a third town, there to inspect the letters of a third person. In all three instances the persons

But though the committee is silent upon it, I now will prove that my letters were ordered to be de-tained, inspected, and opened on the authority of the Right Hon. Baronet. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition benches.) Now I must say that I feel degraded in admitting this; I think it is a de-gradation for aux may make be of the flouse of sus-to know and feel that he is a werkly object of sus-betters. (Loud eries of Hear, hear.) I cannot con-sents (hear, hear.) I cannot con-s But though the committee is silent upon it, I now the House and the country on another and a more to open a letter addressed to a member if it were done. Home Department, and the answer of that Secretary Letters. (Loud eries of Hear, hear.) I cannot con-uses subtance of the trim, not adopted by the Post-office, was continued; and the substance of the information obtained from Mr. Maz-zin's letters was communicated to a forcing power and numerous; the representative, not the nominee of a rotten borough. (Cheers.) It becomes, there-and numerous; the representative, not the nominee of a rotten borough. (Cheers.) It becomes, there-is the constituency I arge reals on the best of the substance of the information obtained from Mr. Maz-zin's letters was communicated to a forcing power in August, 1842; but had Hon. Members forgotten b os far asygour committee state that the committee of disturbance in which some parts of the so far asygour committee of the committee of disturbance in which some parts of the disclose them, appear to be as follows." It appears, is the constituency I have the honour to represent. I hen, there were facts that the committee of secrety in of my letters. I know not what story he my have trumped up to this committee of the Commons, or that committee of the Lords, but I say that he owes i to me, to this committee of the Commons, or that committee of the Lords, but I say that he owes i to me, to this lows (cheers.) and he owes it to my i was akide. I asked him again, and said, "I is ti-ore or a stack in the facts they ascentained are supposed to the mone of Mr. Mazzini was mentioned, the representative. (Cheers.) The names of the two Poles were twere these the only names specified in the House of Commons which it was not consistent if a darking a question which it was not consistent were these the only names specified in the House of Commons the representative of and the representative of a great section of this metro-with his duty to answer." Then, how stands that i were the excresse of his functions, he has i to add the fight Hon. Baronet ? i due that Member's letters and he funct in the consister of here were an a differ the in which there was and oroging and without reserve before a co It a Memoer in his place asks the Right Hon. Daronet violated, and that his letters had been opened. whether, in the exercise of his functions, he has (Great cheering, from gentlemen on the Opposition opened that Member's letters, and he finds that that side of the House principally.) There was a state-secretary of State, while he has had the meanness— aye, and the baseness, to commit the act, has not had the with respect to Mr. Mazzini. (Cheers.) Itis not it - (Great cheering)

a personal nature. If the Hon. Member has made ment was repeated before the committee, who ex-those observations in his place personally to the Right cluded Mr. Duncombe-(cheers), who brought the lower the provide the provider of not implying average of the factor, by Hon. Gentleman opposite, the Hon. Gentleman no charge. (Loud cheering.) Mr. Duncombe offered to doubt will be glad of the opportunity to withdraw appear before the committee to conduct his case and

