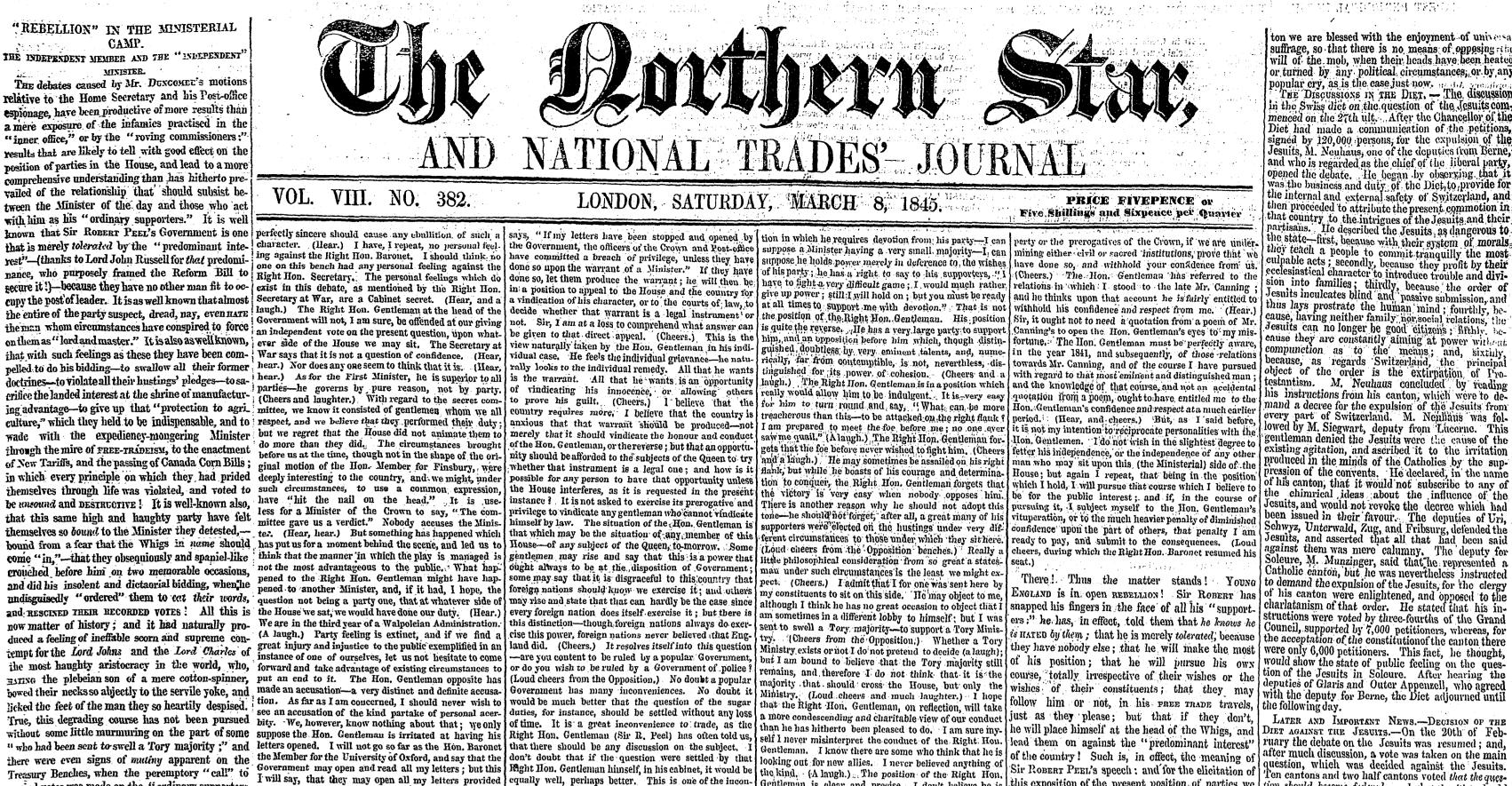
"REBELLION" IN THE MINISTERIAL CAMP. •= •, • • • • •

THE INDEPENDENT MEMBER AND THE "INDEPENDENT" MINISTER. The debates caused by Mr. DUNCOMET'S motions relative to the Home Secretary and his Post-office espionage, have been productive of more results than a mere exposure of the infamics practised in the "inner office," or by the "roving commissioners :" results that are likely to tell with good effect on the position of parties in the House, and lead to a more comprehensive understanding than has hitherto prevailed of the relationship that should subsist between the Minister of the day and those who act with him as his "ordinary supporters." It is well that is merely tolerated by the "predominant interest"-(thanks to Lord John Russell for that predomi-



of Government." It was, however, reserved for which the Noble Lord has proposed seems to me to meet with reference to the correspondence of individuals. You do, The Right Hon. Gentleman caught the Whigs bath-Mr. Dexcourse's recent motions to fan the incipient the exigency of the case. I am quite persuaded that her have a popular Government, you have a strong local ing; and walked away with their clothes. (Much cheering Majesty's Government will on consideration feel that it is system; you may, by not prying into the correspondence and great laughter.) He has left them in the full enjoy. Mr. DUNCOMME S recent includes to start in great indigeness, and it is for the purpose indication feel that it is system, you may, of not prime into the first indigeness, indicating into the first indication feel that it is system, you may, of not prime into the first indigeness, indicating into the first indicating interval indicating into the first ind of putting the reader in possession of the facts rela- amendment. It is not brought forward in a hostile may have Bristol burnt, as Bristol was burnt; you conservative of their garments. (Continued cheers and ting to the noble and independent stand now made spirit, as they may consider the motion of the Hon. Mem- may have Birmingham assailed, as you had it assailed laughter.) I cannot conceive that the Right Hon. Gentleagainst Ministerial insolence and debasing require. ber for Finsbury. It is not brought forward in a hostile -but the country strikes the balance. It agrees to man will ever desert his party; they seem never to desert

ments that we now write : a stand which is sure to ball, so and stand which is sure to ball, so and stand which is a hostile spirit. We are making no attack upon the Government, instead of a Government of police ; and the find new friends. T, therefore, hope all these rumours country, after all, must decide it. (Cheers.) Now, sir, will cease. I look on the Right Hon. Gentleman as a This "move" on the part of the Whigs and Mr. D'ISRAELI, threw new life into the debate; and it with the Hon. Gentleman who presses the case of his inwas again adjourned, in spite of the opposition of the dividual wrong, they desire also an opportunity to decide "strong Government," to the following evening. It was then resumed, to the exclusion and postponepeople as the harbinger of better days and better deeds ment of other business : so important did the Minister himself deem it to be. In the course of the evening, Sir ROBERT PEEL, in a tone of suppressed bitterness and evident wounded feeling, which drew upon him the derisive cheers of the whole assembly, thus expressed himself in relation to the speech of Mr. D'ISRAELI :---In the course of last night the Hon. Gentleman the Member for Shrewsbury declared his intention of supporting the motion of the Noble Lord the Member for Geutleman, he observed that I had with very great ap- but there is not the slightest doubt that, on both occasions on the mind, that they would raise the standard of parent warmth addressed the House, and that I had been now before us, and upon others which have occurred very emphatic in my action ; yet, although he had heard within the last two or three years, there have been mis-REBELLION against any demand or requirement, how- the charges made, that the Government had been the understandings, founded on the misconceptions, perhaps ever abasing. That natural expectation is the true cause of the spilling of innocent blood-that they had mutual misconceptions, of the relations that subsist one. It is the Young Encland section of the House fabricated warrants, and exceeded their powers-he un. between the leaders of a party and the supporters of a dertook to assure the House that, notwithstanding my party. Sir, I may allude to these circumstances, because apparent feeling, my warmth was entirely simulated ; that the Hon. Gentleman seems to think that on this occasion and asserted the independence of Members, even I was acting a part which I found it convenient to act- he is not secure of a fair discussion of this question, and though seated on the Ministerial side of the House, the part of a choleric gentleman. (Hear, hear, and because, unless there is a correct understanding on this irom such controul as has lately been attempted to laughter.) It is certainly very possible to manifest great head, I almost despair of his receiving that fair discusvehemence of action, and yet not to be in a great passion. On the other hand, it is possible to be exceedingly cold, House, it must have been pretty evident to those who had indifferent, and composed in your manner, and yet to any idea of the constituent elements of such an assembly, self a counter declaration of HIS independence of cherish very acrimonious feelings. (Loud derisive cheers.) that what we call party feeling, though for a short time lealt with me. He undertakes to assure the House pretty clear that, in a popular assembly of more than 600 that my vehemence was all pretended, and warmth all persons, questions would constantly arise in which gentlejustice: I do believe that his bitterness was not simu lated (cheers and laughter), but that it was entirely sincere. (Renewed cheers.) The Hon. Gentleman has a perfect right-who questions it ?---to support a hostile An Hon. Gentleman on the other side gets up and promotion. It is perfectly open for the Hon. Gentleman to let the debate proceed for two nights, and, finding that in question any of the marked principles of either partythe motion is not exactly put in a convenient form, to try if two parties indeed still exist. (Cheers.) Some gentleto ascertain what is the mode of amending it which may be most captivating and convenient. He is at perfect liberty to give a direct support to the motion; but all I ask is, that when he gives that support to the motion, do not let him say that he does it in a friendly spirit. (Cheers.) "Give me the arowed, the erect, the manly foe ; Bold I can meet, perhaps can turn the blow; But of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send, Save me, oh, save me, from a candid friend." (Loud cheers and laughter.) Here we meet in debate with our opponents opposite. We enter into conflict with Whiles could support Mr. DUNCOMBE against the them, mutually attacking and repelling attack adverso Ministry, without involving themselves in an open fronte. (Hear, hear.) When engaged in that conflict, it is certainly not very convenient, though it may be unavoidable, to have a blow aimed at your right flank which you did not expect. (Hear, hear.) Be it so. It cannot be helped ; but all I ask is, do not let your "balm break our heads

the Member for the University of Oxford, and say that the ihere were even signs of mutiny apparent on the Treasury Benches, when the peremptory "call" to Will say, that they may open all my letters provided Will say, that they may open all my letters provided Will say, that they may open all my letters provided Will say, that they may open all my letters provided Will say, that they may open all my letters provided Will say, that they may open all my letters provided Will say, that they may open all my letters provided Treasury Benches, when the peremptory "call" to Will say, that they may open all my letters provided Will say that they may open all my letters provided Will say that they may open all my letters provided Will say that they may open all my letters provided Will say that they may open all my letters provided Will say system ; you may, by not prying into the correspondence and great laughter.) He has left them in the full enjoywill cease. I look on the Right Hon. Gentleman as a tactics. He is the political Petruchio, who has outbid you all. (Cheers and laughter.) If we could only induce the Right Hon. Gentleman, therefore, to take a larger and more liberal view of his Parliamentary position than he assure him are really painful. If the Right Hon, Genrecourse to obloquy, would only stick to quotation, he may approbation, and partly and principally because his quon debate-how important is its effect, and occasionally how electrical. He never refers to any author who is not reat, and sometimes who is not loved-Canning for exsympathise with him in his fierce struggle with supreme prejudice and sublime mediocrity-(cheers and a laugh), and I am sure, if it were addressed to me, all that would sat down amidst loud cheering.) It was impossible that such a speech could be passed him in such an unerviable position before those over would go, if it pleased him to do so :--Here, Sir, I should close if I had not heard the speech hone, that having discharged himself of the accumulated virus of the last week, he now feels more at ease than he was. (Laughter and applause.) If that is so he need not be disturbed by any impressions on his part that he has at all interfered with my peace of mind in consequence of the attack he has made. I tell the Ilon, Gentleman at once that I will not condescend to reciprocate personalities with him. (Loud cheers.)' Neither now nor after the practice. I also feel, Sir, that in this respect the Hon. Gentleman would have a very great advantage over me, because he has had leisure to prepare his attack. I have often heard from that Hon. Gentleman observations of a very personal nature upon myself. I have often heard them made from immediately behind here (the Government bench), but I never felt it at all necessary to notice hem, and I should not have noticed them the other night if it had not been that the Hon. Gentleman who seconded the motion, of which he entirely disapproved, had not said he did it in a friendly spirit. And that alone would not have induced me to notice him; but in the course of that speech he charged me with having appointed to office an Ion. Gentleman who had been, concerned or connected with a plot. I do not, however, make any further reference to that, because the Hon. Gentleman made a fair and mple reparation. The Hon. Gentleman having been betrayed into an error, made all the reparation in his power. at once frankly aver that, and not one word more shall say upon it. But it was that declaration of the Hon. an, that he seconded the motion, in a friendly spirit, which made me partake of the feelings which ran through the House, and which in the French Chambers are called mouvemens divers. It was really the involuntary

DISTURBANCES .- Madrid journals of the 23rd of ments that we now write: a stand which is sure to spirit; and, as far as I am concerned, it is not supported suffer these great injuries for the sake of a popular him. There never was a man yet who had less need to in a kostile spirit. We are making no attack then for the for ments of police; and the find new friends if I there for a stand which is sure to in a kostile spirit. We are making no attack then for the solution at the find new friends if I there for an attack the solution at the the regiment of Lerida, and it was thought that a man who has tamed the Shrew of Liberalism by her own mations from some pulpits had excited the attention of February. of Government. seems to adopt in moments too testy for so great a man to indulge in, he would spare us some imputations which to conspiracy at Vittoria was not, as it is now avowed, month, been slain by the enemy. The roads are tleman may find it sometimes convenient to reprove a the rumours abroad, Absolutist, for a new watch- universal, supporter on his right flank, perhaps we deserve it-I, word has been added to the list. At the head of this for one, am guite prepared to bow to the rod-(a laugh); but really if the Right Hon. Gentleman, instead of having sustained by the Queen Mother, who wishes to disrely on it, it would be a safer weapon. It is one he always wields with the hand of a master; and when he does appeal to any authority, in prose or verse, he is sure to be ccessful, partly because he never quotes a passage that predicts another revolution as the consequence of the to walk to the hospital without assistance. On one has not previously, received the meed of Parliamentary reactionary measures of the Government, of which tations are so happy, (Cheers.) The Right Hon. Gen- sign. The Spanish Government had resolved upon arrival, Eighteen funerals had occurred in the course tleman knows what the introduction of a great name does sending a small expedition to Monte Video. ample. (Hear, hear.) That is a name never to be men-extraordinary session of the Diet took place, but sea air-here they are to share the European Barrack tioned, I am sure; in the House of Commons without without the ceremonial which is usual on such oc-along with her -Majesty's 86th. Medical men hold emotion. We all admire his genius. We all, at least casions. The prodigious number of persons in the most of us, deplore his untimely end; and we all streets adjoining the Hôtel-de-Ville testified the inrejudice and sublime mediocrity—(cheers and a laugh), which has caused this extraordinary meeting with inveterate focs, and with candid friends. (Loud of the federal assembly. The verification of credenheering.) 'The Right Hon. Gentleman may be sure that tials preceded the opening speech. Those of the a quotation from such an authority will always tell, deputation from Vaud gave rise to a sharp discussion. ome lines, for example, upon friendship, written by Mr. | The head of the ultramontane deputies, M. Siegwort, "his" party; a distinct intimation, that in future Notwithstanding the provocation of the Hon. Gentle-interview of his own inclination, leaving the representative of Lucerne, opened the matter by deal so harshly with him as he has the post, the speaker-what a felicitus com-interview of his own inclination, leaving the undertakes to assure the House pretty elear that in a popular assembly of more than 600 pretty elear that in a popular assembly bination ! Its effect in debate must be overwhelming ; sit in the Diet. To recognise them as deputies of remain would be for me thus publicly to congratulate that canton. This opinion was shared by the deputies ment has one-third of its men away. Her Majesty's the Right Hon. Gentleman, not only on his ready memory, of the cantons of Uri, Unterwald, Schwys, Zug, but on his courageous conscience. (The Hon, Gentleman Friburg, and the Valais. They declared that the over by Sir ROBERT PEEL. The "turning of the order ould not present itself provided with tables" on him so completely as to the condition of Vaud could not present itself provided with tables" on him so completely, as to the quotation credentials separated from instructions. The depu-from CANNING about "candid friendship," placed ties of the liberal cantons opposed the opinion of the whom he "ruled, the roast," that it string him into the required form, the Diet had no right to demand the following declaration of mis own independence of more ; for, if it had to reject the deputation under the Tory party, and into the avowal, that whether pretext of having violated a cantonal constitution, his "ragged regiment" would march with him what conduct would it hold with respect to the de-through Coventry or not, THROUGH COVENTRY he putation of a canton which had violated the constiof the Hon. Gentleman who seconded the motion. I do cantons. The first deputy of the canton of Vand present rrevocable decision."

or turned by any political circumstances, or by any i popular cry, as is the case just now. And A reading of the The Discussions in The Diet. — The discussion in the Swiss diet on the question of the Jesuits com-i menced on the 27th ult. After the Chancellor of the Diet had made a communication of the petitions. signed by 120,000 persons, for the expulsion of the J Jesuits, M. Neuhaus, one of the deputies from Berne, and who is regarded as the chief of the liberal party, opened the debate. He began by observing that it was the business and duty of the Diet, to provide for the internal and external safety of Switzerland, and then proceeded to attribute the present commotion in that country to the intrigues of the Jesuits and their partisans. Ile described the Jesuits as dangerous to it the state-first, because with their system of morals they teach a people to commit tranquilly the most culpable acts ; secondly, because they profit by their ecclesiastical character to introduce trouble and division into families; thirdly, because the order of Jesuits inculcates blind and passive submission, and thus lays prostrate the human mind; fourthly, because, having neither family nor social relations, the Jesuits can no longer be good citizens ; fifthly, because they are constantly aiming at power without compunction as to the means; and, sixthly, because, as regards Switzerland, the principal his instructions from his canton, which were to demand a decree for the expulsion of the Jesuits from every part of Switzerland. M. Nenhaus was fol-lowed by M. Siegwart, deputy from Lucerne. This gentleman denied the Jesuits were the cause of the existing agitation, and ascribed it to the irritation produced in the minds of the Catholics by the sup-pression of the convents. He declared, in the name of his canton, that it would not subscribe to any of the chimrical ideas about the influence of the Jesuits, and would not revoke the decree which had been issued in their favour. The deputies of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwald, Zug, and Fribsurg, defended the Jesuits, and asserted that all that had been said against them was mere calumny. The deputy for Soleure, M. Munzinger, said that he represented a Catholic canton, but he was nevertheless instructed There !. Thus the matter stands ! Young to demand the expulsion of the Jesuits, for the clergy ENGLAND is in open REBELLION ! Sir ROBERT has of his canton were enlightened, and opposed to the

structions were voted by three-fourths of the Grand

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ton we are blessed with the enjoyment of universal

suffrage, so that there is no means of opposing the t will of the mob, when their heads have been heated

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Lucerne, but from the whole of Switzerland. Eight cantons and two half cantons voted that the question should be left for the decision of each individual canton.

INDIA AND CHINA.

OVERLAND MAIL.—IMPORTANT NEWS. THE NEWS received by the present mail is of the 18th of December from China; 23rd of January from Calcutta and Delhi ; 24th of January from Madras ;

THERE NO MERCE

Foreign Intelligence. SPAIN.

ROBERT PEEL'S Government, but also to the breaking up of party and faction as mere party and faction, and induce a feeling of independence in spirit amongst Members of Parliament, which will inevitably lead to independence of action. This "REBEL-HON," therefore, is one that should be hailed by the for them.

It will naturally be expected that it is the Young : ENGLAND party who have thus thrown off the Ministerial livery: for from the party who had the manliness to protest against the dictatorship of PEEL and to datly refuse to do his insolent bidding, could such a course as that of open REBELLION against his iron party-rule alone be expected. The other portion of PEEL's "ordinary supporters" showed themselves too Sunderland. During the speech delivered by the Hon. abject and too servile ever to permit a ray of hope in that have "come out" against the HATED Minister, be exercised over them ; and that bold declaration of INDEPENDENCE has also drawn from the Minister him-"his" party ; a distinct intimation, that in future Notwithstanding the provocation of the Hon. Gentlethose who HATE and SERVE him to jollow, or not, as they list! Therefore all parties now know their rela- simulated. I, on the contrary, will do him entire tive position in the House: a knowledge which renders their duties to themselves and the country iar more onerous than before; and for which knowledge we are indebted to the debates and explanations that Mr. DUNCOMBE has been the means of raising.

On the first night of the present session that Mr. DEXCOUBE introduced the Post-office infamies, and showed that the Secret Committee, appointed to whitewash the Government, had evaded their duty, Sir ROBERT spoke in a very bitter strain of the renewed attack on his Government, after what he called "a full acquittal" had been pronounced by his own-appointed Secret Committee. Contrary to his expectation, the debate was adjourned; and on the second evening, Lord Howics, having cunningly discovered that there were grounds on which the inquiry as to their own practices, moved an amendment on Mr. Descoupe's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the whole question, to the effect that the inquiry should be confined to Mr. DUNCOMBE'S individual case, This amendmentone very likely to meet with the general support of "her Majesty's opposition," and of those who were ion independent to commit injustice on an individual Member to serve a confidence-violating Government,was seconded by Mr. D'ISRAELI, the talented leader of the Young England section. In the course of his remarks, he thus alluded to the ill-at-ease exhibition which Sir ROBERT PCEL had made on the previous evening: and thus laid down the grounds on which his vote, and those who acted with him, would be

