





## WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

## ADJOURNMENT OF THE CHRISTMAS SESSIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &amp;c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CHRISTMAS GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be held by adjournment, at SHEFFIELD, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY instant, at half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and by further adjournment, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of MARCH next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the TRIAL OF FELONS AND PERSONS INDICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, when all Jurors, Solicitors, Persons who stand upon Recognizances, and others having business in the said Sessions, are required to attend the Court.

Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanor from the Wapontakes of Stratford and Tickhill, Goledders and Staincross must attend the Sessions at SHEFFIELD; and those from the Wapontakes of Staincliffe and Ewos, Glaro, Ainsty, Agbrigg and Morley, Skyrack and Barketstham, being the remainder of the West Riding, must attend the Sessions at WAKEFIELD.

C. H. ELSLEY,  
Clerk of the Peace of the  
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.:

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, ROSTON, NEW ORLEANS, BRITISH AMERICA, &c.

Emigrants in the country can engage passage by letter addressed as underwritten; 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, postpaid, to

JAMES BECKETT & SONS,  
North End Prince's Dock, Liverpool.

## IMPORTANT.

THE Working Classes and others should lose no time, but pursue the Rules of that excellent improved GENUINE HALL-BENEFIT SOCIETY, held at the corner of Goledders and Staincross, where every provision is made for their own support in the hour of sickness, advanced age, or frustration of matrimony; and also secure a respectable interment when called to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," and leave something handsome to his widow, child, or nominee. This Society was enrolled August 28th, 1837; so that every member's claim claim upon the funds can be legally enforced; but such is not the case in unenrolled societies, or Gift Funds. The Rules are drawn up on the principles of democracy. No spending money; fines reasonable, and benefits equal 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. Apply early to receive admission. The Committee meet from eight to ten in the evening, every Monday and Saturday to admit members. Contributions, two shillings per month.

Benefit, free member's death ..... 12 0  
Free member's wife's death ..... 6 0  
Sickness, per week ..... 0 12  
Superannuation, per week ..... 0 5  
Wife's living-in ..... 1 1

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

DR. GRANDISON'S NERVOUS PILLS.  
RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

BY perseverance in this popular remedy, the trembling hand may become steady, the weak head strong, and nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested. It has secured refreshing sleep (without containing one particle of opiate) to those who have been denied that blessing for years; and it has cured chronic constipation and indigestion. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, ensuring vigour of 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.

TESTIMONIAL.—The following case is attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. S. B. of the County of York, who writes: "I have been afflicted with nervous debility, after I have been 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 vain."

Prepared for the Proprietor in London, by Mr. P. S. B. of the County of York, who writes: "I have been afflicted with nervous debility, after I have been 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 vain."

A wonderful yet safe medicine.—Professor MOLLER, Agent for York, J. B. SIMPSON, Chemist, Micklegate.

## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

PATRONIZED by her Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, the ROYAL NAVY, and the ROYAL ARMY, and the most Sovereigns and Courts throughout Europe.—This Elegant, Fragrant, and Prolific Oil, its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities, is unequalled over the whole world, and it produces the hair, even at a late period of life; prevents it from falling off, or turning grey; restores grey hair to its original colour; keeps 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 ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 words, containing 29,000 letters.

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

Others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

## A CURE FOR ALL!

## LOWRY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

ORDINARY CURE of a Case abandoned by the METROPOLITAN KING'S COLLEGE, CROSS HOSPITALS.

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

## EMERY OF AFFIDAVIT.

senger, of 2, Union-street, South-  
oath and said, that he (this de-  
Fifteen Running Ulcers on his legs  
and wounds on both legs, im-  
dented an out-door patient at  
April, 1841, where he con-  
Unable to receive a cure  
chief at the three following  
hospital in May, for five  
for six weeks; and for  
of August, for some  
being in a few weeks, he con-  
to do for you, where Sir  
officers of the estab-  
only chance of  
The deponent  
of Guy's, on kindly, and all that therein is,  
to do for you, where Sir  
WAY, and try  
as I have been  
four  
by him  
nat

Also, Price Fourpence each, Numbers I and II of

THE STATE OF IRELAND. BY ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

No man can understand the position of Ireland, or the  
value of Irish property, who is not conversant with this  
true picture of Ireland's condition, the causes of her  
ruination, and the remedies for her manifold evils.

Also, price 2s. 6d., Second Edition

ES OF LETTERS FROM FEARGUS O'CONNOR,  
ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW, TO DANIEL  
O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

a review of Mr. O'Connell's conduct during  
of the question of Catholic Emancipation;  
an analysis of his motives and action since  
the formation of the Association. The whole forms  
of the political actions of Mr. O'Connell, and  
apparent contradictions in the acts of  
agitators of the present day.

ins the confirmation of T. Attwood,  
I charge brought by Mr. O'Connell

of completing their sets of the  
may yet do so, as a few copies

ULAR CHARACTERS.

istinguished persons, from  
in beautiful style, may be  
0, Strand.—Large size, by  
Richard Butler, Robert  
J. and Fergus O'Con-  
others at Monmouth;  
on, and plate of the

## THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL 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 representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been grossly neglected. The removal of the Star to London has enabled its conductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence, as well as the most interesting news; in consequence of which its number of readers have materially increased in the Metropolis, and its country circulation can be equalled by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan newspapers.