them Mr. DUNCOMBE.—Sir, I applied those observations to the Right Hon. Gentleman in his Ministerial cato the Right Hon. Gentleman in his Ministerial ca-him. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, it is a pacity. To those observations and that language I matter I think of legitimate curiosity, to know what the report of the committee, of which he had been a matter I think of legitimate curiosity, to know what the report of the committee of which he had been a matter I think of legitimate curiosity, to know what the report of the committee of which he had been a matter I think of legitimate curiosity is a state of the committee of the committee of the curiosity is a state of the curiosi adhere (cheers); so they must and shall remain. 1 is the justification on the part of the committee for member. In considering the question, whether it adhere (cheers); so they must and shall remain. 1 say then, I must ask the committee why they have not referred to this subject? I called on them specially to report upon this point, and made, I recollect, this charge before them in the room up stairs. They are totally and entirely silent upon it. They have not done me the same justice (bad and small as that jus-tice is) as they have not even stated that there was nothing to They have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to they have not even stated that there was nothing to the head of the equilic pulse, wisely came down the pulsic clamour was raised, the light pulse, wisely came down the head of the nublic pulse, wisely came down the pulsic state of the subject the pulsic state of the nublic pulse wisely came down the pulsic state of the pulsic pulse wisely came down the pulsic state of the pulsic pulse wisely came down the pulsic state of the pulsic pulse wisely came down the pulsic state of the pulsic pulse wisely came down the pulsic state of the pulsic pulse. When the pulse during the last session, it must, in justice to that paper, and to the editor, read tell me, you who answer with respect to the Poles-to the House what I consider to be a most excellent tell me, will you answer whether you opened the letarticle on the subject :--[The article stated that any Cabinet, and particularly a Whig Cabinet, was branded with infamy and dishonour if it opened the letters of He said,---My back was turned when the Right Hon. He said,---My back was turned when the Right Hon. by one individual, the same Mr. Mazzini who had a Member of Parliament.] This is your own organ, Gentleman put his question; will he oblige me by petitioned, he turned round on being questioned with which says of opening the letters of a Member of Par-repeating it? liament "that nothing short of an extreme case could possibly justify it." That is the statement of the Morn-ing Herald. "Itstampsany Cabinet, and more particularly a Whig Cabinet, with eternal infamy and disho-