rations which formed the second head of his defence. rises to cap the climax, and probably, having just been pays Sir Robert PEEL off with more than interest The Hight Hon, Gentleman will pardon me for observing assured by one of his aide-de-camp that he is secure of a for his ungracious attack and his bitter taunts about greater majority than ever, he makes a passionate appeal it, but he displayed on that occasion an unusual warmth. candid friendship. He also descants on the true re-) to his supporters, as if the strong Government were in the "Hear," and a laugh.) I am aware that it by no means lationship that should subsist between a Minister and very throes of dissolution, and uses language which, in follows that the Right Hon. Gentleman felt it. (Laughrevocable decision: The Vorort communicated to the deputies the Earl of Manchester, and others. The meeting closed with his supporters ; and he lays bare the system by which my opinion, is susceptible of only one interpretation ter.) The Right Hon. Baronet has too great a mind, and ills too eminent a position, ever to lose his temper ; but that some gentlemen on this side of the House would, Iberdeen's note to D. R. Morier, Esq., the British thanks to W. P. Roberts, Esq., and the chairman. it has been attempted to prostrate and annihilate the Minister. His lordship expresses the deep regret of her Majesty's Government at the receipt of Mr. Morier's Helen's, to the number of 200, had a public dinner on embarrass Government, descend to political collusion and in a popular assembly it is sometimes expedient to enact independence of Members, to reduce them into the Parliamentary intrigue. (Cheers.) Now, Sir I protest the part of the choleric gentleman. (A laugh.) . The dispatch respecting the recent disturbances, but an- Monday last, March 3rd, provided by Mr. and Mrs. mere echo of the will and behest of the Minister of against the system. (Cheers.) The system is not founded Right Hon. Gentleman touched the red box with emotion. ngar non. tentienen touched the recent disturbances, but an-(A laugh.) I know from old experience that when one (A laugh.) I know from old experience that when one in justice or fair play. (Cheers.) It is not founded upon to the most remark. It is not founded upon to pronounce in justice or fair play. (Cheers.) It is not founded upon to specify the involuntary (a laugh.) in fact, a system of the most able, ever deli-ing; and I believe that some of the company had done ample justice to wred in the chapel of St. Stepken's ; and it was re-ing the day. The system is not rounded upon to the worthy host and hostess of the Colliers' a shudder, and partly of a laugh, when the Hon. Gentle-ing; and I believe that some of the causes which may have ing fightened (laughter); but I advised them not to be and as degrading to those who exercise it as to those who (Loud cheers and laughter.) I assure the Hon. Gentleman I the nationality and independence of the canton would was called upon to preside, who, after a few brief much frightened (laughter); but I advised them not to be in our memory. When the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dun- the independence of any other member of this House.) in the internal affairs of Switzerland; but the con- Association of Great Britain and Ireland : may it would not eat them up, would not even resign; the very applause that an effectual stop was put to all busicombe) the other night called our attention to the instance (Hear, hear.) Every man must be the guardian of his tinuance of the present disorders might (it is hinted) win its way, until every miner in the country becomes worst thing he would do would be to tell them to rescind a vote. ness for some time after it was concluded. Here the the file of the speech is in full. It will amply repay perusal: the speech is in full. It will amply repay perusal: the was favoured by a gentleman from the file mean favoure for the favour for the favoure for the favour for the fav of his grievance, he brought forward a motion which, on own independence ; and if the Hon. Member disapproves lead to consequences which Swiss patriotism would a member, and enjoys the benefits resulting from an to understand the relations in which a Minister ought to several German papers :--- "A diplo- and one cheer more. The chairman then said, the matic communication, transmitted by the English next sentiment was one which he was sure every to the President of the Helvetic Confederation person in the room would most heartily respond to, at casianed considerable comment and a motion. ("Hear, affirmed to us that in waking that statement he makes no cision of the committee should be supported. That impression was not peculiar to this side of the House. htar," and a laugh.) Now. I must say, that had it not personal attack upon any individual. Sir, I should have An Hon. Gentleman, the Member for Hull (Sir J. been for the speech of the Richt Hon. Gentleman, I wont hardly thought that it was necessary to make that declaraport. (Hear, hear.) I think he ought, while he pos- (M. Mousson), has caused excessive (nebergrosse) joy it was "Success to the only representative of the say we should not have had the motion of the Hon. Mem- tion, hadit not been for the associations ecunected with this Hanmer), the independence of whose character sesses it, to be proud of their confidence; but I think he amongst the Conservative circles of our city; but, on ought to incur the risk of losing that confidence by taking the other hand, has been coldly enough received by Duncombe, Esq., Finsbury's Pride and England's bir, but I have a great suspicion that we should not have motion, which perhaps originated in other debates to is, I believe, universally acknowledged-(cheers)been faroured with the amendment of the Noble Lord the which I myself mean not to refer. If the case of the last who is certainly as incapable of political in-Member for Sunderland. (Hear, hear.) But after the general warrant that was issued by a Secretary of State trigue as any gentleman in the House, spoke in the the course which he believes to be for the public interest. the remaining portion of the public, as they discern Glory and may the Trades' Conference, about to (Lond cheers.) That is the course I have taken, and that in it only the system of the Vorort, which sets all meet in London under his guidance, be enabled to 9* the light Hon. Gentleman-after having as-be compared with the last post-office warrant that was debate without concert or combination, forming his send as that in 1842 the country was in a state of great issued by a Secretary of State, I think we may clearly in opinion merely on the statement of the Hon. Member for meet in London ander his guidance, be enabled to course I will continue to take, (Continued cheers.) Ir kinds of, extrancous dangers in the foreground, propound some plan which will be beneficial to every transition,-after having told us of the heavy responsi- the parallel discover that no personal imputation need be Finsbury, and being himself particularly inclined to supyou think that any acts of mine are at variance with the whereby those with which we, are threatened on the class who live by honest labour." This was responded to by the whole company rising, and most enthusiasbiling which then devolved on the Government,-after his appealed to in order to vindicate a public right. Sir, port the decision of the committee ; but he thought it was policy which I supported in the year 1834 in Government. side of the Jesuits are concealed. This mode of prohaving read evidence which, at the time, did not receive there is not the slightest doubt that the last general war- impossible that this individual instance of the Hon. Memor have supported since, let those acts be examined, vote ceeding has not been responded to by Switzerland." against them, and condemn them. If you think, in re-spect to the church, that any course pursued by the Go-vernment has endaugered that institution, censure and oppose the particular act. If you think we have, at va-riance with our principles, greatly extended popular pri-vileges, or infused the fresh bload of the oppular pri-vileges, or infused the fresh bload of the depular pritically cheering for several minutes." The remainder, the credit it has since obtained (cheers),-after the Right rant issued by a Secretary of State was an act of tyranny, ber could be passed over. He expressed his opinion in a Hon. Contieman had, in fact, more than intimated that it an act of oppression, an act essentially iniquitous; but frank, manly manner. It so happened, as probably it will was possible that even members of Parliament might no one pretends that the Secretary of State who issued often happen in a popular assembly of this kind, that cirhave been guilty of "privy conspiracy and rebellion," it that general warrant was a tyrant, an oppressor, a man cumstances change to that degree that there was a chance seenes to the quite impossible that the question could have eminently unjust. On the contrary, Lord Halifax was a of a division-circumstances not embarrassing, but pro-Widan Miners.—A meeting of the Coal-Miners of Wigan was beld on the 4th of March, at the Brewers' Arms Inn, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. been left as otherwise it might have been. (Cheers.) I very good sort of man. Society under these discumstances bably more disagreeable to the Government than they al vileges, or infused the fresh blood of democracy into the heat and if they continue that the discussion of the fresh blood of democracy into the " The Universal Swiss Gazette has the following from first anticipated, if they condescended to think of a diviknew that my Hun. Friend the Mc nber for Hull (Sir J. steps in and settl's the rule which decides these questions. working of the constitution, tell us so, and oppose us. "If Berne, Feb. 25 :--- "We are assured that the General Hanimer) intended, when this question, was originally It acknowleges that usage is the moral vindication of the sion in the first instance. Well, immediately all the you denounce our commercial or financial policy, oppose of the Jesuits at Rome has resolved to suppress the Benj. Embleton. Mr. Embleton will lecture at the means in the most indication of the system were put into a single is the set of more commercial of financial jointy, oppose of the desurts at, Komejaas resource to springers into a finance were put into a song that usage is the moral vidention of the system were put into a song that usage is the moral vidention of the system were put into a song the system were put into a song that usage is the set of the system as the set of the system as the se brought forward, to support the report of the committee, Minister; but while it frees the Minister from any per-Jesuits' colleges in Switzerland, in order to prevent

I come now to the political circumstances and conside-

I believe that is the impartial view as regards the general question. As regards the country, though sympathising whether this warrant of the Secretary of State is a legal warrant. They wish to have it decided as the question of general warrants was decided; and if it be a legal warrant, then it becomes an open question fit for discussion whether such a power should be allowed in a free country to subsist. (Cheers.) Sir, the Hon. Gentleman who has introduced the question to-night seems, in some remarks he has made, to think that an impartial discussion of the question is impossible in this House. Certainly, when I recollect the last debate, to which I need not refer, I am not surprised, from the elaborate misconceptions of former debates, that the Hon. Gentleman should fear this discussion would not be free But I cannot believe, although the Hon. Gentleman fears, that any intimidation is purposely enacted in this House sion. When the balanced state of parties ceased in this from custom preserved, would eventually evaporate men, though sitting on different sides of the House, with out compromising the elementary principles of their politics, would very often divide in the same lobby; and very often in discussions take the same side. (Cheers.)

poses a motion which, at first blush, does not seem to call man on this side thinks it a legitimate opportunity to express his opinions on the question,-he happens to sup port the motion,-the Government barely attend to the debate-treat it, perhaps, with indifference or carelessness; the debate trails on, comes into a second night; certain circumstances occur which portend a division, which I will not say might be embarrassing-that would he impossible-but disagrecable to the Government. Immediately this takes place a certain system is brought into play, which may prevent, perhaps, that fair discussion the Hon. Gentleman would seem to despair of, and which I can hardly believe can long be permitted to subsist in this House. Sir, it seems to me that the system is established on two principles, or rather processesinuendo and imputation - the insinuation of base motive, and the allegation of factious conduct. (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.) Gene-

confiscated and made over to the public treasury. rally it developes itself in this manner-there are The entire power is in the hands of the troops, who some indications of irritability on the Treasury benchment. He was therefore perfectly regular both in principull down and set up governments at pleasure. (a laugh)-almost immediately followed by some imputaple and form, and did not suppose that the wish was to THERE HAVE BEEN SOME DISTURBANCES of no great tions among the immediate adherents of the Government ; the lapse of a week will I stoop to reciprocate them (re. complicate the present situation still more, pregnant newed cheers)-because I really feel no inclination for as it was with tempest, by a decision which, by ex-After the speech of the Minister, in which he reand then, as I have observed in several debates, some moment in Gopal, near Nepaul and Cashmere. fused the inquiry asked at his hands, the House di-| gentleman gets up-an avowed adherent, or perhaps a cluding the deputies of Vaud from the Diet, would AFFOHANISTAN .--- The last letters, with news to the vided, when the obsequious and the time-serving secret supporter of the Government-and instantly we 27th November, make no further mention of the irritate to the highest pitch the people whom they went into the lobby against Mr. DUNCOMBE, and by a have imputations of mean motives, of personal motives, I represented. Some deputies, those of Bale-city, for instance, recommended a middle course-to allow plague, from which we may safely infer that its should say of corrupt motives, against every gentleman ravages have been stayed, at least in Cabool. "tyrant majority" of ninety five refused even the who is perhaps speaking, or about to vote, in opposition the 'deputies to take their seats, but without having though it is still prevalent to some extent in the modicum of justice contemplated by Lord Howicz's to Government, although the question may not be one any right to vote until the Grand Council of their valley of Peshawur. amendment. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Dux- that involves any party principle or any decided principle canton had been recognised. Had a vote been prowhatever-a mere matter of practice and detail. Now, COMBE reintroduced the question on Friday night last; ceeded to at once, no result would have followed, for and his motion that the Secretary of the Post-office Sir, in this state of affairs, probably at the end of the ASHTON MINERS .- A public meeting of the Coal eleven deputies and a half had pronounced for the second or third night of debate, when a course so injushould be called to the bar of the House, to answer rious has naturally produced acerbity in many quarters, admission, and twelve are necessary to give an ab- | Miners of the Ashton district was held at Hurstsolute majority; seven and a half had pronounced for cross, on the afternoon of Monday, March 3rd. The why he had stopped and opened a Member's letters, was | perhaps expressions of that bitterness the sincerity of absolute exclusion, and three had adopted an interme- hardy sons of the mine proved their devotion recorded against the Government :--diate line. In the supposition that a half vote could be detached from the minority—that of Bale-city or Appenzell—if the vote were postponed to the next day, the deputy of Berne formally proposed that course, which was adopted without opposition, so much did all the members of the Diet dread an derived from the Miners' Association. The meeting derived from the Miners' Association. seconded by Mr. D'ISRAELI, in the following eloquent | which is not doubted-(cheers and a laugh)-then, at the and masterly speech, in which it will be seen that he right moment, the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir R. Peel)

and 25th, from Agra; and from Bombay to the 1st severe example would be made. The violent decla-

INTRIGUES OF CHRISTINA .- The Madrid journals of the 25th ult., although they do not bring news, show are in the field for the purpose of suppressing it. either Carlist or Esparterist : but if we are to credit embarrass herself of Narvaez. Through the mass of The wreck of this unhappy regiment arrived at the Church Property Restoration Bill is taken as the days, and seventy had died within a week of their

terest that the population take in the grave matter sit in the Diet. To recognise them as deputies of Bombay Europeans, scarcely a healthy man amongst Vaud would be, he said, to sanction the revolution of them; and the Bombay Horse Artillery, which regicredentials could not be any longer in force, since the body which delivered them no longer existed. Ac-

ultramontane deputies. In their opinion, Vaud being provided with powers perfectly regular as to tution infinitely more, that of the Valais? As to instructions, an order of the Diet of 1834 had decided

that the deputies were responsible only to their own spoke very strongly against the pretension to exclude him and his colleague from the federal assembly, when provided with powers perfectly regular. If the powers which he held from the Grand Council did not please them, he could, he said, exhibit those which had been handed him by the provisional govern-

THE INSURRECTION in Kolapore and Sawunt Warree continues unsubdued, although 10,000 men month, been slain by the enemy. The roads are everywhere blocked up, and robbery and plunder GLORY !- FATE OF THE HIGHLAND SOLDIERS IN SCINDE.—The most important intelligence from Scinde refers to the sickness amongst the Highlanders.

occasion ninety-six men had died in the space of ten ending a small expedition to Monte Video. SWITZERLAND. OPENING OF THE SWISS DIET.-ZURICH, FEB. 24.-This morning, at nine o'clock, the opening of the This morning, at nine o'clock, the opening of the This morning. This will be a state of the benefit of the out no hope of recovery to the majority until they have been removed as far from the scene of their misfortunes as possible. Sir Charles Napier, on the other hand, resists all medical counsel; he will not hear of the return of the sick men to India, for fear of its casting a stigma on the salubrity of Scinde. This is the fourth European corps that has been compelled to leave Seinde from sickness in the 86th was saved from a similar fate by having been sent in time from Hyderabad to Kurrachce. Half the Highlanders will leave their bones in Scinde, however speedily they may now be removed, and of the survivors not one man in three will ever be fit for field service in India. They will be sent home as incurable invalids, or drop away one by one ; so that, of the 1100 men which were on the muster roll of the regiment in October, 1844, not 200 will remain in December, 1845.

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ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN THE PUNJAUB .--- A fresh revolution has occurred at Lahore. Heera Singh, the vizcer. his chief adviser Pundit Jella ; with two other sirdars of note, have been slain. Property to the amount of £40,000, chiefly in gold and silver, was found in the house of the deceased minister, and was

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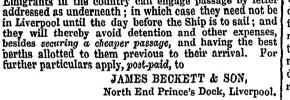
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| | Marcus, price 1s. | Auso, price 25. 00., Second Lanan | bago, likewise in cases of Piles-the Pills in all the above | written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the | on the outside of each wrapper) are well known through- | | |
| | . – | A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM FEARGUS O'CON- | cases, ought to be used with the Dintmont , on by this | and ustion of a mind long and practically component with | out Europe and America, to be the most contain and | A USSSAVES, IFEBUENTIV DEFIORMING, IN FECENC CASCO, & Post | |
| | *** The celebrated pamphlet where it is proposed to | NOR ESQ., BARRISIER AI DAW, TO DANIEL | means cures will be effected with a much greater cer- | the diseases of the most delicate division of the human | I GAGULUAL CHEC EVEL HISPOVERED TOP AVOPY STORA and annumber | cure in the space of a few days ; they have also been found | |
| | forbid the intercourse of Man and Woman when they are | UCOMMEDD, LOG., mile, | tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using | organization."-The Magnet | of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhoa. | decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism; | Ĩ |
| | poor, and to make it felony when a child is the result, | Containing a review of Mr. O'Connell's conduct during | the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a | (The complete of Hampingsoin the Manine Cold to the | 1 Gleats, Secondary Supportorns, Strictures, Sominal Ways' | and an excellent remedy for the removal of the svil energy | |
| | The Theory of Painless Extinction coolly discusses the | the agitation of the question of Catholic Emancipation; | certain remedy for the bite of muschetoes, sand-flies, | "The sccurity of Happiness in the Marriage State is the | ness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, | of self abuse. In boxes at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. | |
| | method of extinguishing life, when the intruder has not | | certain remedy for the bite of muschetoes, sand-nies, | chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wed. | I WILLIOUL JOSS OI LIME. CONTINEMENT. or hindrance from | By post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s. | 1.5 |
| | property immediate or expectant to support that life. | | | ded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the | business. They have effected the most surprising cures, | Di post neci, osi, and rasi | - 10 - |
| | | he became a Member of Parliament. The whole forms a | | discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is | not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation | "A mild diuretic—a soothing balsamic—a poweriu | 125 |
| • | The MONK, by Lewis, verbatim from the Original; | | also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured | most particularly addressed to all suffering under a | Affording Functions on and name (11) | tonic—and an excellent invigorating pill."— Summer | |
| | twenty-four plates, price 2s. 4d. | reconciles all the apparent contradictions in the acts of | by the use of the Ointment. | despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will | | Times. | 10.00 |
| | MARRIAGE PHYSIOLOGICALLY DISCUSSED. In | one of the greatest agitators of the present day. | | be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and | Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid | Wray's Alterative Tonic Powders and Pills, a certain spi- | 1.1 |
| | four parts Part I. On the Necessity of Marriage; | | The PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when | point the way to renovated health," | affection, and restore weak and emaciate. I constitutions | aifa for the removal of pseudo exphilis secondary symp | 100 |
| | Precocity; Effects of Wedlock. Part II. Instructions | Reg of the principal charge brought by Mr. O'Connor | used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there | Messrs. Lucas and Co. are to be daily consulted from ten | to pristine health and vigour. | cine for the removal of pseudo-syphilits, second e | |
| | in Courting; Sudden Love; Organizations; Madness | animat Ifn O'Conpell | is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will | ill the and from for the to be daily consulted from ten | | toms, &c. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. a packet. | |
| - | we counting ; Souden Love; Organizations; Madness | against Mr. O connen. | be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, with- | till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their | Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as | Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for | |
| | cured by Matrimony; the Courtezan Reclaimed. Part | All persons desirous of completing their sets of the | | residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. | usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punc- tually, from Eleven in the morning until Eight in the | · montanian continues hunting widing wolking, Suuchang | 1.1.1 |
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| | and general adoption. Part IVReal causes of Ste- | LANCASTER TRIALS, may yet do se, as a few copies | | I nossible in the detail of their orgon, or to the June (| of the office of the second of the second of the office. Only one | and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy | |
| | rility; remedies. From the French of Jean Dubois, 2s. 6d. | still remain on hand. | Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), | the complaint, the symptome can managed to the | Denne and A to the state of purchase to chable | e Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto, with fronts, 3s. 6d.; | |
| | FRUITS OF PHILOSOPHY; or, private advice to | PORTRAITS OF POPULAR CHARACTERS. | where advice may be had gratis; also at the Chronicle- | living, and occupation in life of the number of the | means of effecting a nermanent and officiation | Best Jean, 18. and 18. od., ditto, with doatio spring | |
| | young married people. Containing the various hypo- | FURIARIES OF FOR Sintiamichod services from | I DILCE. UXIOFA: BUG DV BIL FESDECLADIA vandars of patent. | nication must be accompanied by the | 1 all other means have proved ineffectual | | |
| | thesis of Generation; Structure of the Female Organs; | Portraits of the following distinguished persons. from | mediciues throughout the civilised world, in nots and | fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken | N.BCountry Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine | 7s. 6d. | an air |
| | Conceptions, Remodics and a Remonstrate of the Female Organs; | steel engravings, and executed in beautiful style, may be | boxes, at 18, 14d., 28, 9d., 48; 6d., 114, 99a, and 22a anab | of their application ; and in all cases the most inviolable | Venders, &c., can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's | | |
| | tener: with a main a statist partenness and impo- | had at the Northern Star Office, \$49, Strand :- Large size- | There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger | of their application; and in all cases the most inviolable | Purifying Specific Piils, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum | | |
| | anatomicai place. 25. 60. | T & Duncombe Esc. N.P., Richard Uastler, Modert | | secrecy may be relied on. | I WITH THE UNBUL SUCCOMPANDA TO THE TWOAD L. | perly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.) | 1.12 |
| | an us apore and more extensive Catelogue may be | 1 E to Take Front Dr M Douell and Feargus O'Con- | 016631 | Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate; | principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London | doubles, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. | |
| | ABU ALVIII EVETY VEDGE AS monthe and All and and and | nor; plate of the Trial of Frost and others at Monmouth; | N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed | Mr. W. Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York · hy whom this | | Physicians' and Surgeon's advice every day from elere | 1.11 |
| • | tually attended to. | plate of the First National Convention, and plate of the | to each pot, | | Sold by Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate, Leeds, of whom may be had the "Silent Friend." | Filystotaus and ourgeon s auvice every day work the | 1 |
| | | a Lound at all a trea alberaune Advisored and Louis as | | | Do were and Amous Light | till one, and evening from seven till nine. | m H |
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MARCH 8, 1845.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Man is made to adore and to obey : but if you will not

A LABOURER'S THESENTS ON ST. VALENTINE'S DAY,

Poetry.

مىلى يېرىكە ئەتەرىمەن ئەتەرىپەتەرىيەن بەردەنىيەن ئەتەرمەن يەردەنمەر يېرىمى ئەتەرمەر ئەتەر ئەتەر ئەتەر ئەتەر ئە ئەتەرىپ يېرىكە ئەتەر ئەتەر ئەتەرىپەتەر ئەتەرىپىدىنىيە ئەتەرىپى ئەتەر يېرىكە ئەتەر ئەتەر ئەتەر ئەتەر ئەتەر ئەتەر

own passions.

Chartist admirers.

for the time to come.

it was governed by Alfred and Elizabeth.

they could easily introduce this Magazine, and once introduced the number of readers whom it would not

fail to interest would be sure to continue its demand.

Lastly, in how many small towns and villages, where there are no libraries, no reading-rooms, but where

working men, anxious for information and fond of

THE LUXURY OF LIGHT.

Before that period, a house tax existed ; the manner o

reckoning it was then changed, and its amount based

there was no more boldness in it than truth. If Dashwood

and George Grenville originated the light and air tax, it

was Pitt who, by his immense additions to the burden,

rendered it the foully oppressive thing it now is. Sixteen

shillings and sixpence per window was the amount of the

universal of his blessings-and dispensed it to the poor at

it flows from the grand centre of the universe to its utter-

most limits — it is all-pervading and all-penetrating.

Through the stained glass of the cathedral, through the

oophole of the prison-through broad portals and through

narrow chinks it makes its way, reviving all, cheering all,

blessing all. Such is light, or rather such was intended

to be light. Man's legislation wars against God's designs.

Man's contrivances mar God's gift. Our firmament may

bay for a chance of health and strength. If you are rich

celing the want of either light or air, You will need no

The "Recollections of Hazlitt" is a most delightful

Steam-slup," gives us an imaginary conversation

between Worcester, Watt, and Fulton; in which they discuss the past and probable future progress of the mighty power-steam. "The Crimes of Quacks," and "The Tally System," are admirable exposes of two gigantic evils of our present social system, fraught with injury to millions. The poetry is of a superior character this mouth. we give one price which will

Metals," we reserve for future extract. We conclude

with the following caustic effusion from "The Hedge-

'To ----, NAPLES,

THANE beaven and the printer that there are such

'read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest :"-

"The Genii of Steam, and the Great Britain

you can-if you are poor, typhus will prevent you from

vindows in a coffin !

paper.

blood!

Mary, I work'd beside a wood On last St. Valentine's day, And as I delved I saw two birds Sit on a leafless spray. And where they sat a golden natch Of soft sunlight did shine, They chirp'd and chirp'd as though they said "Thou art my Valentine."

And then I thought of thee, Mary, In London's noise and moil-My arms grew weary all at once, And would not let me toil. I thought how you had pledged your troth, And I had plighted mine. And yet I could not say to thee "Thon art my Valentine." "Poor birds," I said, "in winter time

How hard has been your fare; When frost had garner'd every grain, And stripp'd the woodlands bare." As scant a meal, as cold a home. Dear Mary, have been mine ; But, though 'tis spring, I dare not say, "Wilt be my Valentine ?"

"E'er long," I said, "the buds will burst, And deck the trees with green ; But still my cottage home must be The ruin it has been." And then I thought you once had said, " If your home were but mine!" Though loved so well, I dared not say,

"Wilt be my Valentine ?" I said, "Yon birds will build their nest, And bless it with their young. And tell éach other all their joy,

Though with a wordless tongue;" And then I thought how I could love A face that looked like thine ! -I saw my rags, and dared not say, " Wilt be my Valentine ?"

" O, happy birds," again I said, You'll rear your little brood; Your throbbing breasts will keep them warm ! Your toil can find them food."

And then 1 thought how I could moil. Dear love, for thee and thine. -The workhouse bell rang out ; I groaned, "I ask no Valentine!"

"God feeds the sparrow ;" then I said, "And am I not a man ? HIS IMAGE-the immortal work That crown'd creation's plan. Am I forgotten on the earth, As though I were a clod ? No, I am a man-from man I claim

My heritage of God!" God bless thee, love! be patient still,

The hour will surely come, When every labourer in the land Shall own a human home. When laws shall let us love-and live, As nature did design ; So keep thou to thy plighted troth, And I will hold to mine. -Douglas Jerold's Magazine.

NOTICE.

27 Finding that our poetical scraps, both original and selected, accumulate much more rapidly than we can dispose of them by the ordinary channel, we have been induced to propose to ourselves and contributors the following arrangement-viz., to give quarterly, in our columns, a selection of poetical pieces, such selection to be entitled

"THE FEAST OF THE POETS."

command him ; if you give him nothing to worship ; he will fashion his own divinities, and find a chieftain in his

But where can we find faith in a nation of sectaries ? Who can feel loyalty to a Sovereign of Downing-street ?

"He has had the meanness, ay, and the baseness, to I speak of the eternal principles of human nature; you conceal his act, and has not had the courage to avow it." answer me with the passing accidents of the hour. Sects Upon this, the Speaker, in one of his conciliatory moods, rise and sects disappear. Where are the Fifth-Monarchy observed that "such observations were very personal. men ? England is governed by Downing-street; once

We defer comment ; but beg our readers to mark that Sidonia, who may be presumed to speak the opinions of "Young England," considers that to

attempt the reform of the present system by "any new disposition of political power"-Chartism for instance-would but "aggravate the evil:" a view not likely to be acquiesced in by Mr. D'Israeli's shall remain." calipash of a turtle.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA-ZINE.-MARCH. SIT James Granam rose to answer, while a connection "Mr. Duncombe was a person quite indifferent to him."