From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, together 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.

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

The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Return for October, November, and December, 1845 (since which no returns have been made), show that the Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals:—

London Weekly Journals.—

NORTHERN STAR		137,000
News of the World	86,000	United Service Ga-
Record	83,500	zette
Examiner	71,000	Pictorial
Britannia	66,000	Spectator
Mark Lane Express	54,000	Era
Tablet	43,000	John Bull
Observer	41,000	Watchman
Atlas	37,000	Age and Argus
Nonconformist	30,000	Sentinel
Bell's New Weekly	20,000	Journal of Commerce
Messenger	22,500	

\* \* \* Observe the Office, 340, Strand, London.

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

## CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REPUTED.

Just published Price Fourpence (forming a Pamphlet of 56 pages demy 8vo, in a stiff wrapper).

## THE THIRD EDITION OF

A FULL AND COMPLETE REPUTATION OF THE PHILOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently published by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled "The Employer and Employed."

This valuable little work contains the most complete 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'Connell from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those dialogues which he has so ably and so judiciously prepared in the Northern Star, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes.

"The Employer and the Employed," \* \* \* by Fergus O'Connell, \* \* \* beats anything even of its author's.

Complete in one Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth, a PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

The desire of the author has been to furnish a valuable compendium at such a price as would enable every working man to become possessed of it. It contains all the practical instructions, together with plates, to the Farm-house, Office, Tank, Farm-yard, &c.; with particular information requisite for carrying out all the operations.

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

"I have, within the last few months, visited every part of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are well clothed, fed, and housed; they are all employed on SMALL FARMS of their own, or on equitable takings!"

See Lord Clarendon's letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. 5th, 1843.

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming Independent Labourers, by entering the "Practical Work on Small Farms," by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps the best practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand it. Mr. O'Connell seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous







"*Speech*" was made to say "The health of the great districts 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 laid before you, and it will be highly gratifying to meet the members of this House, and to have obtained in that report shall enable you to devise the means of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes of my subjects." This intimation was not a bit too soon. The frightful evils endured by the working classes by their badly-drained and badly-contaminated dwellings, and the want of a supply of water of that first necessity, 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 "the present administration," because the late 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 any thing for the people who are now in power, then when duty, or, at least, hope, calls on the Whigs have power, if ever, they will be most useful 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 sanitary condition of the people, and that speech, which has been printed, and will be had of Knight and Co., Ludgate-street. We have been favoured with a copy sent by that eminent man and noble philanthropist, Dr. Southwood Smith. We shall abstain from any appreciation of the glowing eulogium which the extracts— I have now in my possession, your lordship's attention. 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 not omit to mention its most important moment when the forms of the House permitted the reading of a paper of Parliament, I put a question to my Noble 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 to be adopted in this matter, and on other 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 before you, with a view at least to extract a pledge from the House, that it will not neglect and that it will be treated with continued neglect. Since the commencement of the present century the proportions of agricultural and manufacturing population have been exactly reversed. At the commencement of that period the agricultural population was to the manufacturing population as 10 to 1, and the reverse the former in the same proportion of two to one. Within 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 improve their dwellings. Look, for instance, to the town of Manchester and its environs, and you will find, and individually, but named naturally to oppose 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 have sought for, and the country, which was formerly famous for its longevity. In a calculation which I did 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, but if I mention them at all, it is to show the enormous increase, 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 that mortality there now is about one in thirty-eight, and hence upon the fact of the increase to a fact since stated in Mr. Chadwick's report, that fifty thousand persons die annually from diseases which might be prevented by proper sanitary regulations. This statement has been amply confirmed. The commission appointed last year selected fifty towns, and sought for the causes of the increase of mortality, and to which they also sent queries on particular points. In the Appendix to the Report which I hold in my hand, it is stated, that in those towns the deaths in three years from fevers and contagious disorders were 63,600, or nearly one in thirty, and that the increase of the population was 1,031,789. If we take the population of the metropolis and its suburbs at 1,800,000, and that would make nearly the 40,000 annual deaths; and we have therefore, in order to verify Mr. Chadwick's estimate, only to distribute the 40,000 deaths amongst the total 12,000,000 of the population. I am sure you are aware 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 1; in these fifty towns it has been 9 to 2. And why should the increase in these towns be so much greater? The 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*. It has been contending with the necessity of the necessary. If we read the annals 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? You interpose? They remain in the same state of wretchedness, and they do not 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 dwellings, which are a necessity to the labourer, who must live within a certain distance of his place of employment, and who, in the face of the extortion; and, in the face of the extortion, the emigrant from the rural district finds that he has to add the cost of certain distance to the rent of the wretched room, already three times the amount of that of the garden-ed cottage he has left. Again, I ask, is this necessary? Mr. Chadwick, in his evidence before the commission, says that for the existing state of things it is necessary to undertake to raise new buildings, requiring 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?















[illegible]

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 13, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 341 Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand in the City of Westminster.

Scholar, February 22. 1845