nour to open the letters of a Member of Parliament." My letters have been opened, and from that you may [Graham, amidst which)what conclusion you think proper. (Cheers and laughter.) Except under the warrant of the Secretary of State, to open the letters of a Member of Par-liament is not only a misdemeanour, but a breach of privilege ; because a resolution on your journal states audible. His Lordship said, that as far as he could whose correspondence had been violated, and then -that it is a high breach of privilege for the letters understand, the question of the Right Hon. Gentle- classing the whole of the other cases which came because, if he has not issued the warrant, other indi-| Department did not think it consistent with his duty | But, his Hon. Colleague had opened a new case for viduals had been guilty of a breach of privilege, and I (cries of Oh, oh! from the Opposition, and uproar) the consideration of the House. He had at first shall certainly summon them to the bar of the House, then to answer the question, he (Lord Sandon) simply presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, com-for a breach of privilege. (Hear.) I say we ought thought it then became his duty, as chairman of the plaining that his letters were opened, and praying to have a committee to report whether it is expedient secret committee that had been appointed, to make for redress. The report of the committee made no to continue this practice. If there is any doubt in some observations. (Continued uproar, and cries of allusion whatever to his Hon. Colleague. He had the House about it, there is none out of doors. Oh !) He must take the opportunity of observing not been called before the committee, nor had he Hear, hear.) It becomes the more necessary to have | that Gentlemen placed in his (Lord Sandon's) position | been allowed to conduct the case, which was the dithis report, because in his place in the House of were placed in one of very peculiar embarrassment. Lords, the First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Had-dington) stated on the 25th of June—"Your lordships were placed in one of very peculiar embarrassment. (Oh !) The House by appointing a secret committee had brought before the notice of the House. His recognized the principle that there was something in will admit that this is a power which has not only the nature of the subject which required that every-to the attention of the House; he had told the Right existed in this country in all times, but it is one which thing that there transpired should not be made 11on. Baronet (Sir J. Graham) to his face, that he must always exist in every country that has a Govern- known to the public. (Hear, and Oh !) It was a charged him with having opened his letters at the ment at all." So Lord Haddington says there can committee of secrecy, and of course the members of Post-office. What did the Right Hon. Baronet say be no Government without this power. He is for it, till they were released from their obligation, could in answer to this charge? He had replied that he claiming it. There would be no Government in Eng- not disclose the particulars of the different cases which was not absolved from his oath of secresy in the perland without this power of forgery and fraud. I say had come before it, nor justify fully the report which formance of his duties, and the name of the Queen no honest Government requires this power. I say they had made. They must therefore trust to their had been introduced in a most extraordinary and unthat the safety of England does not require the pro-tection of such means as this; but I do maintain that that upon the very face of it, the report was neither from making any disclosures of his acts. (Hear, hear.) the honour of England and of Englishmen requires evasive nor unsatisfactory. If Mr. Sheil were to put This course of observation was quite new to him the total and immediate abolition of this power. to him the question which he had just put to Sir J. (Mr. Wakley.) He had always understood by the (Cheers.) It is with these views that I now move Graham, and if he (Lord Sandon) were to answer it, practice of the constitution, that the responsibilities 'that a select committee be appointed, to inquire some other Member would rise and put another ques-nto the mode in which letters have been detained, tion to him; and he must therefore at once deciine cording to the established maxim, "the King can do into the mode in which letters have been detained, opened, and re-scaled, at the General or at any proto gratify such prurient curiosity. vincial Post-office, and also into the circumstances under which every warrant for that purpose has been issued by any Sceretary of State, from the first day of January, 1840, to the present time; the said com-jesty released him from his oath of secrecy as a Privy without the indicate agency, and by whose advice, therefore, was the Grown in the jesty released him from his oath of secrecy as a Privy present case induced to absolve Ministers from their mittee to report their opinion thereon to the House, and also whether it is expedient that the practice examine and report upon the whole matter. A secret the Right Hon. Baronet himself? (Hear, hear.) And should be continued ; that the report and evidence of the secret committee of last session relative to the Post-office be referred to the said committee." (The Hon. Member sat down amidst loud cheering.) Hon. Member sat down amidst loud cheering.) Sir JAMES GRAHAM contended that he had done nothing in the execution of his public duty of which any public servant need to be ashamed. He denied of his conduct. He should now adhere to the course is conduct. He should now adhere to the course result of his own advice—(hear, hear)—and when his that any effort was made by the Government to sup- of proceeding which he had adopted last session, and Hon. Colleague repeated the charge, and had asserted press the inquiry into the proceedings of the Post- should reply to the question of Mr. Sheil by stating in terms not to be misunderstood that the Right Hon. office. He had himself declared his readiness, if that he could not consistently with his public duty Baronet had caused his letters to be opened, that released from his oath of office by his Sovereign, to answer any further interrogatory. He hoped it would Right Hon. Baronet had not denied the truth of his disclose every order which he had issued in connec- be seen that there was a wide distinction between the allegation, but had left the matter entirely untion with the Post-office. He analysed the constitu- cases of the two foreigners and the other cases which answered. The Right Hon. Baronet, the First Lord tion of the committee which had examined into Mr. had been alluded to. tion of the committee which had examined into Mr. had been and det and If his conduct had been base and mean, it had been bit in the bin bit of his own shoulders the responsibility of his dition and disaffection were imputed to the peo-least, he had had the courage to state what he had own work. He thought at the time that the pro-least done; and supposing that they were prepared to ac-ceedings of the committee ought to have been public, bound to take precautions against the machiquit him of baseness or