We thought the first number of this Magazine This reminds me of the chap, who after he'd been flogged was all that was excellent ; we pronounced the second half a mile and more at the cart's tail, with all the world

shilling a month—payable in one amount—is a of Sir James in my next. Meantime, if you write, don't greater sum than thousands can afford to lay out in the purchase of a book. Still, there are ways and means, which if adopted by the working classes would friend, JUNIFER HEDGEHOG. secure for this Magazine an immense circulation.

The supporters of circulating libraries, and the fre-GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK. quenters of the metropolitan coffee-houses, alone have it in their power by simply asking for it, to procure it a sale of some thousands. Again, in the reading-rooms which in different parts of the country the working classes have established or have access to, MARCH.

This is a good number. The illustrations are, as usual, rich with humour ; but the principal of them, entitled "The Folly of Crime," conveys a lesson to the viciously inclined, which we have never seen sur-passed. Moralists labour to dissuade from crime; priests-themselves too often the greatest criminalslenounce crime; legislators and their instruments punish crime; but GEORGE CRUIKSHANK exhibits the folly of crime. His inimitable pencil exhibits a thou-sand-fold more forcibly than pen or tongue of moralist or priest the miserably self-destroying fruits of the reading, unite for the purchase of a weekly paper, and assemble at each other's houses to hear the paper read-how easily could they club their pence for the purchase of this Magazine monthly. In speaking of course pursued by the votary of vice. The literary contents are good, particularly the poetry: the "Song of the Months" is beautiful. From one of the prose articles we give the following humorous sketch

THE STAGE LADIES' MAID.

these several parties, we of course speak of those to whom even a shilling is an object of some importance; to all who can afford to purchase the Magazine for themselves, we strongly advise them to do so. They A most striking peculiarity in the position of the stage will not only find the most delightful entertainment adies' maid is the ascendancy she immediately gains over for the present, but will also have for the future a work which will truly grace their book-shelf, a store of instruction and amusement of the best description very one in the house she happens to have got admission into. The only person she condescends to patronise i her young mistress, whom, however, she never assists in anything but a love affair, but that even is beneath her It is almost needless to say that we have no pecunotice unless it is clandestine, and terminates in an elopeniary interest in thus advising our readers. We may add that we know nothing of the proprietors of this ment, which she insists on having the entire conduct of. She permits no scruples of delicacy or propriety on the Magazine, nor have we any personal knowledge of the writers therein. It is for the love of the prinpart of her young lady, who, by the by, seldom expresses any stronger sentiment of self-respect than such as may be implied in the words, "Really, Betty, I tremble at the step I am about to take," when the ingenious interrogaciples advocated by those writers, our admiration of their talents, and for the ardent desire we have to see the social and political condition of the millions tory of "Lor, Miss, what's the use?" from the stage changed for the better, that we wish them to become ladies' maid, at once removes any feeling of compunction

readers and supporters of this Magazine, which so nobly and eloquently advocates their cause, the cause been influenced. There is generally a struggle going on of suffering humanity throughout the world. The Editor's "St. Giles and St. James" is conin the mind of the latter between duty and affection, when the casting vote is demanded from the stage ladies' maid, tinued with increasing interest; the gems of thought which are scattered through the narrative are beau-tiful beyond all praise. His characters, too, are drawn with a fidelity to nature, only equalled by the magic pen of DICKENS. From an admirable article on the Window Tax, we give the following extract :-who black-balls duty at once, and gives a plumper for disobedience. The stage ladies' maid, nevertheless, receives bribes from the representative of the duty interest namely, the heavy man who receives thirty shiiling a week for doing the respectable utility, and talks of having just dined with the minister. While, how-

ever, she gains a knowledge of the heavy man's plans, We hardly know a more melancholy sight than a house and accepts from him at every interview a heavy purse

Sir James, however, has two natures,—or rather, two parts. Like the picture of Death and the Lady, Sir James is only corrupt on one side. Thus spoke Tom Duncombe to the foolscap burglar—the scaling-wax Jack Sheppend:— "He hus hold the meanwess, and the hoseness, to French possessed a colony, and the English descendants person to whom he has devoted more than a single became its masters. In Florida, the Spaniards possessed a colony, and the English descendants became its for whom Mr. Smith's admiration was intense ; and masters; and gradually from Texas, these same English | to whom, in personal appearance at least, he is said Would the honourable gentleman withdraw them ?" Whereupon Mr. Duncombe answered :--"Sir, I applied those observations to the right honour-able gentleman in his Ministerial caparity : to those ob-servations and to those topics I adhere ; so they must and second at gentleman in his Ministerial caparity : to those ob-military adventurers, and not as rulers. Yet now, by a shell remain." slower yet surer process, they are gradually colonising bestow on Mr. Smith the living of Frostonin, in And they do remain. And Sir James remains "as a and gaining the dominion. In New South Wales and minister," a "mean," "base," cowardly agent: How Dieman's Land, is the English race, though of the bind down between the formed with the formed with the individuals from whom copper cannot possibly be strange is the distinction between the minister and the ruder kind, surely planted. In Tahiti, the Friendly the system of education pursued at Oxford with so extracted.

man-they're quite two different things; like the calipee Islands, ihe Sandwich Islands, and New Zealand is the much ardour as to draw upon him a severe reply same stock fixed. The Grecian Islands are under their from the Provost of Oriel. rule; and gladly would the Grecian mainland receive them in exchange for the imbecile Bavarian. In the West In-dia Islands, Spaniards, Frenchmen, and Dutchmen, have prosessed land non-wild by Frenchmen, and Dutchmen, have possessed lands now ruled by Englishmen, Even the a circumstance which naturally attracted the attenunwholesome Sierra Leone is their domain ; and the time | tion of those gentlemen who manage the affairs of

was all that was excellent; we pronounced the second number to be faultless; but the present number is even an improvement on its predecessors. Indeed, this is the Magazine for the Millions, and by them it should be universally read. We know that even a shilling a month—payable in one amount—is a contension then the manufacture is not over yet; and you may hear more the solution of the second is their sway acknowledged; and the should be universally can obtain the pulpit. The fund not cover yet; and you may hear more the solution of the second is their sway acknowledged; and the payable in one amount—is a cover of the payable in one amount—is a cover the payable in one amount and cover yet is not over yet is not yet is not over yet is not yet i gradually accumulate, till a beaten and vanquished at the Royal Institution, and, of course, his prolusions people acknowledge that theirs are the circumstances in were attended, according to the theatrical phrase, by which an invasion is a questionable evil on the one hand, "overflowing and fashionable audiences." In everything which he attempted he appears to have been and a positive good on the other. And where shall we seek the reason of this triumphant superiority of the English race over all others? In the fact, that they are the most just and most intelligent of conquerors in modern times.

They rule by the same process which ensured the do-minion of Rome over conquered nations. The people they conquer are happier under their rule than under any other. The French in Algeria stable their steeds in the whole world of May Fair flocked to Albernarlethe holy mosques ; the English in India offer no violence | street to enjoy his humour and become enlightened even to the most absurd of religions, but respect the by his researches ; he published political works which prejudices of their subjects. The French are destruc- have gone through editions so numerous, that as tives-the "bricklayers' labourers" of revolution : the many as 2C,000 copies of some have been sold : he been, sir, a carpenter for many years, but never yet lived long enough to enjoy his reputation, and to met with a "hebdomadal board." What is it? have well considered the necessity. Not that the men attain to a greater age than falls to the lot of ordi. Where does it come from? Is it the sort of wood the wielders of French power have always been superior to have frequently been inferior to them. The most ad-vanced philosophy of human progress is put forth by French writers; but the utmost a Government can do, died too soon.

died too soon. It was one of the Whig Ministry of 1806 who con-ferred upon Sydney Smith the living which he held in Yorkshire; buthe was not long settled there when the ery of "No Popery" expelled the Government of that day from the councils of the King, and Mr. Perceval ruled in their stead. It was then that the most popular of Mr. Smith's works made its ap-pearance. The celebrated Letters of Peter Plymley-under which designation it was the pleasure of Mr. Smith then to write-went through so many editions Smith then to write—went through so many editions that the anti-Catholic party stood aghast, and really trembled for Protestant ascendancy. In 1829 he had received the rectory of Combe Florey, in Somer-the diagonal state in the state of t setshire, a living the value of which is about £300 per annum. In the year 1831, during the Ministry of Lord Grey, the Rev. Sydney Smith became one of the canons residentiary of St. Paul's. Mr. Smith had by this time declined into the vale of years, and had by this time declined into the vale of years, and the pecuniary advantages derivable from the exercise of his literary powers had ceased to become an object to him: his pen was therefore in some degree laid aside, and he was not induced to resume it until an occurrence took place which he regarded as a downoccurrence took place which he regarded as a down-the same effect, and receive for answer, "Oh! he's right invasion of his property and of the rights of just a little high, glorious company ! He's just going deans and chapters, which, as a member of one of those to sing us a song." corporations, he had sworn to defend. Lord John Going to sing? says Miller, with anxiety. "What Russell had introduced into Parliament a bill which is he going to sing, sir? What's the name of the very materially interfered with the interests of those

The Storm. The Storm ! Ah, I see how it is ; if he's going to

Tit Bits.

A FUNNY ADVERTISEMENT .- In the Athencoum appears the following announcement :- " Odd volumes wanted :-Brougham's Statsemen, first edition, vol. L" Our friend Toby ihinks that his old master, Mr. Funch, is sadiy negligent in not pointing out this refuge for the destitute, which is charitably opened for Lord Broughan amongst his quondam associates, where he yet can be inceived as Mr. Brougham (quantum mutatus and illo) the rampant demagogue and Edinburgh reviewer. No Go.—The French chemists profess to have

detected both lead and copper in the human body.

Love is often a solitary leaf, but neither storm nor blight can fade it. Like the perfume that a dead flower sends forth, it is sweet when all the gay sunshine has departed ; when all its bloom is past, it has the forement of the sentence. has the fragrancy of memory; it is the last lingering beam that glows long after sun and star have set-a refuge from the tempestuous and bereaving storms of

DONE BROWN.-Mr. Greene, the chairman of committees of the whole house in the House of Com-mons, is said to be tired of his job; and no wonder; for if the House will persist in talking so much as they do-keep the poor gentleman screwed to his chair for seven or eight hours at a stretch, night after night_it is evident, all Greene as he is, he will very soon "be done Brown."-Great Gum.

KILLED AT LAST .- We regret to say the House of Commons voted its own destruction last week. Mr. Mackinnon obtained leave to introduce a bill to "prohibit the nuisance of smoke"! As everything in the House begins in smoke and ends in smoke, the passing of the bill will, as a matter of course, " put a period to the existence" of this branch of our Legisture.—Ibid.

HEBDOMADAL BOARDS .--- OXFORD, FEB. 13.-- I have

inquiries of any of the party who might happen to

How is master getting on, sir? Oh ! very well, Miller, would be the probable realy. Is he getting-ch? says Miller, significantly. Getting what? says the stranger. Getting tipsy, sir, if you must have it. Oh ! just a little. Ah ! I though how it would be, Miller would say

with a sigh. And he promised me he'd behave himself.

In half an hour he would make another inquiry to

song ?

is to guide the torrent of natural impulse; no Government can wholly change its direction. French rulers and writers may be in advance of their countrymen, and English rulers may be in the rear, but the different results which history gives of the two nations up to the present hour, mark distinctly the differing national characteristics. The preponderating principles of action in France are those of the Celtic virtues and vices; while those of England are marked by the stronger qualities of the Teutonic race.

We cannot close this notice without expressing the delight we have felt at reading the "Old Man's Ramble in the Footsteps of Whittington," by G. H. Francis, It would be but tantalizing our readers, and doing an injustice to the author, to give any brief extract we might squeeze in this week ; we brief extract we might squeeze in this week; we, therefore, resist the temptation, hoping to have the opportunity of quoting from it at length in a future number of the Star. The illustrations this month are not numerous, but are good. On the whole this is an excellent number, and affords us the opportunity of again recommending the Magazine to our readers, which we do meet cordially

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNAL .-No. I.-London : Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-YOW.

which we do most cordially,

We hardly know a more melancholy sight than a house with half its windows blocked up, to avoid the duty payable upon them. The mind flies from the out to the inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling—and a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dwelling match a dreary picture it sees inside of such a dreary picture it

The first selection will appear this month (March), there. Rooms illuminated only by an eternal twilight, the next in June, the next in September, and so not bright in sunshine-dim when a summer cloud passes on. The first of the "Feasts" will "come off" in the Star of March 22nd. Any of our readers, disposed to try their fortune in an attempt to procure admission to the "Feast," must send in their poetical contributions on or before the 15th inst. Communcations received after that date will not side the sensation is as dismal. You look upon the house be attended to.

Reviews:

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

(Continued from the Northern Star of March 1.) CONINGSBY AND SIDONIA .- ENGLAND'S PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Yon will observe one curious trait, said Sidonia to Coningsby, in the history of this country; the depositary curious contrast to the dull, forbidding dwellings he has of power is always unpopular, all combine against it, always it falls. Power was deposited in the great Barons; the Church using the King for its instrument crushed cestors of old believed that running waters could stop the great Barons. Power was deposited in the the pursuit of unholy things-demons and night riding Church; the King brilling the Parliament plundered witches so do the salt tides of the Channel stay the Church. Power was deposited in the King; the the progress of unholy taxes; here there is no window Parliament using the People beheaded the King, ex- duty!" To Sir Francis Dashwood, who was the pelled the King, and, finally, for a King substituted Chancellor of the Exchequer about 1762, we owe the an administrative officer. For one hundred and fifty origin of the window tax, at least in its present shape. years Power has been deposited in the Parliament, and for the last sixty or seventy years it has been becoming more and more unpopular. In 1830 it was endeavoured, upon the number of windows contained in each dwelling. by a reconstruction, to regain the popular affection ; but | Dashwood was a poor weak creature, a nominee of Lord in truth, as the Parliament then only made itself more Bute's: Wilkes fell foul of him in the "North Briton," powerful, it has only become more odious. As we see and Churchill lashed him in one of his vigorous satires. that the Barons, the Church, the King, have in turn de- It is recorded, that after his window duty feat, the chilvoured each other, and that the Parliament, the last dren in the street-no doubt incited and urged on by their devourer, remains, it is impossible to resist the impression seniors-called after him as he passed along, "There goes that this body also is doomed to be destroyed, and he is a the worst Chancellor of the Exchequer England has ever sagacions statesman who may detect in what form and in known." The asseveration might have been bold, but what quarter the great consumer will arise.

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Where, then, would you look for hope ? In what is more powerful than laws and institutions, and without which the best laws and the most skilful institutions may be a dead letter, or the very means of duty which the heaven-born Minister laid upon heaventyranny; in the national character. It is not in the born light and air. Here was a proper retailing of sun-increased feebleness of its institutions that I see the peril beams-- a petty huckstering which intercepted the free of England ; it is in the decline of its character as a com- gift of God, shown to be the most free, by being the most munity.

And yet you could scarcely describe this as an age of the rate of sixteen and sixpence per windowful! Food does not everywhere fall in the same profusion ; fertilising corruption ?

Not of political corruption. But it is an age of social rain does not everywhere fall in the same warm plenty; disorganisation, far more dangerous in its consequences, nurturing and fostering heat does not everywhere put because far more extensive. You may have a corrupt forth the same strength and regenerative power; but light covernment and a pure community ; you may have a coris everywhere-it clothes the world as with a garmentrupt community and a pure administration. Which would you elect ?

Neither, said Coningsby ; I wish to see a people fall of faith, and a government full of duty.

Rely upon it, said Sidonia, that England should think more of the community and less of the government.

But tell me, what do you understand by the term national character ?

A character is an assemblage of qualities ; the charac-ter of England should be an assemblage of great qualities. be as the skies of Claude, but legislation says, our dwellings shall be as the interiors of Rembrandt! Always, But we cannot deny that the English have great unless you pay !-- pay for liberty of lungs and of eyesvirtues.

The civilisation of a thousand years must produce great virtues : but we are speaking of the decline of public virrue, not its existence.

In what, then, do you trace that decline ?

In the fact that the various classes of this country are arrayed against each other.

But to what do you attribute those reciprocal hostilities ?

Not entirely, not even principally, to those economical causes of which we hear so much. I think that there is DO error so vulgar as to believe that revolutions are occasioned by economical causes, They come in, doubtless, very often to precipitate a catastrophe; very rarely do they occasion one.

Do you think, then, there is a wild desire for extensive political change in the country ?

Hardly that : England is perplexed at the present moment, not inventive. That will be the next phasis in her moral state, and to that I wish to draw your thoughts. For mysch, while I ascribe little influence to physical causes for the production of this perplexity, I am still less of things as ----! You, my dear friend, will know to whom opinion that it can be removed by any new disposition of they apply, and may, therefore, receive this letter without political power. It would only aggravate the evil. That its bringing down upon you the government of Naples. would be recurring to the old error of supposing you can However, don't venture to write me any answer-for I'm

window, following her into the Park, kissing her maid, and practising other elegant little arts which military men -dark from the morning to the evening of the cheerless -on the stage-are ordinarily addicted to. Perhaps, winter day; then passages, like the passages from cell to however, the most curious portion of the stage ladies' cell in gaols, where you grope, and stumble, and feel your maid's conduct is her treatment of the master of the Or at any rate if true in his own day, his wise saw, way; staircases where your only guides are the bannisters or the wall, and kitchens like the bottom of mines. Outhouse, whom she keeps in a state of continual subjection, by an uninterrupted course of insult and violence. She ordinarily addresses him as an old hunks, shakes her deprived of half its windows as upon a one-cyed man. fist in his face, thrusts his hat and cane into his hand .--The thing is unnatural. There is no cheerfulness, no all the while pushing him towards the door,---when she lightness of expression about it. The architect may have has any purpose to serve by getting rid of him. If he been skilful, and the form of the fabric may be graceful ; but the skill has been thrown away—the grace lost. The tax-gatherer has overthrown the artist in the struggle. begins to talk, she talks him down, so that he can only splutter and say, "Whew," but he never thinks of either fiving her a month's warning, or paying her wages and Ask a Frenchman what he thinks of our cities. Ten to sending her about her business. The stage ladies' maid one the word "triste" will be the reply; and, compared never thinks of leaving the drawing-room when visitors to continental towns, they are "tristc." The very first are present, but often remains in it alone to sing a song thing which strikes an Englishman as he puts his foot

wasters,

with Swiss variations which must be heard all over the upon the soil beyond the Channel, is the light, gay, airy appearance of the town he is landing at. The houses bouse to the great disturbance of the family. In dress she always excels her mistress, and frequently wears very appear all smiles, and affability, and chcerfulness-a thin muslin over pink satin, the muslin being open all the way down the back, and an apron with pockets of very left. In a moment the cause of the difference flashes on him. The windows-"Aha!" he exclaims, "as our anrecherché embroidery.

Heartily recommending the Table-Book to all our riends, we conclude with the following tit-bit :---

ON THE PRESENT RAILWAY SPECULATION MANIA, As gudgeons hurry to their fate, To railway bubbles some incline ; Forgetting that beneath the bait A hook's the end of many a line.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE-MARCH.

favourable terms. Amongst other articles the first number contains one of TENNYSON'S beautiful poems The A good number this of our old favourite. chapters of Mr. CARLETON's tale, "Fatherland," theatrical sketches. A capital review of Scrieant contained in this number impress us with a higher opinion of this tale than we had previously enter-tained. "Travel and Talk," by LUKE RODEN, is continued, and, despite some eccentricities of the writer, is most entertaining and instructive. His contained in this number impress us with a higher writer, is most entertaining and instructive. His published on the first inst., the price is but twopence; denunciation of the system of cruelty formerly uniand we understand not less than £20 worth of enversally pursued towards children by their schoolgravings will appear in each number. Such a comwill be read with much interest, and the bination of art and literature cannot fail to prove a just and kindly sentiments of the writer will unhit. The success of the Illustrated Family Journal is doubtedly be reciprocated by the entire body of his

certain.

readers. His descriptions of Naples are the most delightful we have ever perused ; but we by no means sympathise with his regrets that the English Sove-PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .- Tait's Edinburgh Magaine—Wade's London Review—Simmond's Colonial reign has not a palace as magnificent as that of the Mayazine-The Edinburgh Tales, Part II. Caserta: for this reason-that such pomps must be paid for by the people. We are not wanting in admi-

ration for the beauties of architecture, nor insensi-BIOGRAPHY,-THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH. ble to the charms of that magnificence with which princes delight to surround themselves ; but we would

(Compiled from various sources.)

have the revenues of states devoted to other and better A gentlemen of the name of Smith, who resided at purposes than pandering to the selfish luxuries of one or a few individuals. We would have the people ydiard, near Taunton, in Devonshire, was the father of the reverend and learned person whose name well fed, well clothed, and well housed, before the stands at the head of this article. Although his people's money is expended in apportioning indefamily were inhabitants of Devonshire, it so happened scribable luxuries, and building palaces for kings. that the subject of this memoir was born at Wood-We admire national edifices; and agree with LUKE ford, in Essex. The ancient school founded at RODEN that most of the buildings so called in Eng-Winchester by William of Wykeham was the seat of land are a disgrace to the English name; but let us learning at which Sydney Smith imbibed his first draughts of knowledge; there laying the foundation add, that the kennels where tens of thousands of the English people are doomed to vegetate are a dis-grace a million-fold more degrading. We would have all this changed: and then say we "all hail" the triumphs of architecture, and let England in her the literature and social condition of England than public edifices outrival, if that be possible, the glories to the cursory observer might at first view appear. He was elected to New College, Oxford, in the year of Greece and Rome ;—with this proviso, that the national edifices shall be the property of the common-780, where, ten years afterwards, he obtained a wealth, for the use, advantage, and enjoyment of the ellowship; but it was not until six years subsequent universal people, and not as now the exclusive nests

of Royal automatons and public plunderers. M.A. Some years afterwards he became tutor to the consciously, with the most cutting satire on the son of Mr. Beach, M.P. for Cirencester, and accompanied him to Edinburgh, where he remained vaunted glories of these Italian palaces. On the very grounds in the neighbourhood of, and close to the for five years, during a considerable portion of which he officiated at the episcopal chapel in that city. At Palace of Caserta, the pauper population swarmed in crowds, and the noise of the miserable wretches prethis time and place his career as an author may be said to have commenced; and amongst the earliest ferring their petitions to the visitors was absolutely of his literary acquaintances were Lords Brougham character this month-we give one piece, which will be found elsewhere ; another, "The Meeting of the Ropen is politically attached. Perish the palaces, deafening. These are the natural fruits of kingcraft. Jeffrey, and Murray. It was from a suggestion of Mr. Smith that one of the most famous periodicals n Europe originated. He proposed to the noble and say we, so that pauperism perish with them ; if that learned persons just mentioned-all of them still be the only way of ridding us of the monster-degraliving-that they should unite with him in starting a review; and of that publication the subject of this hog Letters," which we hope Sir James Graham will dation.

chapter more interesting; and now that his misfor-tunes have commenced, we may expect them to become still more so, as gentlemen of his character we will ship bet more so, as gentlemen of his character we will ship bet more so as gentlemen of his character to be informed that the publication here referred to nonularity for a more solution the subject of this solution the subject of this to be informed that the publication here referred to is one which has enjoyed almost uninterrupted become still more so, as gentlemen of his character usually shine best when put to their wit's ends. "The Philosophy of Newspapers" is a capital article, by ANGUS (B. REACH), combining with anusement some sterling reflections which the gentlemen of the "fourth estate" would do well to reflect on. From fourth estate" would do well to reflect on. From where he set 'fourth estate" would do well to reflect on. From year of his a 'The Past, the Present, and the Possible"—a very the banker,

which every Whig looks up with hereditary venera- look of horror, and exclaim "It's all over ! he's past sun," his wisdomship was for once, at least, at fault. tion; but for these things. Mr. Smith now cared not hope ! he's out of his senses-he's talking Latin ?' a jot. The property of himself and his brethren had so often quoted, is altogether erroncous now. Solobeen placed in jeopardy by the Government measure, of Bland attached to the Durham Theatre was used to Mox knew nothing of the wonders of literature. He could not have had the remotest prescience of the and so, with merciless resolution, he set about the bask of making mincemeat of its authors. Letters had so impressed upon his mind the high importance wonders of the cheap literature of the present day, from the facetious canon residentiary instantly ap-peared in the daily papers. Many people, even Whigs, began to think that he had the right side of announced the joyful tidings two minutes too soon. otherwise he would never have left on record the now exploded fallacy that there is "nothing new under the sun." Here is something new-the Illustrated the question, but those who thought differently ex-Family Journal-something that "Solomon, in all his claimed, how dreadful that a man professing "liberal" Again at the first pause, he popped in his field under the proclaimed, "my lord, the Duke of Buckingham is proclaimed, "my lord, the Duke of Buckingham is thus treacherously wound his patrons! These reproaches sat lightly upon his conscience. The feel-was a little too late, and Richard, foaming with rage, was a little too late, and Richard, foaming with rage, and Richard foaming with rage. glory" and with all his power, could not command. We confess that we ourselves had doubted the possibility of printers and publishers producing anything which should exceed in cheapness and beauty publiings of a Whig may be wounded sometimes with shouted out-"Now, sir?"-" The Duke of Buckcations already in the field ; but we were wrong as well as Sozonov. Here is a publication of the possibility impunity; but let a Government beware how they ingham," said Jemmy very calmly, "is taken now touch his pocket. The assault of Mr. Smith upon by G_{-} ." of which we had never dreamed. Most of our readers Lord John was marked by the fierce intensity of permay know the size of the new series of Chambers' sonal interest. Every weapon of controversy was Edinburgh Journal; this publication is of the same pressed into the service; one moment the reverend form and size. Each number contains sixteen double ladiator was seen prostrating his antagonist with the column pages; the paper is good, the type new and heavy artillery of his argument, and the next overclear, and the printing beautifully executed. But there is something more-a feature not to be found in whelming him with banter and ridicule-here assailing him with an irresistible fact, there laughing in any similar publication, viz., a profusion of wood enhis face-now launching the thunderbolts of his ingravings done in the first style of the art. The first dignation, now giving way to irrepressible drollery. His late letters on the Pennsylvanians are fresh in number contains, besides the beautiful head-piece, no less than ten of these wood engravings, of which two the recollection of our readers. They supply the or three are perfect gems. Of the literary contents t is our good fortune to be able to speak in equally most varied illustrations of knavery, the drollest sarcasms on fraud. He was in his 74th year at the time of his death, which took place at his residence, Green--" Mariana." One of Douglas JERROLD's pleasant street, May Fair, on Saturday evening, Feb. 22nd. We cannot close this brief mention of the dates of his long and useful life, without quoting his own account of himself, published a few months since in the Revue des deux Mondes. It was addressed to M. Eugene Robin, the writer of an acute and well-toned critique upon his works. "I am 74 years old, and being canon of St. Paul's, in London, and a rector of a parish in the country, my time is divided equally between town and country. I am living amidst the best society in the metropolis, am at case in my cir-cumstances, in tolerable health, a mild Whig, a tolerating churchman, and much given to talking, laughing, and noise. I dine with the rich in London, and physic the poor in the country, passing from the sauces of Dives to the sores of Lazarus. I am. upon the whole, an happy man, have found the world an papers. entertaining world, and am heartily thankful to Providence for the part allotted to me in it." Sydncy Smith's writings, notwithstanding their apparently temporary character, have given him what is likely to be an enduring place in English literature. It is a rare distinction, but one which ought to be written on his monument, that while he wasted no gift of those so liberally bestowed on him in minister-

> ******** A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

CURIOSITIES OF MURDER.

For a time, the field near Haverstock-terrace, Hampstead-the scene of the late terrific murderpromises to empty the parks and Kensington Gardens of the beauty and fashion generally to be found there. We learn from the Post, that two days after the discovery of the murder-

Several carriages, containing ladies, drove up to the robes of the Chancellor could restore his wonted field, and gentleman on horseback, attended by their circulation by the impetus it would give to his mengrooms, rode across to view the place. Not content with tal and physical system.-Ibid. seeing, many brought away boughs and twigs from the

surrounding trees, and chips from the fence against which the unfortunate man fell after he was struck, and whereon the marks of the bloody fingers of the murderers were imprinted.

Of course these boughs and twigs will be carefully planted, and so may grow up and flourish a continual memento of agony and blood. Thus, instead of camellias and other exotics, forming opera bouquets for " beauty and fashion," we may for a time have twigs of hawthorn and privet, from the field of murder, as the only wear. We humbly suggest, too, St. Stephen's the other evening, amounts to somethat the "chips from the fence" should be curiously thing handsome. Nevertheless, some of his out-preserved—set in gold, as shawl-broaches and other goings are much larger than the Income-tax. The trinkets for those " ladies" of susceptible hearts who flock to a scene of frightful homicide as to a flower- woman or danseuse will, in a single season, draw from show-and who inspect and pry into the bloody finger-marks of murderers, as though they were exhausting chance of obtaining under the most favourable cirtheir admiration on some new geranium or wonderful cumstances .- Ibid. fuchsia. One of the supposed murderer's buttons was found in the field : what a gem that would be, shin-ing in the bosom of lovely and fashionable woman t year of his age married the daughter of Mr. Pybus, ing in the bosom of lovely and fashionable woman ! Should the assassing happen to want money for their "man of lottors" Graham along would immortalize That such a man as Mr. Smith should become an extremely popular preacher will readily be imagined ; accordingly we find him about this time in the full defence, we doubt not that they could obtain a very handsome sum by selling locks of their hair to fashion and beauty—the genuineness of the article at Brighton, and doing as well as a sprightly young duly warranted by the turnkeys and hangman. As noble of independent means, and who pays a large certain ladies and gentlemen cast such an air of sum per annum to the Income-tax, may be expected fashion about murder, we earnestly advise M. Jullien to do. The other day, promenading on the Chain scribes him as having been "engaged" to preach at immediately to put forth his Haverstock Polka. The music-sheet might be further recommended by a very striking lithograph, commemorating the Sydney Smith was, in his own way, a star of the first atrocity. Sir James Graham and the Spy System.-It is magnitude; and too happy were the proprietors of whatever trading chapel had the good fortune to said, in extenuation of the conduct of Sir James place in their pulpit a man whose sermons were Graham in opening private letters, that it enables him pointed and elaborated without the appearance of art; to do away with the spy system. This may be true to a certain extent; but Sir James does away with the spy system as the Lord Mayor does away with the Lord Mayor's fool, by performing the duties himself. It is clear enough that no ministry is in want of spies while it has the services of a Sir James Graham. Our GAME LAWS, ETC., TO WIT.—From a calcula-OUR GAME LAWS, ETC., TO WIT .- From a calculation recently made, it appears that France possesses at present no less than sixty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven laws ! We doubt if England. many; but then what a comfort it must be to an Englishman that all the laws of his country are laws for the poor, and not one of them a law exclusively an advocate whose clients are all confined in their

name of being the wiscst of men; and in spite of SHAR-speare a name is everything. Still, we fancy when he declared that there was "nothing new under the the Crown, and a member of that ducal house to instant, and, shutting the door, turn round with a Another half hour would pass, and he would listen

Too EARLY OR TOO LATE .- An actor of the name announced the joyful tidings two minutes too soon. Again at the first pause, he popped in his head and proclaimed, "my lord, the Duke of Buckingham is

"O'CONNELL'S "GHOST."-Daniel the "Big." the Daniel Lambert of green ould Ireland, as well as the agitating Daniel O'Connell, of that country of hereditary bondsmen," spoke the following words, to say how long the term of my life may last," pathetically exclaimed the Agitator; "nature tells me that it cannot be long ere I shall be called to an-other world, and when I shall lie in my cold grave, and my voice can be no longer heard by the people, I may yet warn England not to dare to continue in their present tyranny."- Vide Morning Chronicle of Wednesday for the above. -Either this tag to O'Connell's last agitating speech contains a redoubtable "bull," or the great Agitator has "fooled to the top of their bent" the superstitious confidence of Paddy-land.—Satirist.

BARON MEREBHAM .- That the speeches and genera oolitical conduct of Sir Edward Knatchbull formed only so much smoke, without perceptible fire, has ever been our opinion, excepting when turnpike gates have been in question. The government, at length, appears to think with us, for we perceive he is about to be created a peer, by the style and title of Baron Me(e)rshum.-Ibid.

A GIBBS AT THE VATICAN, "The Treasurer-Cardinal has been suspended by the Pope, owing to a defalcation of his accounts."-Dui

Moon talks of his peep

At old Louis Philippe. But never to rival great GIBBS may he hope ; His practice on CROLY

A Cardinal holy Has tried on a victim no less than the Porz.

Take courage then, GIBBS, Since to " brush with the dibs"

Is accounted so "smart" in a quarter so high ;

One fool's-cap you've got,

And why should you not Aspire to a Cardinal's hat by-and-bye ?-- Ria.

BROUGHAM complained, the other day, that the House of Lords was " disagreeably cold." Lyndhurst said he did not find it at all cold. and could only ascribe the sufferings of Brougham to his not having the same dress that he the Chancellor had. Lord Lyndhurst never spoke a greater truth; all the clothes in Myers's shop, were it possible to place them on the "shivery shakery" limbs of poor Harry, would fail to make him feel comfortable and warm in his scat in the Lords. No ; nothing less than the

PARADOX.

The Irish Land Commissioners, Pursuing their impartial plan Of hearing all and minding none, Subporna'd and examined DAN. "But DAN," says DEVON, " brazenly Said all were wrong who'd gone before : High rent and great prosperity Went still together," DANIEL SWORE,

CASTLEREAGH'S STATE CONTRIBUTION. On the score of the Income-tax, as he informed the legislators of goings are much larger than the Income-tax. The Opera is a heavier impost than Peel's, and a singing-

ing to the unworthy pleasures of others, or in promoting his own aggrandisement-as a wit, he was more beloved than feared.

to the last mentioned date that he took the degree of

is that reorganization to take place ? To know that would be to know everything.

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In this country, said Sidonia, since the peace, there has been boxed up with Spaniards, Italians, Sardinians, been an attempt to advocate a reconstruction of society Austrians-men of all countries and all colours. Well, on a purely rational basis. The principle of Utility has I don't know at this minute that every letter to Juniper been powerfully developed. I speak not with lightness | Hedgehog-that is every copy-isn't in the office of Sir of the labours of the disciples of that school. I bow James Graham ! A nice thing this to go to bed and sleep to intellect in every form : and we should be grateful to upon! When I think of the sort of letters-full of deliour statesmen were in so nitiable an arrear of public in- | have a single secret to myself: no-Sir James, the Posttelligence. There has been an attempt to reconstruct office burglar-has broken into my affairs, and at this society on a basis of material motives and calculations. moment he knows all my poverty, all my little strugglings It has failed. It must ultimately have failed under any with little debts, in fact, all my inner man. I seem o circumstances; its failure in an ancient and densely myself to walk about the world turned inside out! And peopled kingdom was inevitable. How limited is human this evil, be it remembered, may be the fate of thousands, reason, the profoundest inquirers are most conscious. although, poor wretches, they may not know it. Who We are not indebted to the reason of man for any of the shall tell how many men's souls are at the Home Office great achievements which are the landmarks of human under the Graham lock and key! Still, says Sir James, Crusades; that instituted the Monastic orders; it was not to the government of Naples, and duly shot,---in consereason that produced the Jesuits; above all, it was not quence of seals broken at Downing-street. This is comreason that created the French Revolution. Man is only fortable to reflect upon. Though if Sir James was a truly great when he acts from the passions; never irre- squeamish man--which he is not, for no man ever braved sistible but when he appeals to the Imagination. Even the pillory with all its unsavory accidents with a stronger Mormon counts more votaries than Bentham. And you think, then, that as Imaguiation once subdued

the State, Imagination may now save it ?

necessarily find national content in political institutions. I in Sir James Graham's books; I'm down-a marked A political institution is a machine ; the motive power is man. Unhappily for me, a Polish refugee lives in our the national character. With that it rests whether the garret, and the eye of Russia is upon me. Nevertheless, machine will benefit society or destroy it. Society in there has been, I find, some good luck in this. I've now clever paper-we take the following :-this country is perplexed, almost paralyzed; in time it discovered that the two gentlemen, with beards, who used will move, and it will devise. How are the elements of to hire me when the Emperor Nicholas was here, to drive the nation to be blended again together ? In what spirit them from one end of the town to the other, did so to come

To this union of Celtie, Saxon, Danish, and Norman blood, mingling in one general stream, must we attribute enjoyment of fashionable notoricty, preaching at the that rare combination of impulse, caution, courage, Foundling Hospital, and the Berkeley and the Fitzroy at the plot which was hatching in our attic. However,

they got nothing out of me, but as old Lumpy says, wicey energy, and indomitable perseverance, which marks the Chapels. One of the publications of that period dewarsy. Still, I'm not comfortable. As a cabman, I've English, nationally, as the natural aristocracy of the world. It produced the intellect and abstract wisdom of those places of resort; just as one might speak of a Bacon; the world-filling poetry of a Shakspeare; the theatrical "star" heing "engaged" to perform at ruling genius of a Hampden; the stern purposes of a Pym Covent-garden or Drury-lane. Doubtless the Rev. and an Eliot; the religious enthusiasm of a Cromwell; and the lofty works of a Milton. It perpetuated the naval ascendancy, first commenced by an Alfred ; and furnished any school of philosophers even if we disagree with them; cate and tender matters-that has come to me, I own it the military skill which the whole world has witnessed doubly grateful in this country, where for so long a period does make me burn and fluster to think that I may not under many names, besides those of a Marlborough and a Wellington. It went forth to other lands, and gave them | natural, without the affectation of ease, and spirited a Washington and a Franklin; and the sea banner of without any flagrant breach of " the ecclesiastical England was once more ren, whed in its "star-spangled" proprieties." It was impossible, however, for an

offspring. It gave to the world a Brindley, a Watt, a author of his reputation to disturb the repose of the Smeaton; and taught the lesson that the primal curse, rightly understood, was only a disguised blessing. By the sweat of the brains within their foreheads, these great that he transgressed the ancient rules according to ones of the earth made clear to men's understandings that | which sermons have been composed for "time whereof human drudgery was to cease. They established a do- the memory of man runneth not to the contrary;" action and human progress. It was not reason that be- the whole security, not only of this country, but in truth of minion more powerful than that of the Romans-a domi- there was, therefore, no lack of self-elected judges nion over the powers of nature, never to cease till human to dispute his orthodoxy, or of blunderers to criticise with all its wealth in this respect, can boast of as intellect shall wither and he no more than what a comfort it must be to an

TRIUMPHS OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

hattons of Europe who have sent torth countes into other lands, but none so numerous as those of the English; and still more remarkable is the fact, that the English or their descendants have invariably possessed themselves of the do-minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations, whenever causes minion over the colonies of foreign nations of the for of dispute have arisen. In the East Indies, the French contributors, writing frequently on prison discipline, remain at home! The last census of France has stomach-then would he never again behold the Queen's head upon the red post-stamp without thinking of human possessed colonies. During the process of war they on the abuses and corrupting influence of the Game just disclosed the awful fact that, in Paris alone,

changed hands, and the English became their masters. Laws, on transportation to Botany Bay, on toleration, there are no less than 52,000 widows !!!

'man of letters," Graham alone would immortalize

CASTLEREAGH has been inhaling the "hriny breezes" Pier, he inquired of the collector how the structure answered ? Did it pay ? The man shook his head. and replied in the negative. Whereupon his lordship improvised the following :---

'Tis truth the tollman tells, I fear, That badly pays this Brighton pier ; But, lord, how many Peers I'd name, Their tradesmen say, do just the same !- Ibid MR. Ex-BARON GURNEY .- This "ermined Senior

of the Bench," when called to the bar-of the Old and another Sydney, after the celebrated Lord William and Sir Algernon. In his character of judge, however, the learned baron was neither a liberal expounder nor a liberal administrator of the law. That. perhaps, may have been the effect of his long practice at the Old Bailey, for it can hardly be expected that views, should cultivate enlarged ones himself -- 10:01

BEOUGHAM BOREING THE BOABA S. Strong of . To spit a wild boar with eclat : But he never gets near to the brute with his spear. He gives it so very much law.

Bolice Intelligence.

MANSION-HOUSE.

MUNDAY .- COLLISION ON THE RIVER .- Captain Willia MUNDAY.--COLLISION ON THE RITER.--Captain William King, the conumander of No. 3, Watermen's steam-vessel, was summoned before the Lord Mayor, by John White, the owner of a wherry, for having caused the swamping of the "wherry; thus endangering the lives of seven persons.--The "complainants:at:d that on Tuesday last, as he was taking "complainants:at:d that on Tuesday last, as he was taking "complainants:at:d that on Tuesday last, so the was taking "complainants: at:d that on Tuesday last, so the was taking "complainants. You making Siran-stairs, went right into steamer, which was passing Swan-stairs, went right into the wherry, such her, and all on board (five men, a woman, and a child), were tunnersed in the water. He was con-vinced that the accident was occasioned by the improper management of the steam-vessel.—On his cross-examination by the solicitor to the company, the witness stated that the two persons who rowed were not free watermen. that the two persons who rowed were not free watermen. They were passengers, but they were experienced men. The damage to the boat, and the loss incurred, amounted to fixteen iniliags.—W. Serle stated that he was one of the persons who rowed. The steamer came down upon the persons who rowed. The steamer came down upon the boat at once, and swamped her, and a boatman, of the name of Norcott, extricated those who were overturned.— Henry Dansell, a fellowship-porter, stated that he was not a znarman, but he knew all about it, and that he also Henri Dansell, a fellowship-porter, stated that he was not a staterman, but he knew all about it, and that he also res rowing. He could row as well as the waterman who made the complaint. The captain of the steamer did not ease the vessel an inch.—Thomas Collins, a passenger in the wherry, stated that they had not time to look about when they were run down. Witness jumped overboard and swam ashore. If the captain had stopped the way of for trial. the steamer, the occurrence would not, in his opinion, have happened.—Thomas Norcott, a waterman, stated that he rescued the people. He did not know how the boat got under the steamer; but those ou board that vessel threw him a rope.—The solicitor to the steam company said that the defence was, that the persons who were rowing the wherry had not the necessary skill ; that the complainant would, if he had been rowing, have prevented the accident, instead of running into the jaws of danger; and that the instead of running into the jaws of danger; and that the defendant had done everything in his power to save the boat. The steam company would, if a complaint of the kind, with all its accompaniments, likely to engage the sympathies of the public, were successful, without proof, be subjected to perpetual charges. The complainant, too, was at the time under the influence of liquor. --Morris Mathematical for the subject of the the state of the the Mathews, foremasiman, of No. 3 Waterman, statel that he was on board, and called out to those in the wherry. The wherry, however, went to the wrong side, and one of the passengers jumped from her into the steamer, and then the wherry swamped. It was not by any means the fault of the steamer.-Captain Guthrie, the master of a collier, stated that he had been forty years at sea, and was in the steamer at the time of the accident. The defendant did all he could upon the occasion, but the wherry most improperly came between the steamer and the shore. If the wherry had been properly rowed, nothing could have hap-pened.—After hearing further evidence, the Lord Mayor said that he very particularly inquired into all cases of this description, as he knew that wherries had no chance when coming in contact with steam vessels. Here, however, the owner had two circumstances against him. He was not sober at the time, and two men who were not watermen were rowing. His Lordship said he considered that the two men who rowed were bound to indemnify the complainant for the loss he had sustained, but the case was dismissed as to the defendant.—The two men who thus by rowing endangered the lives of seven individuals have subjected themselves to heavy penalties under the Water-men's Act, and it was stated that it is the intention of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen to proceed against

CLERKENWELL,

SATUEDAT .- THE ABOMINABLE DOINGS AT THE SPA-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND .- In another part of this paper will be found a report of proceedings of a most infamous nature in respect to the dead who are interred in the Spafields burial-ground, Clerkenwell, Yesterday (Friday) there was another investigation into the subject at the Clerkenwell police-court, when facts of a most revolting nature were elicited. Mr. Bird, a mathematical-instru ment maker, residing in Fletcher's-row, Clerkenwell, and who is "one of those in charge of the grave-yard," admitted that the ground is not two acres in extent; that it is considered to be capable of holding 25.000 bodies; eight bodies are buried in each grave, of about eight feet those of children breadthways; and that the coffins of the latter are always removed when they are decayed, and latter are always removed when they are decayed, and when the rod will penetrate through the mass! This frightful avowal produced an immense sensation in the Dalice sense the sense to be an immense sensation in the Dalice sense the sense to be a sense to Police-court.—Inspector Penny, a very intelligent officer, who has frequently visited the cemetery in various disguises, affirmed most positively that he had seen "sound and fresh coffins burning in the bone-house of every size; and that the odour was intolerable." A lady stated that "she lived in a house near the grave yard, but had been obliged to leave, as well as many other persons in the same neighbourhood, owing to the intolerable and unearthly stench proceeding from the bonehouse. One frosty night the smell was still worse than usual, so she and her son ascended the top of the wash bouse, which commands a view of the ground. Thick volumes of smoke and sparks were issuing from the chinney of the bone-house. She saw two men carrying something in a basket, which appeared very soft, and to shake. Took it for human flesh. Her tenants, who lived near the place, were constantly complaining of illness through the smell. The weather became hot, and two of the children died from putrid fever." Another female, named Mrs. Murphy, deposed as follows :- "She had seen the grave-diggers throw up parts of a human body, and then chop it up with their shovels. She once saw Smith. one of the grave-diggers, carrying the bottom and lid of a coffin towards the bone-house. Had seen the grave-diggers throw up dark heavy lumps. Could not at first tell what it was, but afterwards knew it to be human flesh. The man in the grave tossed it up on the clay. He would then come up and pick the hair up. I saw very long hair at one time on the clay." Other witnesses corroborated all these statements. The conduct of the lessees and grave-diggers cannot be expressed in terms sufficiently reprehensible. We are delighted to see that Mr. Wakeling, the vestry-clerk of St. James's, Clerkenwell intends to indict Messrs. Bird, Green, and Smith, who are entrusted with the management of the cemetry, at the next session. Mr. Wakeling, vestry-clerk of St. James's. Clerkenwell, who attended on behalf of that James's, Clerkenwell, who attended on behalf of that parish, announced it to be his intention to indict Messrs. Bird, Green, and Smith at the next sessions. He had no violence imputed to him, and attempted to justify the other doubt but the parish would pay the cost, but if not, he | by the beating he and his wife had themselves sustained. would pay it out of his own pocket. The parties then retired. TCESDAT .-- EMBEZZLEMENT AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. Mr. Reuben Wright Davis, a respectable looking middleaged man, agent to the Liverpool Reform Association, and residing at Queen Anne-street, York-buildings, Liverpool, was charged with embezzling £10, the property of the above association, and attempting to destroy himself.—At one o'clock on the previous day the prisoner went into the chemical shop of Mr. Lye, of Penton-place, Pentonville, and asked for six pennyworth of poison. Mr. Lye, perceiving bim to be in a highly excited and agitated condition, re-fused him the poison, and sent for a constable. Police-constable 33 G came, arrested, and conveyed him to the station. He admitted that he intended self-destruction, and said his aunt, Mrs. Stevens, lived in Camden-villa. Canden-grove, Peckham. Inspector Penny sent him thither with the constable, when it was found he had made a false statement, no such person as Stevens residing there. He was then taken back to the station-house, and, when about to be locked up, he said I may as well tell the whole truth. I am agent to the Reform Association in Liverpool, and have robbed my employers of £10, which I spent since Friday last, when I came to London .- Mr. Combe directed the police to communicate with the association and with his wife, and remanded the prisoner for a week. QUEEN SQUARE. Patrick Welch, an Irishman, was brought before Mr. Burrel, the sitting magistrate, charged with assaulting and breaking some furniture belonging to Margret Connell, a woman with whom he had been cohabiting for some time. According to the evidence of the complainant she had lived for nearly seven years with the defendant, during which period she had by him two children. Recently he had been in the practice of treating her in a very cruel manner. About a fortnight ago he had assaulted her very severely, giving her a pair of black eyes and cutting her head very badly with his fists. This she would have forgiven him at the time, but since then he had been no better. Yesterday she had a visit from her mother, who lives at Bedfordbury; on which occasion the whole party had some rum together. The consequence was, that the defendant got intoxicated, and while in that state he sought a cause of quarrel with her, and in a fit of passion he broke several chairs and a table, and destroyed some pictures and crockery. The furniture was her's, as she had for some time supported the defendant .-- The landlord of the house deposed to the breaking of the furniture, and estimated the damage done at about 16s .- The defendant in defence urged that he was drunk, and did not know what he was doing. He was apt to act in the manner described whenever he took drink, a circumstance which he ascribed to the fact of its being a "family disorder," his father having been in the practice 50 again .- The complainant was then fined 16s., being the

speed in the middle of the road, he pursued her, and on coming up with her accused her of robbing him of his purse and money; but she declared she had not, and said that she knew nothing of the men by whom he was at-tacked. The complainant added that he had a valuable gold watch in the other pocket of his waistcoat, but that it me not taken. He however held the microse who made was not taken. He, however, held the prisoner, who made exertions to get away, until a policeman came to the spot, into whose custody he gave her. The purse and its contents have not been found .- The prisoner was remanded. THAMES.