meanness, both personally and he now considered it to be advisable that the nations of ill-disposed persons; that the threats and and officially, he cared not one rush if Mr. Duncombe evidence which it took should be forthwith published. the agitations that were manifested, and that the thought fit to condemn him either upon mere sus- He confessed that he had always considered it dero- menaces of the masses put in motion being then picion, or upon information collected he knew not gatory to the honour of England, and to the dignity made, had rendered it most necessary that every Mr. SHELL observed, that as Mr. Roebuck had how, and given by persons he knew not whom. He of a Minister of the Crown, that he should have be precaution should be adopted to discover and to precontended that the committee had made a most come in any respect a Police Minister to the Emperor vent this agitation ; and that the Government consatisfactory report, and that it had completely of Russia. followed up the instructions of the House. A similar inquiry had also been instituted in the at present on the character of Sir James Graham; covering what was going on. Was, then, his Hon. House of Lords, where he had been examined but he had heard with some surprise Mr. Duncombe's Colleague in communication with those whose actions as to his conduct upon oath, and both committees statement that his letters had been submitted to in- and secret machinations were thus apprchended by had acquitted him of any excess in the exercise of the hear.) Can you produce any precedent of persons being sent into the manufacturing district, or any district, for the purpose of opening letters in this being sent into the manufacturing district, or any office, and was no longer in existence, in consequences of orders that had been visued by the person-statuce of the kight Hon. Baronet. (No, no.) If could only input that interpretation of orders that he had shore interpret to many the strict of the purpose. They not only open the letters of these individuals, but they see the strict or your of the strict of the purpose. They not only open the letters of these individuals, but they see the strict or your of the strict of the many of the strict of the many of the strict of the strict of the strict of the strict of the many of the strict of the strict of the strict of the strict of the many of the strict of the strict of the strict of the strict of the many of the strict of the strict of the strict of the strict of the many of the strict of the strict of the strict of the strict of the many of the strict of the strict of the strict of the strict of the many of the strict of the strict of the strict of the strict of the many of the strict of the strict of the strict of the many of the strict of the strict of the strict of the many of the strict of th anything like treachery towards those unhappy per- years ago, when Mr. Roebuck brought forward some colleague had so occupied himself from time to time, sons. He also justified his conduct in opening the very serious charges against individual members of letters of certain Polish refugees, and implored the that House. At first an objection was made to the opened, a course which the Right IIon. Baronet had ting financier Sir Robert Peel, had ever proposed an implored the that House. At first an objection was made to the opened, a course which the Right IIon. Baronet had ting financier Sir Robert Peel, had ever proposed an implored the that House. House to consider what his responsibility would have placing Mr. Roebuck on the committee appointed to stated to have been followed, under official responsibility mould have placing Mr. Roebuck on the committee appointed to stated to have been followed, under official responsibility mould have placing Mr. Roebuck on the committee appointed to stated to have been followed, under official responsibility mould have placing Mr. Roebuck on the committee appointed to stated to have been followed. been had any attempt, which he could have preletter and I will open it." After reading it he mass he had made a mistake, and says, "I thought it came from this party that I hold a warrant for, but it has not, and I find I have read a letter which have no right to do." What I want to know is, is is novel, and invented by the Right Hon. Baronet, it is novel, and invented by the Right Hon. Baronet, into the disturbances which took place in sould determine to rowke it, they had the power of into the disturbances which took place in sould determine to rowke it, they had the power of into the disturbances which took place in sould determine to rowke it, they had the power of into the disturbances which to be imposible for any Secretary of State to exercise it which the disturbances which to be imposible for any Secretary of State to exercise it to clothe himself in the wyser of State to exercise it into the disturbances which districts, with directions, under into the disturbances which to the districts, with directions, under into the disturbances which to the districts, with directions, under into the disturbances which to the districts, with directions, under into the disturbances which districts, with directions, under into the disturbance districts, with directions, under into the disturbances which districts, with directions, under into the disturbance districts, with directions, under into the districts, with directions, under into the disturbance districts, with directions, under into the di vented, been made on the life of the Emperor of chairman of it, and had gained great credit for the else could discover? What was that responsibility in Crown-rents and quit-rents of Ireland were also exwith advantage to the public service, if he were called upon to declare publicly on every occasion to the House all the reasons which had induced him to Mr. SHELL then rose and said-My observations shall be very short, and I hope very temperate. The taken before it should be forthwith published. He power of doing so were admitted, was there anything which would make Catholicism, Protestantism, and insisted that there had been no misconduct on the part of the executive Government in the exercise of this power of opening letters. If it was wrong to this power of opening letters. If it was wrong to whose letters were to be inspected were specifically Right Hon. Baronet has unequivocally admitted that named in the warrant. One of these warrants was the letters addressed to Mr. Mazzini were opened, in force eighteen, the other seven days." I say this and that the substance of the information derived is a most dangarous power, and those persons are not the proper persons to be entrusted with it; to have a power. "The substance of the information," the Clerk sent down in that way! We ought it have a the proper persons to be entrusted with it; to have a clerk sent down in that way! We ought to have some more satisfactory explanation with reference to this roving commission. I come now to the last report is almost more than confirmatory of that this roving commission. I come now to the last violated and my letters opened. (Hear, hear.) Now, upon this the committee are perfectly-silent. I had been informed that my letters going to the of that my letters going to the informed that m

name was mentioned. Why have the committee said position if they had endangered the life of one man, the courage to avow it.—(Great cheering.) The SPEAKER.—Those observations appear to be of nothing about that name? (Cheers.) The state-chain the variable of the safety of the nation, by the state-chain the variable of the safety of the state of t

> House the propriety of not implying suspicion of their committee, and of the Ministers whom that to prove his accusation. The committee refused to committee had acquitted, by subjecting them to a second trial. allow him to conduct his case, and I believe to hear Mr. WARBURION justified, at considerable length, was advisable to grant to Mr. Duncombe the com-

criminate me in the correspondence opened. But felt the beating of the public pulse, wisely came down was before the House during the last session, it they knew well if they had said that, it would have to the House and said that a committee should be would be admitted that his Hon. Colleague in the been a direct censure on the Right Hon. Baronet. conceded, that which was at first withheld. (Cheers.) representation of Finsbury was placed in a most un-That is the difficulty that his committee were placed A committee was granted. A great fact—the fact of fair position, for he had always exercised his funcin; and I am to be sacrificed for the purpose of screen-ing the Right Hon. Baronet. I say that this is an additional reason why another inquiry should be in-stituted, and I call for that inquiry, for the vindica-tion of my own character, and in justice to my com-stituents. It is seldom that I have an opportunity of agreeing with the organ of the Government, com-monly called the Morning Herald. (Laughter.) But I must, in justice to that paper, and to the editor, read to the Hunse what L consider to the editor, read to the Hunse what L consider to the editor, read to the Hunse what L consider to the editor, read to the Hunse what L consider to the editor, read to the Hunse what L consider to the editor, read to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the thore was a most excellent to the thore was a to the editor, read to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the thore was a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a down to the endition to the provider to the a most excellent to the Hunse what L consider to the a most excellent to the midland

tell me, will you answer whether you opened the let-ters of Mr. Duncombe ? (Great cheering.)

Mr. SHEHL (with considerable vehemence).-It is notice of the sort of information you seek, I will see if not of the Noble Lord, it is of the Right Hon. it might not be possible for me to answer you." the report had been drawn up, but had not yet Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home De- A secret committee was subsequently appointed to partment that I ask the question, and I repeat my inquire into the subject and report upon it, the result that I ask the earliest opportunity of laying it on

interrogatory. (Loud cheers, and cries for Sir James of which proceeding would, he trusted, afford a the table. Lord SANDON resumed his seat, but the Noble Lord on a future occasion, for the whole proceeding was almost immediately rose again and proceeded to ad- merely a whitewashing of the Government. Sir J. GRAHAM observed that, when he was inter- | could do nothing without the immediate agency, and Councillor, and the House appointed a committee to oaths of secresy, if it was not by the direct counsel of committee was then appointed, in which, as he had upon whom rested the responsibility of that proceed-Sir JOHN HANMER thought that no imputation rested | possessed of opening letters for the purpose of so disvestigation by the Secretary of State. He had no the Government to be so dangerous?

a first time :--The Locds and Manchester, the York ally diminished, till now, in the last financial year, the a first time :— The Locals and Manchester, the fork any atting and searborough, the Ashton and Staleybridge, the taxation levied on Ireland was only £4,097,000, while and Scarborough, the Ashton and Staleybridge, the Manchester and Leeds (Burnley branch), the Leeds Manchester Biding Innetion and the Richmond. and West Riding Junction, and the Richmond.

Was reported that the standing orders had been com-plied with, and the parties petitioning obtained leave to bring in their respective bills :— The Hull and Selby Railway, the Kendal and Windermere Rail-Selby Railway, the Kendal and Windermere Rail-same income tax as was levied in England. It saw way, the Cheshire and Birkenhead Railway, the no reason why the Lord Licutenant. the Lord Cockermouth and Workington Ratiway, the Manchester and Carlisle Railway, and Leeds and Dewsbury Railway.

year certain Italian refugees, subjects of Austria, resided in the British possessions in the Mediter-ranean, and the British Government, received a fended the Irish lar strong remonstrance from the Austrian Government, had been made upon them by the Hon. Member for complaining that these refugees were conspiring Bath. A smart and somewhat angry discussion against the peace of Italy, and intimating that, if an insurrection should break out in the Papal States, calumnies" were used by Mr. Newdigate, who on the Commander in Chief at Milan had received in- being called to order, apologised to the House. At

small boat, without the knowledge of the British authorities, and when the Austrian authorities asked Lord Seaton to send an armed steamer in pursuit her. of them, he refused to do so, contenting himself with sending to Otranto to communicate the fact to the Neapolitan Government. Subsequently a formal complaint was made to our ambassador at Vienna, in; and I am to be sacrificed for the purpose of screen- all others the most important-the opening of the tions, as the representative of his constituents, in that the British Government were affording shelter