TUESDAT .--- A MAN'S "FINDINGS" NOT HIS "OWN."-Five Irish ballast-heavers, named Burke, Scully, Buckly, Sullivan, and Grady, were this day finally examined and committed to Newgate, charged with stealing a plate chest, containing plate to the amount of £100, and a gold watch valued at 30 guineas, the property of Mr. Richard Gardner, a gentleman residing at Brentwood, in Essex. The chest was lost by the upsetting of a wherry in October remanded for the purpose of discovering what the worthy magistrate called "one of the most wholesale cases of receiving that ever came under his observation;" but Inspector Evans, after the strictest scrutiny, not being able to obtain a clue to the place, the prisoners were committed

BOW_STREET.

MONDAY .- THE INFAMOUS CRIM, CON. CASE AGAIN .respectably dressed middle aged woman, named Eliza-A respectably dressed middle aged woman, named Eliza-beth Ann Absalon, appeared in answer to a summons charging her with having insulted and annoyed Mr. C. J. Fox Bunbury, the son of Sir H. Bunbury, of Milden-hall, Suffolk. The defendant, who was rather a plain-looking woman, had a female child in her arms, and was represented by her solicitor, Mr. Wontner. The transac-tions out of which the present case arose have later an tions out of which the present case arose have lately appeared in the report of an action brought against the com-plainant by the husband of the defendant, who, it will be recollected, was represented as having originally introduced herself to Mr. Bunbury as a "Miss Francis," but afterwards, upon the marriage of that gentleman, appeared as the faithless wife of the injured Mr. Absalon.-Mr. Jennings, solicitor, attended for the complainant.-Mr. Bunbury deposed that he was walking in the Strand one afternoor ast week, when the defendant approached him, and com menced abusing him in the most violent language. He endeavoured to avoid her, and with that view turned into Somerset-house, but she followed him closely, and, pointing to a child which she held in her arms, accused him of brutally neglecting to support it. He threatened to give her into custody, but she only became the more vehement, and "dared" him to adopt a course which would be enabling her to show him up to the world. He then called a cab, and was getting into it, when she struck him on the shoulder and fore his coat all up the back. Upon this he went to a policeman and thought of giving her in charge, but seeing such a large crowd of persons collecting round him he abstained from doing so, and got into the cab, in which he was driven away. Mr. Bunbury said he had no desire to have the woman punished, but only wished to be spared the annoyance of another attack of this kind in the Streets.—In reply to questions put by Mr. Wontner, Mr. Bunbury denied that he had any knowledge of the defendant being a married woman during the time he was ac-quainted with her. She gave him to understand that the reverse was the fact.-Mr. Hall objected to the introduction of any matters irrevelant to the present inquiry, as it was

no part of his duty, as a magistrate, to judge of any former understandings between the parties, or of any supposed claims arising therefrom.—Mr. Wontner wished to shew he provocation which his client had received, from the between them as that which he was prepared to produce.-Mr. Hall could not go into that subject, and reminded Mr. Wontner that the law did not sanction violent and abusive conduct in the streets under any pretence.-Mr. Jennings said his worship might probably recollect that with regard to any imaginary "claims" that might be asserted on behalf of the defendant, that matter had been entirely set at rest by the action in the Court of Exchequer which Mr. Baron Platt denounced as a most disgraceful affair-an opinion in which Mr. Serjeant Jones, who opened the case for the plaintiff, but gave up his brief on deep ; that the coffins of adults are placed lengthways, and being made acquainted with the facts, entirely coincided Mr. Wontner, however, was not the solicitor on that oc-casion.--Mr. Wontner did not think the wife should be

THE NORTHERN STAR

money system ;"-and an explanation of some of the plan; as far as it has appeared ; and to it we recomjargon of the Stock-Exchange, particularly of the terms "Bulls" and "Bears"-was given, together with an explanation of the causes which operate on the rate of foreign exchanges: and it would not be amiss, just now, to reprint some of those articles as an answer to the specious and sophistical reasoning

ushered indirectly into the world by SportiswoonE and Co., to prepare the public mind for the perpetration of an act of the grossest injustice and downright palpable ROBBERY,-an act only to be equalled by the monster theft committed by PEEL's Bill !! Contrary to our usual practice, we did not file the numbers of the Operative, as they appeared : a cir cumstance we much regret, as the articles we speak of would have been of essential service just now, against the horrible schemers who are endeavouring to "RAISE PRICES" to a point "COMPATIBLE with HIGH TAXES and OTHER BURDENS TO CORRESPOND !"-instead of pursuing the plain, the simple, and the only honest course in rela-

tion to this subject-an EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT with the "National Creditor," and a reduction of taxution to a point compatible to the nation's wants and its from without; while the ignorance of Parliament on ability to pay.

SPOTTISWOODE and Co. are going most insidiously bout their work. They do not appear in their own roper persons. At all events what they de directly has little effect on society. True, they are organised into a confederation designated by the high counding and catching title of the "Society for the EMANCIPATION of British Industry." True, also, that they have published, and thrust into circulation-by means of the butter-women and the trunk-makers-

series of tracts, to demonstrate the benefits that must accrue from the more firmly fixing on the vitals of the producing-mass the insatiable ormorants of annuitants. dividend recipients, dead veight men, pensioners, sinecurists, and over-paid jobbing officers of state. True, they have done this; and been laughed at for their pains : and now, there fore, they have gone more secretly and more insidiously to work. We know that they "beat about mong the "friends of the poor"-those who had the ear of the Working Classes-to see if they could get hold of a man who, from his already acquired character as a "champion of the rights of Industry," would be listened to, while he plausibly and insidiously endeavoured to make it apparent that the perpetuation of the infernal system of stockbrokers, gambling speculators, jobbing-Jews, by means of an INCONVERTIBLE paper-money, and its consequent HIGH PRICES to make it "COMPA TIBLE WITH HIGH TAXATION AND OTHER BUR-DENS TO CORRESPOND" would be a BENEFIT!

We know of many whom they tried for this purpose We know that they beset Mr. OASTLER, for instance, and laboured hard to bring him to an advocacy of the 'saving faith" - the saving of the Jews and moneychangers-but without effect, as Mr. OASTLER had always one unvarying answer for them, that "he did not profess to understand the currency question.'

bers, and all the unholy spawn of the infernal Paper- will be found an abstract of Sir JAMES MURRAY'S much ! after living. The Master Printers, for reaneath, propose to reduce the rate of wages to sevenmond the reader's attention. It will be seen that the vence, or a REDUCTION of more than twelve per cent. principles of the paper in question were recommended A Mr. M'Dowall has been selected by the Masters to by Mr. O'CONNELL to the consideration of the manutry the foul experiment on the pliancy of his men; facturing-employment meeting at the Royal Ex. and the following resolutions must be taken as the change on the 13th ult. : and from this we presume best reason that the Master Printers can assign for

that it is Mr. O'CONNELL's intention to enforce its practice upon the Irish mind ; a practice, in the exthe projected reduction :--At a General Meeting of the Trade of Muster Printers, held

all the inconveniences which the shortest Appeal Case can

resent to the Compositor ; therefore, they entirely agree

with the decision of the Committee of the Master Printers'

Association, that the proper mode of casting up Appeal Cases is at 7d. per 1000, and that the side-notes be paid ad

tension of which had all the money filched from the this day, at Anderton's Coffee-house, Irish people for the last twenty years been expended ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR, they might now have been living under a system The following resolutions were put and seconded, and carried which, in their present temper, we fear they wil

receive but as a poor substitute for the great blessing laving heard read the minutes of the committee of the so long promised : a system, however, which must be Master Printers' Association of the 31st ult., and the 7th and 24th inst., negative the ALLEGED custow in the Trade for paying Appeal Cases at 8d. per 1000; believing that resorted to before "Ireland can be for the Irish." In the present posture of the agricultural interest the majority of those houses which have paid 8d., have done so upon the representation which has been made to of this country,-committed to the "faith," the them, that such was the practice of certain offices in the

'care," and "trusteeship" of Sir Robert PEEL,-2.-That, when they consider that Master Printers are there is no hope save in the dread of that "RUIN' perhaps the only class in the trading community who have not called upon their journeymen to diminish the scale of which must inevitably follow the destruction of a prices established during the war, when the quartern loaf class, who for years, nay, centuries, have been the was at 1s. 7d., except as to reprints; when the Masters reflect that they have greatly reduced their charges to disposers of the country's fate. The Report of the their employers, notwithstanding the expenses of carrying on their business have greatly increased, they consider DEVON COMMISSION leaves us little hope of correction this not the time, when the quartern loaf is at 71d., to sanction an increase in the charge for any work beyond agricultural questions leaves us as little from wITHIN. he war prices.

the war prices. 3.—That they can see nothing in Appeal Cases which should entitle them to be paid at a higher rate than other Parliamentary printing, and certainly not at a higher rate than 7d. per 1000, which is the maximum price the The manifest, the injurious, and admitted injustice practised by the Irish landlords, until unopposed custom had become LAW, justifies every crime that has war scale recognises for a species of work attended with been perpetrated, and would sanctify a REVOLUTION, if the guilty only would suffer in the conflict. Unfortunately such is the view that we are compelled to take of the several grievances imposed upon Cases is at 7d. per 1000, and that the side notes be paid ad valorem, according to Art. 12 of the scale. 4.—That they highly disapprove of the course the Com-positors have adopted in the office of Mr. M'Dowall (the society, by a selfish, bigotted, ignorant class, possessed of power to sanction, if not to justify. their

Honorary Secretary to the Association), as shewn by his circular of the 24th instant, with the view of compelling atrocities. circular of the 24th instant, with the view of compensing him to pay for an Appeal Case 8d, per 1000, and 5s, per sheet for side-notes, which he states to consist only of the word "Appendix" at the shoulder of each page. 5.—That, to evince the determination of this meeting to If the landlords alone were to feel the effect of Sir ROBERT PEEL's free trade policy; if they alone could be made to suffer the penalty of their own misdeeds, support the decision of the Committee, such of the mem-bers present as may have Appeal Cases in hand in their offices, and who may hitherto have had them composed on the establishment, or at 8d, per 1000, will immediately we should not be over nice in apportioning their just meed of punishment. However, when we consider the vast amount of power possessed by this body, give them out to Compositors on the piece at 7d. per 1000 and that those who have no Appeal Cases to give out wi together with their ability as individuals to oppress, take a portion of Mr. M'Dowall's, and give it to six Comand as a community to resist correction, we confess positors on the piece in each of their offices at 7d that we do feel a difficulty in dealing with them: per 1000. 6.—That, should such Compositors in any of their offices refuse to go on with the Case at 7d. per 1000, the master because on their fate depends the fate of millions, to whose neglect and destitution, a class, if possible of that office will not give them any other work, but will supply their places by taking fresh apprentices, and immore griping and oppressive, look as a God-send ediately communicate the fact to the Secretary, who The English mind, weaned, as it were, from agri-Shall thereupon summon the Committee. 7.—That the members present at this meeting pledge cultural pursuits. is not even yet prepared to see in

hemselves to adopt such further measures, even to giving Landed monopoly the foundation of every national the Case to their whole office, as the Committee may re woe; and, therefore, to Ireland, as an agricultural Let us have a word on these "resolutions." The country, we look with some hope for the application first leads us to a knowledge of that sweeping facility of the best portions of Sir JAMES MURRAY'S plan, as possessed by Masters to NEGATIVE AN ALLEGED the means of rescuing the labouring classes from that cusrom, and to establish a new one upon its ruin. state of unparalleled misery and destitution so heart-There is no mention of cightpence being TOO MUCH lessly admitted in the DEVON REPORT. for the labour performed ; while the fact of that rate

The essential portions of Sir JAMES MURRAY'S plan having being paid for more than ten years establishes have been recommended and enforced by Mr. O'Consuch a title to; as requires more than the "simple non in Parliament, the Northern Star. and other publications, for the last ten years : and. thererepresentation" of Master Printers in meeting assembled to set it aside. The second resolution fully ore, to recapitulate them here would be a mere waste establishes the fact, that the "omnipotent Masters" of time. We cannot refrain, however, from a short calculation of the good that might have been effected are resolved that the Working Classes shall not have We know others whose aid was sought; and we know or Ireland had the proceeds of the Repeal Rent been

That this "chapel" quite approve of the course-now being taken by the Trade to oppose the attempt on the part of the Masters to reduce the wages of the Compositors; and will hold themselves ready to adopt any course the National Typographical Association may deem expedient.

chapel" of the "GREAT CONSPIRATOR'S" office :---

March 1, 1845. At a "chapel" of Mr. M'Dowall's office, held on Friday, Feb. 23, it was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That, in the event of any individual being called on to go on with the Appeal Case in dispute in this office at 7d. per 1000, and, on his refusal to do so, it be intimated to him that he shall receive no other employment, this 'chapel' recommend each member individually to give a fortnight's notice.⁴

March 3. In pursuance of the above resolution, and the Case having this morning been tendered to six persons, the whole of the members of the chapel immediately gave notice;

Owing to the refusal of some of the Compositors to take the work at the reduced price, the whole of the men, at the following offices, have given notice to leave :---

Mr. M'Dowall's, Pemberton-row, Gough-square,

Mr. CLAY'S, Bread-street-hill.

Mr. M'INTOSH'S. New-street.

Mr. BENTLEY's, Shoe-lane.

Mr. KINDER's, Green Arbor-court.

Messrs. TYLEB and REED'S, Bolt-court, Fleet-street. Having thus plainly, impartially, and dispassion. ately submitted the case of both parties, we ask if the men-who, be it observed, do not demand an increase. BUT MERELY RESIST A REDUCTION of wages, are not entitled to something more than the sympathy of the Trades and Working Classes of the Empire ? The Compositors are a compact and well-organised body. They are a small body comparatively speaking, and are peculiarly fitted for the position they have assumed - that is, if their brethren rally round them and support them in their struggle. Their contest is not like the Miners' contest, where the parties requiring support were too numerous and too widely spread to be managed by any, the most com. pact machinery.

We learn that the majority, indeed nearly the entire of the Masters, are FREE TRADERS : and there. fore we are induced to make a calculation of the effect that the proposed reduction would have upon their work-people.

Compositors engaged at the work in question, could earn about 40s. a-week-supposing them fully em. ployed. A reduction of twelve per cent. would amount to £13 a year; and at £2 3s. 4d. a guarter. the proposed reduction upon each man's wages would purchase six quarters of wheat; so that by this means it will be seen that the rich employer, the ' FREE TRADE" anti-monopolist, seeks to monopolise all the advantages of " cheap bread," " cheap sugar," cheap glass," and " cheap cotton-wool" for his own sole use, behoof, and benefit !" There is one such glaring falsehood in the second resolution, that we cannot refrain from calling especial notice to it. It says, "the Masters have greatly reduced their charges to their employers, notwithstanding the expenses of carrying on their business have greatly increased." Now this "fact" is a "GREAT LIE;" inasmuch as nearly all the expenses of carrying on their business have been greatly reduced. Paper has been greatly any portion of the benefit arising from "cheap food;" | reduced; machinery has been greatly reduced; type

They also venture to express a hope that the Trade will never swerve from their recent termination.

The following resolution has also been passed at a

MARCH 8, 1845

claims of his client ut gentleman of great wealth and rank, whilst she had been reduced to the utmost distress.—At the suggestion of the magistrate, the complaint was ultimately withdrawn, on the defendant's promising not to repeat the annoyance.

WORSHIP-STREET.

MONDAT .-- OUTRAGE AND ASSAULT .-- A man named William Dorgan, whose person bore evident marks of as were required of him would neither be offered severe chastisement, was charged before Mr. Broughton with the following scandalous violence upon the wife of a labouring man, named Shaw :- It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix (whose face was shockingly dis-figured with cuts and contusions) and another witness, that at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon a poor woman was carried in fits into the shop of a Mrs. Hughes, in George-vard, Whitechapel, and laid in that state upon the floor. The prisoner shortly after entered, and, using a disgusting epithet, said that if the fainting woman was his wife he would soon punch holes in her body for "sham-ming." Mrs. Hughes protested against such brutal expressions, and the prisoner not only loaded her with the most abusive epithets, but accused her of incontinence with a negro. The prosecutrix, who was purchasing articles in the shop, told him he ought to be ashamed of himself for using such language towards the mother of seven children, but the words were scarcely out of her seven enlighen, but the words were scarcely out of her mouth, when the prisoner struck her to the ground with a back-handed blow; she was rising on her knees, but the prisoner then caught her by the hair with both his hands, and, holding down her head in a convenient position for his purpose, dealt her two terrible kicks in the face, one of which laid open a gash in her left cheek, and the second shockingly contused the other. The woman instantly be-came insensible, and was so carried into her own house, whence upon her recovery she was led to the hospital, where her wounds were dressed, the surgeon remarking that she appeared as if she had been kicked by a horse. The prisoner's conduct excited such indignation in those who had witnessed it, that both he and his wife were set upon by some of the neighbours, and so severely handled that he was obliged to go to bed, from which he was taken but Mr. Broughton characterised it as an outrageous act of violence, and ordered him to find bail to answer the charge at the session

MARYLEBONE.

MONDAY .-- ROBBERT AND SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A IFTT-POUND NOTE .- Ellen Purcell, servant to Mr. Lyne, a dyer, in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, was brought up in custody of Wyness, 43 D, and placed at the bar, before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having stolen a Bank of England note for £50, the property of Mr. Henry Smythe, a gentleman holding a situation at the Stamp Office, and a man who understood the nature of the questionfor it, but without effect; but a knift belonging to Mr. Lyne was found in the prisoner's possession. The case was at length put into the hands of Wyness, the officer. the great chagrin of the new-born advocate of Emanwho yesterday morning, after the prisoner had been searched by a female, found in a crevice in the wall be-neath the safe a small parcel, which he contrived to pull the tactics of the "BURDENERS of British Industry" have been somewhat changed. They have not out, and in it was a £50 note; it was wrapped up in a come out before the public in public meetings: but piece of paper and linen; the latter had been torn from a duster which the prisoner was in the habit of using. It was further shown that Wyness found in a pocket belongthey have established a newspaper in "the centre of the three kingdoms" to experimentalise how far they can tamper with and use the public mind in aid of

ing to the prisoner two knives, one of which had been missed by Mr. Lyne a few days previously. The prisoner was, in order to afford time for the attendance of other vituesses, remanded till Wednesday,

LAMBETH.

MONDAY. - PRIZE-FIGHT. - John Linney, alias the enough. It did not at first come out as the advocate "Cowboy," a well-known pugliist, and William Thorne, were charged before Mr. Henry, the former with being the second, and the latter the bottle-holder, at a prize-fight, which took place at eight o'clock, near the Nunhead Gemetery, Peckham Rye. Mr. Henry said that the pratice of fighting for money was highly improper, and should be put an end to, and ordered the prisoners to find on GOLD, or other money of intrinsic value, as a bail for their good behaviour. Before the closing of the court they were admitted to bail on their own recogni sances and discharged.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1845.

SPOTTISWOODE AND HIS PAPER MONEY GOLD" as a standard of value, that we may have ADVOCATE.

WE have a favour to crave at the hands of some of | to pay a "COMPATIBLE HIGH TAXATION." our friends : can any of them furnish us with a copy of and bear "OTHER BURDENS TO CORRES the Operative newspaper, as far as it was published ? POND !!!!" It is to answer the present advocate of They will greatly oblige if they can. SPOTTISWOODE THAT DOCTRINE that we wish for the copy of the of doing so before him. If he was dealt leniently with and Co. have organised themselves into a society for Operative ; and we shall be greatly indebted to any that time, he should join a teetotal society, and never do "Emancipation of British Industry :" and the MEANS friend who can furnish us with it. amount of damage done, and ordered to find sureties for of their "Emancipation" are immense issues of incon "COMPATIBLE with high taxes AND OTHER BURDENS TO CORRESPOND !!" In other words, to enable the Minister to draw from the life'sof their clothes on several occasions, and pledging the blood of the nation the means of paying the interest articles so obtained at different pawnbrokers in the Bo- of a DEBT never contracted by the nation, and which said debt amounts to a greater sum than the whole "money" of the whole world would liquidate; to by the magistrate, under the impression that she was enable that same Minister to obtain the means of paying, in "full-tale," the hordes of idlers and prostitutes quartered on the public, through the pension case .- Mr. Cottenham remanded her for a few days, so as list, the half-pay list, the retired-allowance list. the sinccure list, the dead-weight list, and the mon-MALARIED list. It is to enable the Minister to maintain "HIGH TAXATION." that these "OTHER BURDENS TO CORRESPOND" may be firmly and SECURELY fixed on the shoulders of the people, that SPOTTISWOODE and Co. propose to violate every existing engagement-to disrupt the entire of comup to him, and entreated him to give her some refreshment at a public-house, which she pointed out at the corner of mercial transactions—and to ROB every creditor of Cross-street. As the girl seemed to require that which she asked for, it being an extremely cold night, complain-ant assented to her request, and they accordingly walked together towards the public-house she had previously and such are the effects to which their nostrums together towards the public-house and had previously pointed out. When they arrived near the corner of Cross-street, two men came behind them, one of whom imme-diately struck complainant a severe blow under the right complained the effect of momentarily stupping him. many "Knights and Baronets," that we do not know ear, which had the effect of momentarily stunning him, exposing the gross my user and momentarily stunning him, and rendering him incapable of exactly knowing what was ness of the whole scheme, that we wish for the assistdoin, but when he recovered himself, on turning round ance of our "old friend" of the Operative. In the

too that the party did at last succeed in getting hold applied to the practical working of some such scheme of one of the soi-disant "friends of the people"as that to which Mr. O'CONNELL has given his assent. one whose wants probably induced him to listen Not by any means approving of that comparative to the GOLDEN reasons of SPOTTISWOODE and Co.": state of prosperity to which Sir JAMES MURRAY would

-for we take it that the pay for such services elevate the half-slave, half-freeman, we shall, nevertheless, content ourselves with taking the position in nor accepted in "inconvertible Paper-money," which he would place a working man in preference to notwithstanding the now mutually-received and that which he now occupies, Sir JAMES SAYSadvocated doctrine, that "GOLD, as a standard Ordinary districts valued at 10s. per acre, and twenty of value, is a rude device of ignorance and barbayears' purchase, would be £10, price paid for the fine or rism ;" and we well remember that such wANT-caught cost of each acre, or £1,000 for every allotment of 100

advocate of the blessed rule of Jews and jobbersacres, which would be sufficient for each single location of poor, because it is more economical to spread these HIGH TAXATION AND OTHER BURDENS humble plantations at convenient distances, so that the TO CORRESPOND" - was sent out on a tour men might be near farmers, to work for them when it can through the country to prepare the way for the recepbe obtained, and when work is scarce, to have their own tion of the new doctrine of RELIEF to the nation by the | small holding near at hand to employ their time. more FIRMLY BOOTING the evil disease ! We remember

Now land that would fetch 10s. an acre in Ireland also that bundles of the EMANCIPATORS' (of-the-Jewsis by no means waste, barren, or even bad land ; but, from-the-people's-inability-to-pay) tracts were sent on the contrary, is of that quality which, by modedown to those of the Advocate's friends that were rate labour. might be made worth 30s. per acre in deemed likely to aid him in his new occupation ; but | three years. and the price of which, to be bought they, not having to look through the golden specta- out-and-out, we are told would be £10. If, then, we cles, could not see the great benefits to be derived estimate the amount of Repeal rent paid within the tion of the original contract. The fifth resolution of Emancipation, seek for HIGH PRICES for themfrom the advocacy of immense issues of "incon- last two years at £100,000, and the price of an acre vertible Paper-money" to cause "HIGH PRICES" at £10, we find that this great "national" maw that a "COMPATIBLE HIGH TAXATION has in two years swallowed up as much as would AND OTHER BURDENS TO CORRESPOND!" give one acre of land to each of ten thousand 'establishment,"-for THAT's the masters' main reli. might bemaintained ; and they were therefore quiesfamilies : and if we estimate each family at sevenance, -will not be found so foolish as to strengthen the cent. And we further remember, that it was deemed that is, a man, his wife, and five children-we hands of their oppressors. The sixth resolution is

by the queer sort of EMANCIPATORS that the time had learn that a set of lazy, idle, spouting "gentlemen" confirmatory of that despotism by which capitalists come when an experiment could be tried on the public have received as much in two years as would provide are enabled to compel obedience from the employed. mind; and that accordingly a public meeting was permanent happiness and employment for 70,000 The assembled masters state that on refusal to comply called in the "National Hall," Holborn, when the human beings !! We think, then, that however with their terms, they will immediately communicate former denouncer of the Jews and jobbers and all the others may deplore and censure the heartless treatthe fact to their secretary, who shall thereupon summent to which the Irish people are subjected, our 'infernal system of paper-credit," appeared as the mon the committee. They should have added, and "friends" of the Conciliation Hall should be the last "they will forthwith proceed to damn, blacken, starve, advocate for the continuance of that system, as the most sure and certain means of the Nation's Emancior otherwise DESTROY, every working man who refuses to murmur. pation ! We remember also that Mr. GEORGE ROGERS.