> Moggeridge, who had been sent down to the midland counties for the purpose of inquiring into certain the form of a petition to that House. And when the statements of distress made to the Government by

> the stocking weavers, would be laid on the table? Sir J. GRAHAM said, it was true that Mr. Mog-geridge had conducted the inquiry to which the IIon. Member referred. That inquiry was now closed : respect to Stolzman, and said " if you will give me

lesson to the House not to act in a similar manner The House resolved itself into a committee of ways After the resolution of (Hear, Mr. Roebuck's amendment, which adds to it theseo words, "That the provisions of the said tax as t property should extend to Ireland," had been read, Mr. ROEBUCK commenced his observations by calling on Sir Robert Peel to point out the reasonsof any member of this House to be opened, except by the warrant of the Secretary of State. I say that very resolution justifies me in putting that question to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; to the Right Hon. Baronet in reference to my letters; the danger that would result if such were published. governed his conduct in the case of England, Scot-land, and Wales. He had said that there was now a great exigency, and that that applied equally to England and Ireland. If that were correct, then the exigency should be met by the united means of both kingdoms. He therefore called upon the Right Hon Bayenet to the therefore alled upon the Right Hon Bayenet to the state the particle and the state to the state to the particle and dispense charity, and also by the children who could prove that they had daily experienced the same treatment during the last three years.—Mr. John Limbird, publisher, 143, Strand, and a guardian, said that on Wednesday last be went with others to New Church court, for the purpose Right IIon. Baronet to tax the realized capital of administering charity, and on entering No. 13 he pro-of Ireland, as well as that of England, or else to show that the circumstances of Ireland were such as to sotisfy him in domination of the apartment, and discussed and a conter of the apartment, and dissatisfy him in deviating from his general rule. covered three children huddled together in it behind a rur, He called also on the members of the agricultural | without any other covering upon them. The day was very interest of England to pluck up a little courage, to cease from crawling on their bellies before the Mi-nister, and to relieve their tenants, of whose dis-tresses they were always complaining, by extending this tay to the realized canital of the sister country this tax to the realized capital of the sister country. him, and that the children had not been out of it since the this tax to the realized capital of the sister country. He appealed likewise to the members of the mercan-tile-interest for support to his proposition, on the ground that it would enable them to employ a greater amount of labour, and to pay a higher rate of wages for it. Sir R. Peel had originally refused to impose this tax on the land of Ireland, because he had increased the stamp duties in that country. Now, stamps being chiefly used in the transfer of property, fell heaviest on the middling and lower classes; and therefore he advised him to remit the stamp duties, which fell on those classes, and to ex-tend the operation of a tax which would fall princitend the operation of a tax which would fall princi- unable to wash them, being obliged to attend to his work. no wrong," (Hear, hear,) which meant that the Crown pally on the more opulent. At the present moment | -The defendants were remanded. the Irish landlord was receiving great advantage from the amount of tithe recently added to his estate. He had also no assessed taxes to pay. Why, then, should he was brought heaven with atternuting a not submit to the imposition of the income tax ? When was brought before Mr. Traill, charged with attempting to he proposed this amendment on a former evening, Mr. Sheil advised him to read over Edmund Burke's MP. Shell advised him to read over Edmund Burke's speech on conciliation with America. He knew the staurday last she had been for some hours from home. idea which was passing at the moment through Mr. and on her return became excited, and, snatching spa Sheil's mind—it was that of revolution ; it was that knife, fell on her knees and drew it across her throat Ireland was so turbulent that it would not submit to such a tax. He was glad to see Mr. Sheil attending in his place in that House : but the other Irish Memin his place in that House ; but the other Irish Members, where were they? They had turned tail ; they had deserted their post, and had pusillanimously shrunk from the battle-field in that house, where they must know that their battle must be fought, because from their own personal insignificance they could not power, and repeatedly attempted to draw the knife again command its attention. He adjured Sir R. Peel, the to obtain possession of the weapon his hands were represented in the entry of the weapon his hands were represented in the entry of the weapon his hands were represented in the entry of the weapon his hands were represented in the entry of the weapon his hands were represented in the entry of the entry o of the Treasury, had however come forward and made out an affected justification of the violation of which tion the extra taxation of England for the untaxed landlords of Ireland. He wondered how any landlord of that country could look an Englishman in the face and talk of the advantages of a property tax. It and talk of the advantages of a property tax. It was a little too bad. He would endeavour to remedy such a state of things by imposing the property tax, while in her house, and that witness had no doubt it way which they deemed so advantageous, upon their produced from her habits of intoxication, for her husball shoulders : at the same time he wished it to be under- was industrious, and there was no want of the common stood that he would exempt the income derived from the trade, commerce, and professions of that country from its operation. was almost inclined to say, "God save it from his sequently was justified in using the power which it friendship !" After stating the reasons which had nessessed of opening letters for the purpose of so dis- induced several Irish members to abstain from attending in their places in that house, and after de-elaring, amid loud cheers, that he had not felt it con-weeks since was charged at this court with murdering his weeks since was charged at this court with murdering his sistent with his duty to follow the example of his absent friends, he addressed himself to the consi-Was his Hon. prerogative of his office. Mr. Duncombe was under a gross mistake as to the abolition of what he called the "Secret-office," at St. Martin's-le-grand. A se-the to the constable taking hold of him he secret committee—but it concerned him, the "Secret-office," at St. Martin's-le-grand. A se-the to the constable taking hold of him he secret committee and as a citizen of a free which could be fairly drawn from the observations of and property tax. "Perpetuity," cried the one; a gross mistake as to the aboution of what he called the "Secret-office," at St. Martin's-le-grand. A se-cret office, connected with the Foreign Department of the Government, had existed for more than a cen-tury in the Post-office; and he now informed the House that it had been withdrawn from the Post-tury in the Post-office; and he now informed the three true, house in the house of the Secretary of State was ex-tury in the Post-office; and he now informed the house that it had been withdrawn from the Post-tury in the Post-