The Nation, from which we have taken that porto submit to our tyranny." tion of Sir JAMES MURRAY's plan that we publish, ap-Such are the resolutions passed by the masters pears to approve of the project for its simplicity. and resolutions conceived in injustice, and, if not met, will supposes that it must have suggested itself to many be carried out in vengeance. We have great hope, minds before : and adds that it now appears "for the however, that a society so firmly bound together as the first time in a plain, practical, business-like shape." Compositors of the empire, WILL MAKE A FIRM STAND Here we beg to correct our cotemporary, who should AGAINST THIS PROPOSED ACT OF TYRANNY. Let us see have said, "we have first seen it in a plain, practical, how the "artful and designing," thus attempted to business-like shape." Even then we should have be robbed of one-eighth of their wages, meet the madoubted our friend's veracity, inasmuch as we know chinations of the enemy. The following short but him to be a reader of the Northern Star ; and there the pithy document, with the accompanying resolutions. same principle has been enforced and repeated in a | inspires hope, and will be read, not by Compositors more full, plain, practical, business-like shape. alone, but by every class of labourers with, that atten-However, as we are not churlish of aid in support of tion and respect that it merits :--

their queer scheme of EMANCIPATION ! The course measures that can tend to elevate the working classes, pursued by that journal has been crafty and insidious we allow our cotemporary the full privilege of conferring authorship upon any whose name is capable of the Paper-money party : but it cautiously inserted of giving effect to the proposition. We shall anxiously papers and pamphlets reasoning on the monstrous await the remainder of the plan, and as anxiously injustice perpetrated by PEEL's BILL, and on the look for any light that the Nation can throw upon it ; 'rude device of IGNORANCE and BARBARISM in fixing and more anxiously still to see the degree of support assured that upon their firmness and unanimity the issue that it is likely to receive from the Conciliation Hall standard of value. Then the Editor "called at-

> THE LONDON MASTER PRINTERS AND COMPOSITORS.

rule of the National Typographical Association, the Exeing the London Trade in maintaining decided upon "support-ing the London Trade in maintaining the price of 8d. per 1000 for Appeal Cases, in opposition to the Masters' Declara-tion." Thus, the trade will see that the Compositors of THE SPOTTISWOODE MODE OF SECURING "HIGH WAGES COMPATIBLE WITH HIGH TAXES AND OTHER BURDENS TO CORRESPOND! !!

London are in a position to oppose such attempted reduc-tion, it being sanctioned by the District Boards of the In our several comments, as well on the "Royal three kingdoms, and the unanimous approval of a Special Delegated Meeting. The Committee's words are to the members—" Act honestly and truly to the resolutions they have subjoined, and success must attend the labours of the trade, and also those of the Committee." Prologue" as on the "FREE Trade" measures of Sir ROBERT PEEL, we have always said that the especial objects of the Right Hon. Gentleman's tenderness, care, and solicitude would have, for THEIR SHARE of

middle-classes had picked off the meat. Every pro-

while the concluding sentence is hypocritically in- has been tremendously reduced. The duty on glass tended to convey the notion that the Masters are an article in extensive use with them, is to be swept RESISTING an INCREASE in the charge of work. | away. All articles of food and clothing for them-INSTEAD OF ATTEMPTING A REDUCTION of more than selves, and families have been reduced; while these twelve per cent. ! ! The third resolution is a still ANTI-monopolists would deprive their hands of any adstronger proof of the very slight grounds on which vantage in the several reductions that have been made, by this most tyrannous act can be justified ; but it a still greater reduction in their wages.

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It is rather ominous that the Chairman of the must be understood that in the original compact, the Masters' meeting to reduce the wages of the Com mode of casting up "Appeal Cases" with side notespositors, should have been the very man who is constituted one whole question ; and the side notes "top-sawyer" in the "Society for the EMANCIPATION being very indefinite, and not regulated by scale, were paid for extra ; and the eightpence per thousand was of British Industry," by means of inconvertible paperconsidered no more than a fair price for the body of the money issues, that "HIGH PRICES may be securedand possibly HIGH WAGES-compatible with HIGH work, without the side notes. The fourth resolution assures us that "the Masters highly disapprove of the TAXATION AND OTHER BURDENS TO COR-RESPOND !!!!" It is a strange mode of enabling course adopted by the Compositors." We can very well understand disapproval coming from such the producer to meet HIGH TAXATION,-rendered a quarter; but we cannot understand how the word doubly oppressive through the operation of PEEL's 'appendix," constituting the side notes in one sheet, BILL, as SPOTTISWOODE and his Society hold,-to recan be assigned as a justification for annulling an | duce his wages ! Queer Emancipation, that ! Does agreement where the probability, or indeed frequency, not this simple fact let out another "GREAT FACT ?" of such an occurrence must have constituted a por- that SPOTTISWOODE and Co., in seeking for their sort confirms the melancholy fact that the success of the selves and LOW WAGES for the workers? Dee masters must always depend upon the disunion of the not their conduct PROVE this? and can all the hired men: but we trust that those employed on the advocacy in the world show it to be different?

To Readers & Correspondents,

. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums. for the Local Victim Fund :- From Carrington, 2s. 2d. Arnold, 1s. 3d. ; Basford, 1s. 2d. ; The Shoemakers' Locality, 2s. 6d.; Byron-ward ditto, 1s. 6d.; St. Ann's ditto, 1s. 6d. ; Mr. Gregory, 1s. Mr. Sweet has also re. ceived, for Mrs. Ellis :- From the Seven Stars, Nottingham, 2s. ; James Sweet, 6d.

MRS. JOHN DUNCAN acknowledges the receipt of £1 from Alva, by Mr. Clark ; £1 6s. 6d. from Tillicoultry, by Mr. Monteith ; and £1 from Markinch, by Mr. Kidd, of Dundee.

SUBSCRIBER, SKELMANTHORPE, should embody the whole facts of the case in a complaint to the postmaster general, who will cause an inquiry to be instituted into the case; and if it should turn out that the letter has been opened by the party or parties he suspects, the example of Sir James Graham will not save him or them from the consequences of their illegal act. Let the complaint contain nothing but a statement of facts -facts such as our correspondent and his friends believe themselves to be in a condition to prove. Don't trouble the postmaster-general with any opinions or comments. Those will best apply when the investigation that is almost sure to follow his complaint is over. S. C. S., PETERBORODOH .- To the first question, "No." The rent, exclusive of rates, must be £10 to confer a vote. To the second question, "Yes," provided that the lodger have a street-door key, and be able to enter the house at any time he pleases.

JOHN DAWSON, COALSNAUGHTON,-Refer to the Northern Star of the 15th of February.

S. W. SALE,-Received twelve postage stamps.

PETER STRATHERN, DUNDEE .- His letter is in type, but obliged to be kept over till next week.

CHOMAS WILD, OLDHAM, -Mr. Hobson regrets that he is obliged to decline the kind invitation to be present at the opening of the Working Man's Hall; but his engagements will not permit of his leaving town on that occasion.

AMES FLEMING, STOCKPORT .--- If the room in question is in his take, undoubtedly he has a right of entry to it; and he would be justified in breaking down any obstruction to his free course. On his other question we think the present landlord cannot enforce payment of the former arrears. They are not due to him.

L. MITCHELL, ROCHDALE .- We ber to assure him that in what we said last week there was no intention to disparage him. On the contrary, we feared the application regarding the resolution was dictated by a cap tious feeling to find fault with, perhaps, Mr. Mitchell himself; and we were not disposed to encourage it: 50 gave for answer that which was intended to exonerate him altogether.

WM. BELL, HEYWOOD,-We have not the acts he names by us; but will try to get a sight of them before next week, and give him an opinion. . PATTS, BIRMINGHAM. - We did not publish the resolution

tion, because the names of parties were mixed up in it

to whom the amende houorable had been made: and

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL A SSOCIATION. Falcon Tavern, Gough-square, Feb. 27, 1845.

The Committee, in laying before the members of this so-ciety a copy of the resolutions agreed to at a special dele-gate meeting on the 19th inst., and likewise that passed at a special meeting of the Committee this evening, express their unanimous hope that the trade, in this instance, will act firmly and prudently to the resolutions here appended; against 7d. per 1000 for Appeal Cases becoming the law of the trade will alone depend. In these resolutions, the Committee have drawn out the course for each man to

REGENERATORS !

'HIGH PRICES, and possibly high wages," to enable us

Resolutions resolved upon at a Special Delegated Meeting, "PROSPEBITY" the bare bone, after the represented

his future good behaviour. In default of bail he was VERTIBLE Paper-money, that prices may be raised locked up,

SOUTHWARK.

SATURDAY .--- STEIPPING CHILDREN OF THEIR CLOTHES. -Elizabeth Denovan was charged with stripping children rough. Evidence was adduced of at least six distinct robberies of this ktud. She had been once before charged with a similar offence, when she was leniently dealt with driven to do so from necessity. Now, however, it appeared she was a regular adept in this species of pilfering. and had formerly imposed by a false statement of her give time to get the case properly up, in order to send o the sessions

"UESDAT .- DABING AND BRUTAL ROBBERY .- Caroline -son, a girl of the town, was charged with being con-ied with two men, not in custody, in a robbery, attended in violence, on the person of Mr. James Henry Haw-.s. — The complainant stated that on the preceding in the submittion of the person of the succeeding homemarks. ight, about ten o'clock, as he was proceeding homewards, n walking along the Blackfriar's-road the prisoner came Cross-street. As the girl seemed to require that which to look at his assailant, he perceived the two men were

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O'CONNELL AND THE LAND.

tention" to such papers, and such reasonings : "they

were deserving of much consideration," &c. &c.;

every week the language becoming more and more

decided ; until, at last, we have it fairly out, that

the EMANCIPATION in store for this plundered nation

is, "MORE of Paper-money, and the abolishment of

cination through HIGH TAXATION! Since then

THERE is no adage more true than that "one man "outward and visible" sign of improvement only is may steal a horse, while another dare not look over intended for the labourer, while "the inward and the hedge." In the Nation of last week we have one spiritual grace" is conferred on his employer. All. of the most sweeping justifications of our LAND these anticipations may be assigned, either to our

policy, that could be suggested even by a hired advo- contempt for Parliament, or our doubt of its capacity cate. Mr. O'CONNELL never suggests any political to legislate in the right direction between the parties changes or social improvements. It is, on the con- electing that body and the parties on whose labour trary, his practice first to recommend, and then to the electors live. In the dispute now raging between adopt such suggestions of others as are likely to create the Master Printers and the Compositors, the cora fresh excitement. Hence Mr. GREY PORTER. Ald. rectness of Mr. DRURY's opinion, and of our conviction, BUTT, Dr. MAUNSELL, SHARMAN CRAWFORD, and others is irrefutably established : that is, that the power of of less note, have been flattered from time to time the Capitalist is more dangerous than the power of the

by the "Liberator's" fascinating approval and recom- Law !

As it has ever been our course to take part with every adjust the difference, the Masters have proposed to mendation of their measures. True, the prize that Mr. O'CONNELL has placed before the Irish people branch of Labour, whensoever and by whomsoever submit the case to arbitration. Now, at the first was so valuable and easy of acquisition, that he has oppressed, we deem it our duty to bring the case of blush, such proposition carries with it the semblance failed in securing national competition for any of the the London Masters and Compositors before the of "fair play:" but when the men remember that minor stakes.

public, in the hope that such a sympathy for the on every occasion when their case has been submitted The subject of our present notice is an elaborate aggrieved may be aroused as shall enable them, - to arbitration they have been wheedled out of their proposition of Sir James Murnar, for the wholesale using their own language, — "to fight the battle of rights, they naturally enough pause ere they submit the decision of their case to the representatives right against might," The Whigs, in their day of tribulation, created so

In the outset we shall state the case of the of a party whose determination to persevere is so dispute, leaving to our readers the task of judging unequivocally stated in their own published resoluto which tribe Sir JAMES belongs; while we are free for themselves. A certain scale of prices for comtions.

to confess that his adoption of our principles-(for in posing a description of work termed "Appeal Cases' We feel no little pride in publishing the following to look at his assailant, he perceived the two men were gone, and the prisoner also, and he at the same time found that he had been robbed of a purse containing ten sove-reigns and some silver, which was taken from his waist-seried, from the pen of the Editor, a series of papers reigns and some silver, which was taken from his waist-coat pocket. Observing the prisoner running with great "showing up," in ferocious style, "the Jews and job-any that monarches can bestow. In our sixth page which has not enabled the Compositors to hoard our own printing office :-

Resolutions resolved upon at a Special Delegated Meeting, on Wednesday, the 19th instant. "1. That any man, on the piece, accepting any disputed work upon the establishment, shall, if a member of this society, be immediately excluded, and only re-admitted by and with the consent of a delegate meeting. If he be not a member, his eligibility to become so shall be at the dis-cretion only of a delegate meeting." position submitted to Parliament, even the Allotment scheme of Mr. Cowper, tends to convince us that the

"2. That any turnover, not under indenture, accepting employment upon any kind of work that is in dispute shall not, at the expiration of his servitude, be eligible to become a member of this society without the consent of a delegate meeting."

pursue who may have offered to him this description of

work at the reduced price, viz., 7d. per 1000 ; and state, i

such a course be strictly complied with, the Committee will be fully prepared to take each member's interest inte

their consideration upon the terms expressed in the 50th

cutives of that association having decided upon "support

Resolution of the Committee of the 27th February. Resolution of the Commutee of the 21th revnuary. Resolved—"That every Compositor, on the piece, who may have offered to him the composition or making-up of an Appeal Case at 7d. per 1000, do, upon his own responsibility, refuse the acceptance of the same; and if he be refused work that he can, consistently with the accustomed price of the trade, compose, he do immediately give a fortnight's notice, and write to the Committee, through the secretary, for further instructions."

By order of the Committee.

The reader has now the plain and simple case of the respective parties before him; and in order to

they would indeed have had cause to complain had we not withheld the publication of such matter. As Mr. Patts well observes, the exposé has been made; and, therefore, there is the less necessity to recur to it. . LORD, LANCASTER .- The property must descend according to the will of the deviser. Any other disposition of it will be unlawful, and may be set aside. R. KIDD, DUNDEE, desires us to say that he has received from Markinch, per William Melville, the sum of £1; and from Brighton, per William Flower, 5s. 6d., for Mrs.

John Duncan. MORE "FRUITS" OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S NON-EMPLOY-MENT OF SPIES,-Another victim is very likely to fall before the Moloch of aristocratic and class powerpoor old Booker, who has never recovered since his, incarceration in the black hole of Northallerton, will soon, according to all appearances, have to follow in the death-wake of CLAYTON and HOLBERRY. He is now confined to a bed of sickness, and has nothing to depend upon for his and his wife's support, except the devil's charity doled out by the hands of the saints in the shape of New Poor Law relief. A few friends of that glorious but much injured cause, Chartism, have collected a little for him in his hour of need; and I am requested by Booker's wife to send this acknowledgment to the Star that she has received 7s. 81d.; for the satisfaction of those who have contributed, and as an inducement for others to imitate the example. R. OTLEY. THE COLLIERS' PRIZE SONG .- It will be remembered that during the Colliers' strike in the north. Mr. Roberts offered a prize of two guineas for the best song on Union, to the tune of the "Brave old Oak," that should be produced by any one engaged in, or dependent on, colliery labour. The prize has been awarded to Miss Jane Smith, late of Sacriston.

JAMES WATTS, TONBEIDGE.-He must be rated at £15 a year before he can have the house licensed.

MARCH 8, 1845.

-- EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES -- PROTECTION. OF THE POOR EMIGRANTS MAINST THE WILES AND FRAUDS OF THE EMIGRATION SHARES .- Though w never have advised Emigration, we have deemed it out duty to publish all information for the use of Emigrant that has fallen in our way ; and particularly that sor of information calculated to guard them against th heartless frauds committed by the sharks who beset th path of the inexperienced and the simple, chousing the out of their means by every species of low tricker ont of their means by every species of non theory of Glasgow and other places for the exertions they are man-and cunning. To this end we inserted the Journal of Mr. Pitkethly, containing notes and observations sug-merits, and their own interests so imperatively demand. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER. more than once called attention to his recommendation that agencies should be established in Liverpool and New York for the transmission of Emigrants by parties who would be content with a fair and honourable profit on their transactions, and who would make such agrangements as should protect the Emigrants from every attempt at extortion. We know that Mr. Pitkethly has not been content with barely giving such recommendation : but he has tried to induce parties, of whom he had a knowledge, is take the matter up, and accomplish his desire. His efforts have been crowned with some success ; for Dr. Smiles, of Rochester, is engaged in perfecting arrangements on the other side of the Atlantic, which will enable the Emigrant hereto know the exact cost of transmission to almost any part of the United States, and to secure his passage through, free of all other demands or bargainings, by payment of the stipulated sum to the Liverpool agent. From a recent letter from Dr. Smiles to Mr. Pitkethly, we give the following. It shows the necessity of some such scheme as above indicated to protect the wanderer from heartless robbery :---In regard to the price of passage from New York to Buffalo, as forwarded to you in my last, and now again sent for publication, I beg to assure you that it is extremely low, indeed considerably more so than it has been on an average for years past, and nearly 2s. 6d. last year. It is true that rich forwarding merchants have some years undertaken to carry passengers at the is very common in this country, and in the absence of special privileges it is the natural result of associated wealth, whose insupportable tyranny cannot bear restraint or dictation. Companies will associate together, to break down any single individual who may have temerity sufficient to disregard their ordinary terms of doing business. On the North river (the Hudson) the usual price is two dollars from New York to Albany, in steam-boats; but frequently, in order to ruin some enterprising competitor, who would be content with less profit, the old rich companies will manage to run down the fare to half a dollar, and one year they actually carried passengers for a short period for nothing. In this way all competition was speedily broken down, and for most afflicting. He was a middle-aged man, with a Albany, he and his family were consigned to an overcrowded boat, and stowed away in the hold. This he put up with, but he was annoyed in every conceivable way. Water was thrown down upon him and his family before they were up in the morning, by the hands carelessly washing the decks. No heed was paid to his remonstrances, and his son, while seconding him, was, without provocation, pushed by the Captain into the canal, and while in the water struck down by a handspike. The father, of course, roused by such brutality blackened, and his body otherwise severely bruised. Such possibly had. At the instigation, therefore, of some of the passengers, the poor man complained to the authorities moment the matter was explained to me, I hurried to bulk of the party.

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Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES IN SURREY .- For many sawyer named Luxford gave Mr. Marshall information which induced him to suspect Wells and a man sterling under the sum charged by Harnden and Co. who occasionally worked for that person, and he communicated with Mr. Meddlicombe, the chief constable of Godalming. This functionary arrived have some years undertaken to carry passengers at the price you speak of; but this is invariably done for a sinister purpose. It is always the result of a combina-tion among the rich to break down and rain the poorer forwarders, who have been doing business at lower prices. It is in this way that a monopoly is ultimately secured to the avaricious rich. This sort of competition secured to the avaricious rich. This sort of competition times from off the railway, farming implements, &c. The officer afterwards searched the house of Chapman, Wells' labourer, and there found, under the flooring of the sitting and bedroom, several pieces of timber, which were afterwards identified as Mr. Marshall's property. Mr. J. B. Dalby, superintendent of the South-Western Railway police, afterwards went to Chapman's house and asked his wife for some nails which had been missed off the line. This woman said there had been some nails in the house, but fearing she should get into trouble, she put them outside the house, and somebody had taken them away. The officer, not satisfied with this statement, proceeded to search the place, and discovered a few the remainder of the year the charge was raised to three in a deal box, and also in a pocket usually worn by dellars. Thus, in the end, they lost nothing, while they secured a monopoly of the business. Last year, there heap of fagots which were in the garden removed, was an association among the forwarders on the canal not to carry passengers below a certain price. This was very favourable to Harnden and Co., who thereby all made of galvanised iron, and exclusively manuwere enabled to defy competition. This season Colonel factured for the erection of the galvanic telegraph on were enabled to defy competition. This season Colonel Allen will have nothing to do with any association ; and as his house is one of the oldest and most respectable in the business, no attempt can be made to dictate terms to him or break him down. You may rely with the utmost confidence on the integrity and kindness, not only of himself, but of all his subordinates ; as he will suffer no deviation by the latter from the strict line of duty pointed out to them, in their treatment of pas-compare consigned to them. But a general agency such

THE NORTHERN STAR.

The second portion, weighing about five evt, was as him coming up with the sexton from Thatcham. Ikewise blown over the fourses, and fell in an alloin-ing field, at a distance of about 100 feet. The thind at the had been to tell Mr. Clementi, the the said that he had been to tell Mr. Clementi, the the had some arsenic on a shelf in the had some arsenic on a shelf in the day I went with Mr. Care and the prisoner to lin affording; but we fear some of the cases are beyond the skill of the most experienced. On board the mather were most carefully provided with every remedy in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing that could tend to alleviate their severe sufferings in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the that the that be four some a suffer in in a hole of the that the that I found a vial, containing in a hole of the that the that the that is possed that the child was quite their severe in a hole of the that the that the that is possed that the child was quite their severe in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing in a hole of the that the that the that a lagent in this black patch with were most carefully provided with with were most carefully provided with with were most carefully pr that could tend to alleviate their severe sufferings In a hole of the thatch I found a vial, containing and preserve life; and Captain Sanders and the surgeons of that excellent institution spared no boiler maker, never rallied, gradually sinking, and expired about twenty minutes to mine P.M. He had a compound fractions in the left arm Jennings wanted to make some statement. I told him I did not want to hear anything. He said it was his particular wish to have it off his mind, and

He had a compound fracture in the left arm, a compound fracture of the jaw, and severe internal EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES IN SURREY. — For many months past the gentry, farmers, and others of Surrey, especially in the neighbourhood of Woking, have sui-freed severely from depredations committed by an apparently organized gang of thieves. Sheep, poultry, implements of husbandry, timber, and other articles have been missed in large quantities. The South -Western Railway Company were also sufferers to a saparently organized pang of thieves. The South -Western Railway Company were also sufferers to a resided at Deptford, and has left a wife and severe injuries. He was in general, sensible, but incohe have been missed in large quantities. The South -William Neal, an engineer, is still living, but in a stad plight. He has several ribs fractured, and is otherwise injured. Both their eyes were full of mor-timet information of Woking is the village of Perlight. On the further side of the village, from London, is a large extent of waste hand, on which a number of poor people, and many suspected characters, have erected hus. One of these hus was occupied by a man named Wells, who professed to follow the business of a wheelwright. He had been previously convicted of felony. On the 20th uit, a quantity of elm planking was stolen from the wharf, a sawyer named Lauxford gave Mr. Marshall informa-tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a many tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a many tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a many tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a many tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a many tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a many tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a many tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a man to which induced him to suspect Wells and a man to which induced him to suspect Wells and a man tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a man tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a man tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a man tion which induced him to suspect Wells and a man

ING.-SEVERAL LIVES LOST.-An accident occurred on Monday night at Longford, by which, it is supposed, from six to ten persons have lost their lives. A crowd of emigrants came into Longford on Monday, and unade application for their persons to Dublic in the ING.—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.—An accident occurred on Monday night at Longford, by which, it is supposed, from six to ten persons have lost their lives. A crowd of emigrants came into Longford on Monday, and made application for their passage to Dublin in the canal-boat. They were told that as about forty places were already secured, the whole party could not be accommodated as they desired. They were, however, determined to leave by the boat, and nearly put on the plate out of it I should have seen it. not be accommodated as they desired. They were, however, determined to leave by the boat, and nearly an hour before the ordinary time of sailing they crowded on board in a body, and took possession of all parts in spite of the boatmen and the police of the afternoon, about helf or the police of the boatmen and the police of the afternoon, about helf or the police of the boatmen and the police of the afternoon, about helf or the police of the boatmen and the police of the afternoon, about helf or the police of the boatmen and the police of the afternoon, about helf or the police of the boatmen and the police of the afternoon, about helf or the police of the boatmen and the police of the afternoon about helf or the police of the boatmen and the police of the boatmen and the police of the afternoon about helf or the police of the boatmen and the police of the boatmen the afternoon, about half an hour after dinner, he complained of his belly. He slept with his brother James. Next morning he complained again, and was all parts in spite of the boatmen and the police on duty. The master remonstrated with them about the impropriety of their conduct, and threatened not to leave the harbour with them. They then cast off the warps and pushed the boat into deep water, and a sick about ten o'clock. At night he said he was very thirsty. He slept with me. I gave him some white mint tea, which his mother made for him. He got number of them being attracted to one side, the worse. My uncle went for a doctor about night, but he died before they came back. My aunt wished my boat lurched, the water flowed over her side, and in an instant she sank. The confusion and excitement uncle to go. He went as soon as she asked him. which ensued may be imagined. Every exertion was had never seen my uncle give anything to the children made by all on the shore to relieve these people, and. out of the pantry before .- The learned Judge sumconsidering the great number who were in the boat and very few being able to swim, it is considered most med up the evidence to the jury, who, after deliberat-ing about three minntes, brought in a verdict of Guilty, accompanied with a "recommendation to mercy!" providential that so many escaped with their lives. The number actually submerged is variously estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons. His Lordship then, putting on the black cap, proceeded in the most impressive manner to pass sen-The bodies of six persons had been taken out of the tence of death upon the prisoner, to whom he held out not the slightest hope of mercy. The prisoner, who had frequently shed tears during the trial, now exclaimed that he was innocent, and that his life had water when the last account left, and it was then apprehended that four more remained. EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION. - Information was re-

the dock

man, who deposed that the child was quite black, indicating congestion of the lungs, which he thought likely to be caused by immersion. The child, which was only two months old, under the treatment was only two months old, under the treatment pursued, ultimately recovered. The prisoner, on pitulated the evidence already given by the different being questioned at the station-house, stated that witnesses. The jury having consulted for two or she was the mother of the child, and had only come to town that morning from Hertford. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Sentence, fifteen years' transportation.