and personal charge brought his interview. And the division list to-morrow, he should find that (Cheers.) Mr. ROEBUCK rose to address the House, but Mr. BROTHERTON moved an adjournment of the de-bate till Thursday, which was put and agreed to. The House adjourned at twenty minutes to one 'clock'

The House met at four o'clock. The following railway bills were presented and read The following railway bills were presen In the cases of petitions for the following bills it cial speech, and concluded by declaring that when Mr. Roebuck's amendment was disposed of, he would beckermouth and Workington Katiway, the Man-hester and Carlisle Railway, and Leeds and Dews-bury Railway. In answer to a question from Mr. M. Milnes, Sir R. PEL stated that in the beginning of last Sir R. PEL stated that in the beginning of last

Mr. Ross, Lord BERNARD, and Mr. BELLEW de-fended the Irish landlords from the attacks which

Aberdeen communicated to the Austrian Govern-ment all that he knew respecting the designs of these parties, but he gave neither the names, letters, or copies of letters, or extracts of letters, from any indi-viduals residing within the power of the Austrian Government. With respect to the descent upon Calabria, Lord Aberdeen had communicated no Calabria, Lord Aberdeen had communicated hereit and a communicated hereit and the power from the shad none the communicated hereit and the power of the austrian communicated hereit and the power of the Austrian calabria, Lord Aberdeen had communicated hereit and the power the power the power of the austrian communicated hereit and the power of the austrian descent upon calabria, Lord Aberdeen had communicated hereit and the power power the power the power power the power pow Calabria, Lord Aberdeen nad communeated in sidered that it would be better to accept from Ireland information, for he had none—the event itself having taken every one by surprise. On the 12th of June, twenty-two individuals embarked from Corfu in a the benefit which would accrue to England from the removal of the import duties with that which would accrue to Ireland, the latter country would not be justly dealt with if the property tax were imposed on

> The discussion was continued for some time after the Right Hon. Gentleman had sat down, Mr. Ser. geant Murphy, Mr. Wallace, Colonel Sibthorp, Lord Palmerston, and several other Hon. Members taking part in it ; after which the Committee divided, when there appeared for the amendment 33, against it 275. The Committee then divided on the original resolution, affirming the income-tax, when there appeared for it 228, against it 30.