ROBBERY.—Thomas Andrews, aged 24, a printer, was found guilty of stealing five gold rings, value £6, the property of Frederick Folkard, pawnbroker, Blackfriar's-road. The prisoner effected the robbery by putting his fingers through a broken pane of glass in the shop window. Scntence, ten years' transportation.

A HEARTLESS ROBBERY .- Daniel Henry Donney aged 24, described in the calendar as a glass-cutter, was convicted of stealing a box and some wearing apparel, the property of Mary Beckworth, a simple ooking country girl. The prisoner became acquainted with the prosecutrix through a cabman who was in the habit of driving out her mistress on Sundays She was induced to go into a public-house by this person and the prisoner, and after partaking of some liquor, which she believed to have been drugged, she labourer; George Neal, engineer; Alexander Ma-honey, labourer; Joseph Vincent, labourer. IRELAND.—ANOTHER FATAL ACOIDENT BY DROWN-ING.—Several Lives Lost.—An accident occurred on Monday night at Longford, by which it is supposed.

> -hen taken into custody. A few days his possession way Now out her brains articles

with a pistol and stab her with a sworu, which she knew he possessed. However, she carrieu her threat into execution.-Ile was also convicted of seeking 105. stealing three shirts and other articles, value 15s., the property of John Brite; five pair of stockings, value 3s., the property of Catherine Fair; and two towels, value 2s., the property of Ann Fair, from a house in which he had lodged last year.—He had also been frequently convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in that court and elsewhere for offences of a similar nature .- The Common Scrieant, in passing sentence, said a more atrocious case never came before that court. It was not the intention of the court to pass any sentence upon him for the second offence, but solely on the first. A worse case than that could not be conceived. He not only used every terial measures, whether affecting Trade, Commerce, mode towards the unfortunate girl which the most or Labour, will, or ought to be, brought before the depraved mind could have used for the basest of pur-poses, but threatened to shoot her when she said she would give him into custody on the charge. It was also his belief that he obtained his living by robbing the aublic. Us was calder called upon to pass the been falsely sworn away. He was then removed from to him or break him down. You may rely with the utmost confidence on the integrity and kindness, not only of himself, but of all his subordinates; as he will suffer no deviation by the latter from the strict line of duty pointed out to them, in their treatment of pas-sengers consigned to them. But a general agency such as you contemplate is, notwithstanding, of great im-portance, as the following case will clearly show. A year or two ago, I was called upon by a gentlemant to parance, as the following case will clearly show. A year or two ago, I was called upon by a gentlemant to berome double for the construction was that the full for multic country. Who multic the quelling there, which was that the prisoners under-show the adjoining houses, the whole of hore the country show. A year or two ago, I was called upon by a gentlemant to parance, as the following case of the mant to portance, as the following case of the mant to portance, as the following case will clearly show. A year or two ago, I was called upon by a gentlemant to portance, as the following case of the mant to portance, as the following case of the as the following case of the mant to portance, as the following case will clearly show. A year or two ago, I was called upon by a gentlemant to portance, as the following case of the mant to portance, as the following case of the mant to portance, as the following case of the mant to portance, as the following case will fere one the construction to the shoe the agent the construction the mant to portance, as the following case will fere one the management of the city of Lovelace, Mr. Mangles, M.P., and some other mant for the country who had the prisoners under-sourd from the Shoemakers of Northamuton from the steal of Lovelace, the two and the prisoners under-the city of Lovelace, Mr. Mangles, M.P., and some other mant fully proved in evidence by the housemaid of the two as the construction the steal of the two as the following the prisoners of Northamuton from the strates met at Guildford, and th TRURSDAY MARCH 6. — THE BETHNAL-GREEN AURDER.—James Tapping, aged 25, tallow-chandler, Whiter Whiter Changes of Maidstone, from the Calico The State of Maidstone, from the Calico The State of Maidstone, from the Calico Double Executions.—The man named Rougier, and the woman Auga, both condenned to death for poisoning—the first his wife, and the other her hus-band—were executed on Tuesday, at Vendôme. Rougier had sunk into such complete insensibility, He is a short stout young man, with a rather un-the Miners of Rothwell and Manchester, the latter meaning face, and certainly has nothing in his body transmitting, through Mr. Grocott, their quota features to exhibit deep-seated passions of any kind. of money for carrying out the preparations necessary risoners, Howell and Smith, standing between the Mr. Doane attended to prosecute, and Mr. Clarkson was engaged for the defence. — Avanche, who lives in Waterloo-town, Bethnal-green-road, said that bc-in Waterloo-town, Bethnal-green-road, said that bctween twenty minutes and a quarter to one o'clock on the morning of the 27th of January, his attention was directed to something smouldering on the ground. He saw that it was a bonnet and a ribbon, and, on looking about, discovered the girl lying in the street with her face downwards. She was not dead, for he found some sensation in her pulse. She was con-veyed to the London Hospital. John Harvey and gratifying to know that the hands in work are sub-Edward Backhouse gave similar evidence, and said scribing sixpence per week per loom for the support that a pool of blood was discovered on the spot where of those on strike. she had lain. Wm. Whiter-I live at 105, Bricklane, and I am brother to the deceased. I did not know that the prisoner and my sister kept company. I never saw them together. I recollect the night of the 27th of January; my sister came into my to Mr. John Drury, for his services in the cause of house about a quarter before ten o'clock that night : Trades Unions. About eighty delegates sat down to the prisoner came in a few minutes afterwards. I took her into the parlour. The prisoner went into After the cloth was removed, the chairman gave a the tap-room. During the time they remained they did not speak to each other. My sister went away at twelve o'clock. The prisoner met her at the door, at twelve o'clock. The prisoner met her at the door, and they went away together.—By Mr. Justice Williams: They appeared to go away on good terms, and shook hands with me before they left. William Slater, a weaver, stated that he lived at No. 4. South Slater, a weaver, stated that he lived at No. 4, South Conduit-street, Bethnal-green-road. I know the prisoner, and I also knew Emma Whiter. Whilst I was standing at my father's door, about half-past twelve o'clock on the night of the 27th of January, 1 saw the prisoner and the deceased pass, and go to wards King-street. He had his arm round her neck. I then went up stairs to bed. About six or seven minutes after I heard the report of fire-arms; the sound came from the back of our residence. I looked out of both the back and front windows, but I saw nothing. The spot where the deceased was found is about thirty-five yards from my residence :- Richard Bunn, a weaving-machine maker: I was in a public house called the Rising Sun, in Sail-street, Waterloo Town, between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the house is within a quarter of a mile dc., dc. from the place where the deceased was found. The prisoner's brother was there ; there were about twelve there altogether. The prisoner came in about one o'clock. He appeared in a very deranged state 19th of October. He was missed by the governor of He sat down on the corner of the table, and spoke to the gaol from the infirmary, in which place he was his brother. A person named Capes was there, confined, being unwell at the time. In a few days The prisoner said, The deed is done, and cannot be undone. His brother did not do anything. I said, Jem, what is the matter with you ? His reply was, What's the matter, indeed ?---

three minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty. The learned Judges having put on their black caps, Mr. Baron Parke proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoner in the usual form, concluding as follows :-All that now remains for me to do is to pass upon you the sentence of the law for the crime you have committed-That for this crime you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck till you are dead, your body then to be taken down and to be buried within the precincts of taken down and to be buried within the precincts of the gaol : and may God have merey upon your soul. (The learned Judge, while delivering the sentence, was so deeply affected, that at times he was quite inaudible. The prisoner, who, during his lordship's feeling address, had listened with the most earnest attention, at the conclusion bowed profoundly, and was the ded from the bar.)

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Trades' Mobements.

GLORIOUS PROGRESS OF THE TRADES' MOVEMENT. The General Committee held its usual weekly meeting at the Bell, Old Bailey, on Wednesday evening, March the 5th; Mr. Taprell (Carpenter) in the chair. The Engineers were represented on the committee for the first time to-night. The delegate informed the committee that the Engineers of London had al-ready elected their deputy to the Conference. A house of Tailors at the West-end, consisting of 600 members, was also represented for the first time. The secretary read the following letter from the Sawyers of Manchester, which attests the interest the Trades' Conference has excited throughout the country :-- "New Concert Inn, Oxford-street, Manchester, Feb. 27th, 1845.-Sir,-The Committee of Manage-

mont for the Sawyers of Manchester and Salford, for "mislative protection, respectfully solicit for early movement is in conse-"unport we are able, by - at Easter,

your co-operation. "unport we are able, by quence of contributing all the superior of the NATION at Easter, our petition being ready for presentation." in order to strengthen the views of the NATION ... CONFERENCE OF TRADES' DELEGATES, Which will be belden in London on Perton Mandau which will be holden in London, on Easter Monday. We find a great number of Trades in the provincial towns have made arrangements for sending delegates to the Conference. The principal towns of our own trade concur in our views, and earnestly hope, that every city and town, where Sawyers are located, will be ready with their petitions, as by that time all Minis-BURY .-- ADVANCE OF WAGES .-- We are happy to say that one factory master has given his hands the advance they sought, but the hands of Messrs. Walker are still on strike, and determined never to go in until the employers give the same advance per cut that other manufacturers have given. It is SHEFFIELD TRADES .--- A substantial dinner was got up at the house of Benjamin Hudson, Ball Inn, Campo-lane, on Tuesday, 25th of Feb., on which occasion a testimonial of £57 155. 5d. was presented dinner as representatives of their respective trades. whole string of sentiments, one only of a public nature, and that was " That the best thanks of the After a variety of other business the meeting broke HAWICE FRAME-WORK KNITTERS. - On Monday night a meeting of the Stocking-makers of this town was held in the Town-Hall, when, among other business, the amount of the subscription to assist our prethren in the south to carry on the "Frame Rent Question" was stated to be upwards of seven pounds. As the subscription was not closed, the meeting directed £4 to be remitted immediately, and the re-mainder in a short time. As the Frame-work Knitters in Scotland are as much interested in getting rid of the unjust and oppressive exaction of Frame Rent as their English brethren, it is hoped that the example of Hawick will be speedily followed by the stockingers in Edinburgh, Dumfries, Langholm. Forthcoming Meetings. THE NORTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WILL

possession, but would recommend him, before he does so, to seek the advice of his attorney.

become bail for one of my native countrymen, who had went a final examination. The proceedings excited been consigned to a common gaol under circumstances | great interest, and the large room at the hospital most afflicting. He was a middle-aged man, with a large family, on his way to the west. Some of the land sharks of New York had got hold of him on his arrival there, cozened him with wonderful tales of their abilities there, to zened him with wonderful tales of their abilities there, cozened him with wonderful tales of their abilities to get him forwarded cheap and comfortable to his place of destination. The poor man was induced to make a of destination. The poor man was induced to make a bargain, and pay his money in advance. On reaching noble chairman suggested that indictments could be preferred at the assizes. The prisonerWells was tried and convicted two years since for uncoupling a truck from the luggage-train on the South Western Railway when it was in motion, and stealing two chests of tea and other valuable property, aud on that occasion received sixmonths' imprisonment.

EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED .- On Saturday evening about six o'clock, an accident occurred on Lough Ree, near Athlone, by which eight persons lost their lives. A new quarry was lately opened at Coorsni and injustice, endcaroured to defend his son, and this, | Point, near Hare Island, for the purpose of supplying by merely laying hold of the handspike which was in the hands of the brutal Captain. On this, the latter lone, and after the workmen had closed their labour turned upon him and beat him, so that his eyes were | for the day some had to cross the ferry to their homes. Nine men and two women got into a boat for that criing injustice demanded redress, if redress could be purpose, and were not more than a few yards from the shore when the boat upset, and eight of the men were drowned. There were numbers of persons on on his arrival in this city. What satisfaction did he shore, but they could give no assistance to those in get, do you suppose? The Captain was bound over to the water, which was very deep at the point where be tried for assault and battery, a month or two after- the calamity occurred. One of the women owed her wards : the poor man to appear against him as witness. | escape to a bag of bran which was fastened on her To do this he must be detained-a thing impossible, as back and kept her afloat, and the other woman supdelay would be ruin to him. But not content with the prishment he had wantonly inflicted on an innocent man, the infamous Captain turned round and swore an assault and hattery against his victim. He, a stranger assault and hattery against his victim. He, a stranger

the boat, made inquiries of the passengers into all the FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.-Four MEN KILLED.-circumstances, and found that the Captain had perjured Another of those fatal occurrences, the details of himself. I had him immediately apprehended on a charge which are so extremely distressing as to produce the of perjury ; brought up the passengers to prove the falsity | most painful excitement as to the cause of such awful of what he had sworn to against the man he had abused and maltreated; and, after a tedious examination, had him boundover in heavy bail to answer for this, a States by which three poor fellows were killed on the spot, prison offence. He got frightened at the thorough and a great many others most seriously injured. The exposure of his villany, and was glad to settle the matter name of Samuda will naturally bring to remembrance by paying the poor man fifty dollars, and all expenses. the lamentable occurrence on board the Gipsy Queen No doubt, although this is the only case of the kind that steam-boat, in November last, when, under similar came within my knowledge, many such occur, and the circumstances, as respects the testing of machinery, necessity therefore of an Emigrant agent, who will see kindness extended, and contracts fulfilled to the letter, must be apparent, not only to you, but to every occasion appears to be as many as those who received Noah Waller, was on duty in a wood belonging to the reflecting mind. In this instance, had I not visited the injury on board the Gipsy Queen, but although we noble marquis, called Howick's Wood, but which is in city that day, and just at the time I did, the boat and have to record the death of four, we trust the effects the occupation of Mr. C. Dimsdale. At a late hour Captain would have left for the west, and the poor man will not prove so fatal. From the most authentic of the night the keeper heard the report of fire-arms,

had his manifold injuries unrequited. S.'S., BRADFORD.—There is a society called the "Heir-st-Law Society" somewhere in London; but what reliances is to be placed on it by parties who have lost estates of in motion by the engines, to generate the steam, for discharge the gun, and a bird fall, which was picked in motion by the engines, to generate the steam, for discharge the gun, and a bird fall, which was picked is to be placed on it by parties who have lost estates of landed property, is not for us to say. Our correspon-dent had better make inquiries, and judge for himself. JAMES BARRETT, HOLLOWSFELL.-We are sorry that it is not in our power to aid him. Should we hear of any-thing likely to suit, we will communicate the informa-tion. G. C., BIRMINGHAM.-Give orders to Mr. Guest or to Mr. Clark, who will procure the portraits for you. JOHN THOMPSON, SHEFFIELD.-We see nothing to hinder him from completing the purchase and entering on possession, but would recommend him, before he does the time it was feeding the engines there was not a towards a farmhouse to call for more assistance, they greater pressure than 40lbs, on ; but this statement, all ran off, and the prisoners were not apprehended WEITE SLAVERY.—THE LONDON DEBSE-MAKERS AND MILLINERS.—The following letter appeared in the Sightly wounded, may not be correct. But another Times of Wednesday:—Sir,—Your powerful advocacy of the sufferers subsequently stated, and whose evi-acquitted Jeans. The prisoner Boswell, who had, it acquitted Jeans. The prisoner Boswell, who had, it Times of Wednesday :-Sir, -Your powerful advocacy of the sufferers subsequently stated, and whose evi-has brought to public view the wretchedness and desti-dence will, no doubt, be taken on the inquest, that appeared, been several times before in prison, was went to bed at ten o'clock on the night of the 26th

turion of the poor needle-women of this great metro- at the same time they were working at 40lb. pressure pelis; permitme to implore your kind consideration and he was ordered to go and nail down the valve, which sympathy for a class of young women to which I be-long-the milliners, dressmakers, and improvers, at-tending the various houses in London. The slavery (about ten o'clock), and while the men were engaged we endure is beyond credibility. Some of our parents have given large gratuities to enable us to perfect our-most awful explosion, scattering death and destrucselves in our professions, with a promise of early hours. tion all around, and engulphing the poor fellows In the house to which I unfortunately belong, the order amidst the heap of ruins which it instantly made. o'clock in the morning, and continue till twelve at utmost consternation in the vicinity. Recovering night, invariably in the season; and those who do not from the confusion, the workmen of the premises

night, invariably in the season; and those who do not approve of these rules to leave the house." I am, &c., A MILLINER. Scotland. -ME, M'GRATH'S TOUR.-All places in Scot-by the fight, invariably in the season; and those who do not approve of these rules to leave the house." I am, &c., A MILLINER. Scotland. -ME, M'GRATH'S TOUR.-All places in Scot-by the fight, invariably in the season; and those who do not approve of these rules to leave the house." I am, &c., A MILLINER. Scotland. -ME, M'GRATH'S TOUR.-All places in Scot-by the fight, invariably in the season; and those who do not approve of the season; and those who do not approve of the season; and those who do not approve of the season; and those who do not approve of the season; and those who do not approve of the season; and those who do not approve of the season; and those who do not approve of the season; and the seeson; and the season;

last, and stealing therein two rings, value 5s. It was fully proved in evidence by the housemaid of the prose open. On entering the room she discovered the two bed and a chest of drawers. She immediately cried wards became calm, and said, "I shall not suffer so much as my poor wife !" The widow Auga, on the "Murder," and rushed down stairs, followed by the two prisoners, who seized her by the neck, and put contrary, showed great firmness, and even made some resistance when the executioner laid his hands upon their hands to her mouth to prevent her cries being her. An immense crowd was collected to view this heard, which was, however, ineffectual, for her sanguinary spectacle.-Galignani.

Assise Intelligence.

HOME CIRCUIT. HERTFORD, MARCH 1.-THE DAMNABLE GAME

Laws.-Stephen Boswell, 21, George Warboys, 22, and Frederick Jeans, 19, were indicted for being un-

lawfully, in the night-time, armed with guns and

other offensive weapons, upon certain enclosed land

belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury. It appeared

master hearing them, secured the two prisoners until CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A POLICEMAN the police arrived. On being searched at the sta-AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday last, a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Thomas Matthews, nineteen tion-house there were found upon Howell, secreted between the lining of his coat, five keys, one of which was found to open the bed-room door, where they were seen by the housemaid. Keys were also found years of age, who, according to the evidence, was in October last struck with a stick, by police-officer upon Smith capable of opening almost any lock. The property named in the indictment was found No. 538, Roger Charnley, during an angry altercation with the deceased and two other young men who were at the time more or less intoxicated. In a few days missing from the table where it was placed by M. after. the young man was attacked with a swelling in Gatayes. It was further deposed by a cabman, named the left thigh ; he was taken to the Northern Hospital, Henry Taylor, that about half past nine o'clock on and died there on Thursday last. The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "manthe before-mentioned night, he was called from the ranks in St. Paul's Churchyard by three persons, onc of whom he was quite positive was the prisoner Franklin, the other two he believed to be Howell and slaughter" against officer 538, who was accordingly committed to Kirkdale to take his trial at the ap. Smith. He was ordered to drive them to Georgeproaching assizes,

yard, Lombard-street. On arriving there two of the party got out and went up the yard in the direction of the George and Vulture 'lavern; the prisoner Franklin remained behind in the cab. In about SUICIDE AT CLAREMONT .-- On Thursday morning week, Edward Story, keeper of the lodge at the prin-cipalientrance at Claremont, belonging to the King of the Belgians, committed suicide by cutting his throat. twenty minutes Franklin got out and went in the After breakfast, apparently quite well, he took hot same direction, but almost immediately returned, and water into his bed-room for shaving; in a few minutes his wife heard a noise overhead as of some one stamping, and on running up stairs she found her time. He again went away and did not return. assant and battery against instriction. If a strange land, could not find bail, and he was thrown maine happened to be one of the spectators of this into prison to await his trial; his wife and family left claimity, and he did all in his power to procure aid for the great meanwhile to distraction, and probable beggary. The beggary. The beggary and the claimity of the sufferers, but it came too late for the great with a razor so as almost to senarate with a razor so as almost to senar cut his throat with a razor so as almost to separate station to complain, and there saw Franklin and the other two prisoners in custody. It was further proved the head from the body.

by the waiter of the tavern, that Franklin was seen walking about the servants' hall. The jury, after a lengthened interval, found all the prisoners Guilty of burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of the prosecutor. Sentence deferred,

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4. - ESCAPE FROM PRISON. -Lawrence Phillips was placed at the bar, charged with the misdemeanour of escaping from custody and being at large, before the expiration of the sentence passed upon him according to law. The prisoner in August last was convicted, in this court, of picking pockets at Walthamstow, in Essex, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Ilford House of Correction, from which place he effected his escape on the after his escape the governor received back the prison dress by railway, and until the 17th of February last nothing was seen of the prisoner; at which time the governor recognised him in Whitechapel. The prisoner, seeing Mr. Anderson (the governor), ran away,

but was pursued by the latter, and was captured and taken back to the llford gaol. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Sentence respited for the present.

sentenced to twelve, and Warboys to six months' im-prisonment and hard labour. WESTERN CIRCUIT.

and every article of value that could be come at was WINCHESTER, MAROH 1. - MANSLAUGHTER. - John Lapping, Where is my daughter? Ile answered, Holden was indicted for the manslaughter of Bentaken away. Amongst the articles stolen was a cash-Yes, I have been with your daughter all the evening jamin Shaw. It appeared that the prisoner and the box, which was afterwards found at the house which was occupied by the prisoners. The cash-box prodeceased were convicts on board one of the hulks at Portsmouth ; the prisoner having been sentenced at one of the Wiltshire quarter sessions to be transported for ten years for stealing a watch. On the 10th of December a convict, who was called as a witness, the atticles belonging to his son had been removed for no marks of violence were found on it. When the stated it was his duty to man the ladders for break-

"The sun shines bright, And the moon shines clear."