The other orders of the day were then disposed 6. and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

BOW-STREET.

TUESDAT.---INHUMAN CONDUCT OF PARENTS.----Matthew Parris, a trunk-maker, and Ann, his wife, were placed at the bar, before Mr. Jardine, charged under the Vagrant Act (5th Geo. IV., chap. 83, sec. 3), at the instance of the guardians of the Strand Union, with wilfully refusing and neglecting to maintain their three children, being all wholly or in part so to do, in consequence of which they became chargeable to the parish.—Mr. Corder, clerk to be guarding said the main defand-ut had worked for parguardians, said the male defendant had worked for years in the service of Mr. Hawkins, trunk-maker in the Stranj

receiving twenty shillings as wages, and his wife usually earned about eight shillings per week in jobbing among families in the neighbourhood, while the eldest son handed over to them eight shillings per week, which he received in Hungerford-market, where he was employed, and the eldest girl the sum of four shillings, which she made by

destroy sherelf by cutting her throat with a knife. The prisoner of late had been subject to very violent first deavoured to disengage, and she was about to repeat the attempt upon her life, when her husband, alarmed by the noise, entered the room, and seeing what was going inward, tried to wrest the knife from the prisoner. The latter, however, made every resistance that was in ker across her throat, and in the effort made by her husband nature as was at first supposed. The witness added, that necessaries of life. The prisoner's husband, althout aware of the situation in which his wife was placed, not attend, and she was accordingly committed in default of finding the required sureties.

LAMBETH.

MONDAY .- ASSAULTING THE POLICE .- John Kentle alias Wright, and Joseph Purdy, were charged, the iornet with violently assaulting a police-constable, and the later with attempting to rescue him from the custody of its police. From the evidence it appeared that at a late how

subsequently putting them to death, and denied that factory. That impression might have been avoided concague was justified in the transformed in the original factory in this pression amendment, now ever, towards him, yet his conduct was both bruth and the pursued the course which was adopted some functionaries to account. Now, because his Hon. he differed from every Minister who had ever pro-and that of his companion was very little better. It is present amendment, now ever, towards him, yet his conduct was both bruth and the pursued the course which was adopted some functionaries to account. Now, because his Hon. he differed from every Minister who had ever pro-and that of his companion was very little better. It is present an income tax. Neither Pitt, nor Fox, nor should, therefore, commit them both for one month to the Perceval, nor the Earl of Liverpool, nor that fascina- House of Correction with hard labour.

> investigate those charges; but at last he was made bilities, which neither he (Mr. Wakley) nor anybody already drained the country of large sums; the tery which he thought would not be satisfactory to colleague's letters been opened? The Right Hon. Swift, with such an instrument of agitation as the tery which he thought would not be satisfactory to the country. Sir R. PERL defended the report of the committee of secresy from the remarks which had been made to its discredit, and reprobated in very strong terms the proposition of Mr. Hume, that the evidence to taken before it should be fortherith multiched. He taken before it should be forthwith published. He power of doing so were admitted, was there anything which would make Catholicism, Protestantism, and manded.

this power of opening letters. If it was wrong to Post-omce : If the law entitied the Government to ter mode of obtaining an increased revenue than the executive Government, but with the Parliament up again, and sealed in such a manner as that no one an equivalent to gain. Introduce better government which had thought fit to arm it with such an instru-should know they had been so opened. But he would into Ireland, and you may reduce your army. Adapt

CLERKENWELL. MONDAY, --- INFAMOUS CONDUCT. --- David Dumy wB charged with the following heartless conduct:-About

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmillstreet, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, atth Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Pro--prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandoz street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newids ton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 30 Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand in the Gity of Westminster Saturday, Febuary 22, 1845.

taining every article of clothing the poor girl possessed On inquiry the prisoner, who has been at different period of his life a soldier, a policeman, and a cabman, turned out to be married, and his wife was in court. If or the