I said, Will you go with me? He said, Yes, I will go with you anywhere, as you never led me into any Burnley, 22nd and 23rd. harm. He said, You go up the court, and I will meet you at the other end. I heard the prisoner say to t property of value, the property of Isaac Fordham, well knowing them to have been stolen. They were also indicted for receiving a razor and waistcoat, the property of William Fordham, with a guilty know-ledge. The prosecutor stated, that he resides at Hatton-garden, and is an emery paper-maker. He the door and placed his hands on the back of another chair, his head resting on them. I then left him. It was past two o'clock when I left Tapping. I then went to deceased's father's house. When I went back to prisoner's house I heard the father of deceased ask

MANCHESTER.-The National Victim and Defence Committee will in future meet at the house of at your son's.-Thomas Whiter : I live at No. 20, the Secretary, J.E. Clark, 37, Henry-street, Oldham-North Conduit-street, Bethnal-green-road. I am road.

father of the deceased. On the morning of the 28th OLDHAM.-On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. J. K. Tay. of January I went to prisoner's house, and found him lor will deliver his third lecture on the "Life, Wri-

be held at Bradshaw's Temperance Hotel, Burnley, on Sunday, March 16, 1845. The localities are re-quested to send delegates, as business of importance will be brought forward. Mr. Thomas Clark's second fortnight's route :-Bacup, 10th ; Haslingden, 11th ; Oswaldwistle, 12th ; Preston, 13th ; Blackburn, 14th ; Clitheroe, 15th; Barnoldswick, 17th; Colne, 18th; Barrowford, 19th; Marsden, 20th; Haggate, 21st;

BIRMINGHAM.-Mr. Williamson will lecture on Sun-

Side, next Sunday evening, March 9th, at sixo'clock. They earnestly request all the members to be present. as business of importance will be brought before the mceting.

| CONCERSO, MR. M. GRATH'S LOUBAll places in Scol- | The signes of scaluce ficaus and mangice miles. | deceased, who said, "What! You here again; why, | commission of the roobery the two prisoners came | had left her well and hearty at a quarter-past twelve | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| land wishing to avail themselves of Mr. M'Grath's ser- | | | | | |
| vices, are requested to immediately correspond with | the mutilated dead bodies of two labourers, Wright | this the prisoner made some angry reply, and the | as man and wife. They were at home on | Police constable Johnson; 206 K : On the night of the | THE MINERS' MAGAZINE. |
| Mr. Smith, 29, Rotten-row-street, Glasgow. | | deceased then went iin to nim, took him by the collar! | the many of the bulgiary, but were visited vory late | 197th of Invitory (most with the last with and (| |
| ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | | | | | Edited by W. P. Roberts, Esq. |
| HONTRO | of another labourer was found on the annosite side | of his code with boon hands, and should him. The | they came in. It sounded as if they may turing to | the prisoner had left the deceased in the Bethnal-green- | THE Sixth Number will be published on the 9th of |
| MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR. | of the size I ap as led Bow Great a distance of theut | prisoner onered some resistance to this, when the | onon a tin how He also hand a fir they were brying to | the prisoner had left the deceased in the Bethnal-green- | the sixth sumber will be published on the 9th of |
| FOR THE EXECUTIVE. L s. d. | I UI THE FIVEF LEA. CAHEN DUW DICCK, A USCANCE OF ADOUV | have have but he have to the back of but have and | Dien a un box. The and many a unumber of the and | Lund Framinod the many and the 1 Mill | March inst. Price Four-pence. |
| From a few friends at Braintree and Bocking 1 13 6 | 1 100 varus from the factory. 1 m5 man was caneu | measod big houd down 'l'ha nwaanay than mada al | mount may valuant annual a tania and a taniala maina | William Outside On the second of the second of | The Lancashire Miners are requested to receive their |
| From Derby | | | | | numbers through their Delegates, who will be at the |
| CARDS. | I ON THE DOHER DUITING DOWN SOME TOW, AND WAS SEEN | | | | |
| From Braintree 0 13 0 | from the river shot up into the air at an elevation of | bio lookon and avalamad ha mod atablad 1 Aun 1 | Sudii 20 10 Diffiliant. The monthan last and with | | • |
| SUBSCRIPTIONS. | 100 feet. These three were beyond all hope of relief | geon was sent for, and found that the man had been | ness, considering there was something when anound | was obecung. On my observing it to nim, he said | The MAGAZINE and all the bask numbers may be ob- tained from the agents, Mr. Cleave, of London, or Mr. |
| From Tillicoultry# | | geon was sent for, and found that the man had been | the window and called a policement by opened | ne had cut his higer. After some time, he said the | tained from the agents, Mr. Cleave, of London, or Mr. |
| From John Sidaway, Rouen, France 0 5 0 | dead-house at Poplar. The other sufferers, of which | stabbed in the groin, and that an artery was severed. | house and found all the purcentan, who entered the | deed was done, and could not be undone, and it would | Heywood, Manchester; or direct from Mr. Roberts' Officer |
| | ucau-nouse at 1 optar. The other subcrets, of which | The mate of the hulk deposed that he was called to | nouse and round an the property in the prisoner's | be a mystery to all. The brother Henry said, " | 2. Robert-street, Adelphi, London + 11, Royal Amarka, Nam |
| HASWELL COLLIERT. | eight were most severely injured, were the imme- | the spot, and took the prisoner into custody; and | room. The property was then produced, and sworn | strike me dead, you have shot your woman !" I then | astle and 8 Princess street Manshart |
| From a few friends at the Nailors' Arms, Rouen, | I diate objects of care and attention. All, more of | from his monpoy and what he can and hand at the | to by the prosecutor as his own. The jury returned | left and went home.—Thomas Perkins, gunmaker: | castle, and o, Limeess-street, manchester. |
| France, per John Sidaway 0 14 0 | i less, were scalued, and had their filling and juilles | time he had no doubt it was an applant and that | a very vi unintry. Carnontar was sontanood to | The might be what he are the for the second se | |
| " In the star of the sta of reprint v. 1019, the sums an- | - i maconren anni incir bounes concused, presenting a | the number when he made the much had me inter. | seven years' transportation, and judgment was | 20th of Japuany to act the los used at T did so | JUST OPENING. |
| active as ochig received from Annovary, Shound have | | | respited on the woman. | 2001 of January, to get the tap repaired. I did so, | |
| teen acknowledged as "Tillicoultry." | cal man was soon administering his relief, and a van | On Monday the prisoner was brought up for judg- | | and took it to the Rising Sun, where I gave it to the | MESSRS. MILLER AND JONES, |
| RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. | was procured, and some were conveyed in it to the | On Monday the prisoner was brought up for judg- | WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5Richard Elliott, aged 34, | prisoner. Saw him on the following Sunday to fur- | |
| | was produced, and some were conveyed in to to the | The self the self of self the | and Richard Vincent aged 42 both described as | I ther repair the piscol. Did so, and gave it to min. | TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS. |
| E s d 5. d. | London Hospital, while four of the number were | impuisoned for one month | omnibus drivers, and remanded from the last session, | -Thomas Capes, of Bethnal-green : Knew that the | 158, OXFORD-STREET, CORNER OF MARY. |
| £ s. d. 5. d. Glasgow | taken on board the Flirt. Greenwich steamer, to the | | were placed at the bar, Elliott standing indicted for | prisoner was paying his addresses to the deceased. | |
| | 1 Dicaunuarno moopilan. Mit. Aviici tao manifi | OXFORD CIRCUIT. | were placed at the par, Enlow standing indicted for | | LEBONE-LANE. |
| Camberwell 0 1 6 Stars 0 7 6 | who so providentially escaped on board the Gipsy | READING, MARCH 4 THE THATCHAM MURDER | house-breaking, and Vincent with feloniously receiv- | | A N Extensive Assortment of the Best Goods, made and |
| Saffron hill 0 4 0 Ditto. Byron Ward 0 5 | Queen by minning up the ladder the moment before | Thomas Jennings was indicted for the wilful murder | ing stolen goods. The jury acquitted Vincent, and | | A unmade plugue on hand Dest Goods, made and |
| Merthyr Tydril 0 5 0 Newcastle - upon - | the hunding of the nine was severally injured and | of his child, Eleazer Jennings, in the parish of | | | A unmade, always on hand. Bought for ready cash |
| | the buisting of the pipe, was severely injurce, and | Thatcham, Berks. Francis Harris, examined by | Justice Patterson sentenced the latter to fifteen year | I exclued the anger of the deceased, who struck one of | at the cheapest and best markets. To be sold for ready |
| locale) | was taken to his own residence, as were many others | Mr. Selfe, deposed : I am constable at Thatcham. | transportation. | them. Insoner interfered and separated them. | Cash Only, SO THAT THE DISAGREEABLE NECESSION OF |
| | who received bruises. By this explosion the whole | The prisoner was semilar to be the state | | Those than not uned to the damage and southward thank | CULEGING HEAVY PROFITS TO COMPRESS AND |
| Lattletown, hand ou stands hand | of the engine-house has been levelled to the ground, | The prisoner was gamekeeper to Mr. Tull. He is a | ATTEMPTING TO MURDER AN INFANT, - Ann Wilson, | | AVOIDED. |
| books (1 . D. R. A. 1 L. L. A. 1 10 | , the broken tiles and bricks of which are thickly | married man, and in last December had four children, | | | |
| | LISTNOWN ATON THE WHOLE OF THE STOP A CHIVE PLASS. | I TOCHCIC, ON NO MILL OF IGD DAMUARY, IN UDPINENCE | I BILD DAL VA WILL GUALTH OF TALANIANAL ATTAMATING ATTAMATING LA | | |
| T V Watcheld, alto W T | | | | | |
| City of London 0 DONATIONS. Gilbert Ashtan 0 10 Mr. Heaton, Clithe- | | | | | |
| Gilbert Ashton, roe u 0 2 f | the windows were entirely destroyed, preaking avadue | the prisoner who stated the shild to be his Mr | it appeared that upon the Oil of The | t for the prisoner's coming up; he came up, and struck | the first style, £1 15s., and upwards. |
| Ovenden a 316 | | | | | |
| | l houses in the immediate heighborrhouse l | | I THE DULL VI LINCE OPDOP IN the diamage II. | -) Till Line mak he admiles lives TT. | and upwards. |
| Merthyr Turre, LEVY. Dambar 0.10 f | I WAS FADE INTO ENFOD AUGUNAT DIGASE AND HOPLION VI | I TO HOW OF CHARGE WHILE TESTEDAND THE DAY CHILD'S | I DEISVIICE WAS SECTI IV & COMMON of the name | I to 1. Low and T unterprod for how how not on the | Welowie Astonat and willing the second |
| Gret collection 6 8 Littlaton 0 10 6 | ' Exclusion wouching about couon awt was highly over | Tothe poisonce, and had service suspicion that the | I LAHUELL AN MUE BUPP OF 9 DIDGO of motor colled | I and to have made it up and move and | language and and and and and |
| | the houses and fall into Orehand street distant about | other was. He replied. "There is no more poison | "Barrow-hill Pond," holding the shild by the lange | d friendly. I was never in the company of the | The state of the s |
| 6 Birstell | 300 yards, striking in its descent the door-post and | in them young ones than in me." On Tuesday Jan | attempting to immerse it in the mater I and all | i friendly. I was never in the company of the | Very rich plain and fancy satin and silk velvet vests, |
| Vakefield | DUU yarus, surianing in its descent the door-post the | 128 I went with Mr Cave to the prisoner's house I | the alarm and a man named With water. Langell gave | e I deceased, except at the ball. Sergeant Shaw was nex | 1 10s., and upwards. |
| aneneid | wall belonging to Messrs. Turner, tar-manufacturers. | 10, 1 wone with this care to the pitother's house. I | the alarm, and a man named Kitson, who was col | - 'examined, after which Mr. William Cummings, a sur | ET Mechanics' Working Clothes equally Cheap, |
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THESE ADD THE MARCH 8, 1845. THE NORTHERN STAR. 6

PROPOSAL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE this country, where a vast number of artisans are UNEMPLOYED POOR.

BY SIR JAMES MURRAY.

The following observations and extracts were sub-uited to saveral achieves and extracts were submitted to several noblemen and gentlemen of different political opinions. The principles of this paper were recommended by Mr. O'Connor to the consideration of the manufacturing employment meeting at the Royal Exchange on the 13th inst. That gentleman has several comfortable families located upon his own estate on the allotment system.

Although it is not expected that an acre of ground added to each poor man's present resources, would remove every evil-yet, such supplemental aid would certainly better enable him "to bear the ills he has," and might greatly tend to prevent the temptation "to fly to others that he knows not of." This consideration, with the general approval of those who read the annexed suggestions, encouraged me to submit them to the rulers and people of Ireland, in the hope that some modification of a simultaneous national plan may be adopted. This hope is strengthened by the feeling now prevailing "that it is high time to do something effectual for this country," or at all events to enable the country to do something effectual for itself.

The allotment system is not a novel or untried pro posal-nor is it pretended to be a panacea for every grievance. It will, if general all over the country, alleviate some ills, and prevent others; and it will facilitate all the educational remedies that have been loudly recommended in theory, but very limited in practice. It will enable millions of human beings to profit by the invaluable examples presented by the model farms of Glassnevin, Larne, and Derry, and by the precepts of Blacker, Johnston, and Leibig.

My desire of calling attention to the allotment system is more ardently excited by late opportunities of observing the unspeakable advantages which the poor experience in health, comfort, conduct, and complexion, by air, exercise, recreation, and domestic enjoyment, upon pieces of land of their own cultiva-This is particularly the case on the continent. and is becoming common in England. With these proofs recently in view, it cannot surely be thought obtrusive to recommend the nation in which we live to effect a desirable improvement which no individuals can possibly accomplish in a complete and efficient manner. It is the duty of every observer to by their humble ancestors. encourage the prevailing sentiment, that it is time to purchase peace at any price, to terminate cabal. litigation, and contention between landlords and cottier-tenants, and to remove the cause of real or imputed oppression on the one hand, or of violence and revenge on the other.

It is now too late to wait for the partial benefits of insulated voluntary allotments in a few places, or to trust altogether to the slow ameliorating progress of

Some general and entire improvement is imperative at this moment, particularly when we contemplate the forlorn hope of the excellent land commis sioners, who "deeply deplore the difficulty which exists in suggesting any direct means of ameliorating the condition of the cottiers and labourers," and end that section of their "report" by the following consolation :- "We have, therefore, felt ourselves unable to recommend any direct measure for that purpose viz., to compel landlords to keep cottiers' cabins in tenantable repair." The commissioners terminate this section by saying, "We trust the exposure of such a state of things may lead to its remedy." This remedy of "exposure" is very old, but it is also very useless.

Undoubtedly, it should be the object of this empire to remove the causes of contention between rich and calling or industry. poor, and to rescue both classes from mutual distrust. enmity, and revenge.

Time, education, model-schools, humanity. and pa-

man for his own use and benefit, and that of his wife and children. and children. It is too true that in the present state of things, half-starved labourers, hired for half wages, and that commonly for only half the year, give but half work in return to their employers, and the land is consequently only half cultivated. On wet days, and during slack seasons. when abourers can obtain no work near home, they wander forth to seek it abroad, or become the dupes or

and hands to useful purposes. On the contrary, it is well-known that poor men

their own, make it produce ten times the quantity of nourishment it had formerly yielded, spend in its effectual culture those days in which they cannot earn wages elsewhere, and thus furnish to their families employment, recreation, air, exercise, health, and comfortable erops, the grateful fruits of their own labours.

When the spade is wielded by the owner himself, it becomes a wand of enchantment, changing the aspect. and even the nature of the allotment, calling up a succession of the necessaries of life, as if by magic, from a soil so thoroughly improved. The millions of industrious China proclaim this truth for ages. The patient and enduring exertions of the zealous proprietors and their children overcome all obstacles; surpassing the powers attributed to music, they not only "soften rocks and bend the knotted oak," but they convert the acorn into the oak itself, when now, at last, their long lease leads them to hope that their childrens' children may yet enjoy the trees planted

As all other trades and manufactures are already overstocked by numerous workmen, it becomes a matter of vast importance to that class to advance the condition of the rural labourers, so that they may be able to afford to purchase those comforts of life of which they are now almost entirely deprived.

ALTERATIONS ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY. To effect objects so essential to the peace and happiness of the people, it is proposed that the present poor-houses shall be new-modelled, and converted into asylums and hospitals for lame, blind, aged, and infirm, and for all persons deprived of mental or physical capacity, and that an area of at least twenty acres shall be procured convenient to those establish ments, so that the inmates may enjoy some useful exercise and uncontaminated air-for want of which the persons now so closely confined become pale, exhausted, and indolent.

The present ill-chosen sites and clustered confinement of many workhouses seem more intended as a test of the tenacity of life than a "test of poverty." It is further proposed that no children shall be suffered to remain in contact with the veteran, illconducted inmates of poor-houses; but that the young of both sexes shall be placed, at fair rates, with nonest families in the country to learn some useful

To accomplish a magnificent improvement.

E this country, where a vast number of artisans are already integration of an starburst with it on about seven o'clock on Friday night. This universal and primitive manufacture is the manipulation of an ALCHERY process. This universal and primitive manufacture is the manipulation of an ALCHERY process. This own use and benefit, and that of his wire and mother were both present when I asked to look of ale and a glass of rum, which Thomas gave money at the linen which he pulled off on Saturday morning. His mother gave me the shirt, which I now produce. always do it in this way." I remarked that I was His mother gave me the shirt, which I now produce. The wristband and part of the sleeve were torn off, and it was in the same state as now. I examined it, and found on the left wristband blood. I afterwards me part of the sleeve of a shirt, which had some found the part of a chirt, because a state and blood. I afterwards have a state a state a state a state a state found on the left wristband blood. I afterwards he part of the sleeve of a shirt, which had some found the part of a shirt sleeve which, on comparing it with the shirt, I found exactly corresponded with it. I also found some stockings belonging to the pri-soner, Thomas Hocker, which were stained with blood on it. He accounted for it by saying that he had been romping with some girls. His father said while the did not know what Thomas had been up to. Whilst I was up stairs, the prisoner came in, and he instruments of idleness and vice, whilst their families blood. I told the father that I must take the things staid, "Oh dear! what a talk there is about a gentle-are deprived of any means of applying their minds away, and he said, "That is what I expected." (An and a build be and away, and he said, "That is what I expected." man having been murdered near Hampstead, and a Prisoner's father then told me, that his son Thomas love letter found in his pocket!" When I heard who had informed him that he had homeoused the the restorted in the r had informed him that he had borrowed £12 of Mrs. the murdered man was, I believed, from what had enjoying the blessings derivable from a patch of ground, however useless and barren hitherto, can soon turn into a garden the spot which they may call whether it was true or not; he further said, the pri-time infutered main was, I beneved, from wheth whether occurred, that Thomas Hocker was the murderer. The deceased and Thomas Hocker was to murderer. The deceased and Thomas Hocker was to murderer. atraid was not true, and wished me to ascertain whether it was true or not; he further said, the pri-

somer nau given min a sovereign, but if his tale was not true, he would immediately give it up to me. I asked if his son had taken out a stick with him on the night of the murder, and he replied that he did, and he gave it to me, which I now produce. (The stick is a black ebony cane—not a very formidable instrument.) Mrs Edwawk informed are the taking their food at my house. I was only at home, however, on Saturday nights. My wife was at

"Caroline." On searching the prisoner's room, I low coloured stick. I never saw the deceased at my found an answer from Mrs. Edwards to one of his letters.—In answer to the coroner, the prisoners both seen the prisoner frequently of late. I have strong said that they had no questions to ask this witness.— t Inspector Partridge repeated the evidence he gave at the police-office. He added—on Wednesday, the 26th, I took Inspectors Shackell and Haynes with me, first to Victoria-terrace; we searched the room: there were two emphasized in that room of the room of the took of the police.—

a pair of shoemaker's pincers, which I now produce ; taken a watch out of pledge. He told me so on they were lying in the prisoners' room ; they were not Saturday evening, while we were walking from our concealed, and do not appear to have any marks of house to Marylebone-lane. I saw the watch again

the room occupied by the prisoners' father; we found a pair of prousers which had spots of blood on the (The trousers and waistcoat were shown to the witbottom of the legs and on the knees; the trousers into the legs and on the knees; the trousers into the best of my belief these are my son's. Prisoners' father told me that the trousers marked officers. I found it amongst the cuttings of the leather with blood were worn by his son Thomas on the Fri-day evening of the murder. I also produce a waist-I for burning. I was taking a handful to burn, when I found the ring amongst them. The cuttings were coat belonging to the prisoner Thomas, which I un-derstood from his father and mother was worn by Thomas on the Friday evening. There are small spots of blood on the left side. The waistcoat is much approximation of the ring before. I never had heard past six or a quarter to seven o'clock on the Friday torn.—The Coroner: — Who found the coat ?—In-spector Shackell: The coat was taken off the pri-soner's back after he was in custody. — In-spector Haynes examined: I live at No. 11. Such a structure to seven o check on the Friday week. He had dined and taken tea at home, with his mother, myself, and brother. We took tea about four, and after that he was occupied in reading and a conversation with us. I do not recollect that he been fully eter-street, Westminster. I attended the examination of the prisoner Thomas Hocker at Marylebonestreet Police-office on Wednesday last. I afterwards,

at three o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied Inspectors Shackell and Partridge to No. 11, Victoria- the house- That would take him twenty minutes To accomplish a magnificent improvement, a spectors Shackeliand Parriage to No. 11, Victoria-magnanimous effort, worthy of a great nation ought to be made, and made in a manner suitable to the occasion. I found a button, which I now produce. It is a silk which he said he had lost three weeks ago. He had

"We do not excess by persons anxious to catch a glimpse of him. timate terms. Having strong suspicions from what soner had given him a sovereign, but if his tale was I read in the newspapers, and what I had heard. instrument.) Mrs. Edwards informed me that she had not lent the prisoner any money, but that she had received two letters from him, which she gave to me. On comparing the writing, it exactly corres-ponded with the letter sent to the deceased signed "Caroline." On searching the misoner's room I nesses before examined were then re-sworn, and their evidence read over to them by Mr. Fell, the chief clerk. there were two cupboards in that room; in one of street, Portland Town, sworn: I am a ladies' shoe-them I found a wristband with a portion of a sleeve maker. I never saw Delarue, but have heard his of a shirt attached to it. I have fitted the part of name mentioned by my son Thomas perhaps fifty the sleeve which I found with the prisoner's shirt, and it matches exactly. In another cupboard I found caused the murder when my son told me that he had a name of short and the told me that he had blood upon them. From Victoria terrace we went to No. 18, Charles street, Portland Town, and scarched I waspresent when my son came to get a pair of boots, took anything with him. It must have been fully half-past six when he left. James was working until twenty minutes after eight that night; then he

Inspector Shackell was the first fresh witness called, who ner and jury at Hampstead.—Inspector Havnes was next called, who also repeated the evidence he gave to the bar the deceased, on the previous Tuesday, at the inquest.-Mr. Rawlinson : During the time about three o'clock, had gone into the kitchen, where the prisoner was taking off his clothes at your request, did you make any remark to him, or he to While left alone the saucepan on the fire boiled over, you ?-Inspector Haynes; No, sir.-Mr. Rawlinson : and the deceased endeavoured to remove it, when her What, did you say nothing about the blood on the shawl caught fire, and she was immediately enclothes ?- Inspector Haynes : No, sir. The evidence (veloped in flames. Her cries for assistance were of Inspector Partridge and the other witnesses, given before the inquest, was then proceeded with. Inspec- means to extinguish the flames, but could not do so tor Gray and Constable Thomas having also given until the unfortunate lady had been most dangerously their evidence, as already reported, the prisoner's father, Thomas Hocker, was sworn. The prisoner's of the body. The deceased continued in the greatest who had up to this time maintained the most apathetic composure, seemed to lose all his indifference at the sight of his father, and was on the eve of fainting, when a chair was placed in the dock, and he fell rather than sat upon it. The feeling was only what serious fire took place in a range of buildings momentary, for almost immediately he rose, and in the occupation of Mr. Evans, bookbinder and stood again erect and calm as before. The poor fancy stationer, and Mr. W. Leader, coachmaker, in father suffered more than he, and he was humanely Berwick-street and Noel-street, Oxford-street. The accommodated by the chief usher with a chair, placed accident was occasioned by two children playing in such a position that he could not see his son. He with a lucifer match in Mr. Evans's workshop added nothing new to the evidence given before the having ignited it they threw it among a mass of coroner.-Mrs. Edwards was called in. She stated paper shavings and ran off. The place was soon enthat she had never lent and never promised the pri-soner any money.--Sarah Ann Philps: I have known London Brigade, the County, and West of England Thomas Hocker for about ten weeks .- Mr. Rawlin- offices were promptly on the spot, the conflagration son: How did you become acquainted with him ?- | was not got under until Mr. Evans's workshop and Witness: Am I obliged to answer these questions?- | stock were destroyed; his warehouse and the goods Mr. Rawlinson : Yes, certainly .- (The question, how- in it had been much damaged, and considerable ever, was not pressed.)-The witness then stated that | damage was also done by fire and water to five conshe had met the prisoner on the night of the nurder, tiguous houses in the two streets abovementioned. and he showed her a watch and ring. The watch he Most of the property was insured. changed his clothes and washed himself before he left stated he had bought, but he did not account for the STRANGE APPREMENSION .- A theft was committed possession of the ring. The watch was that now pro- at the farm of Struthers, near this town, on the 5th duced, but the guard was not the same. The letter of December, of a man's grey body coat; and Alexbrought it from Sheffield some two years before that signed "Caroline" is like his handwriting. The ander Fletcher, rural police-officer, residing at Rithe cuttings. He represented to me for some time back that some kind friend was going to lend him some money, and he told me that he had received a note from Mrs. Edwards, stating that she would lend him some money on Sunday night, but he said he should go on Friday night, and hoped he should get it. I said she must be a great friend to lend a stranger £10. I never knew Mrs. Edwards before this affair. Before time. My son had no watch or ring before last week. remainder of her evidence was exactly similar to that carton, having ascertained that the party who was cecdings. At that part of his evidence where he stated that the prisoner said, in reference to the "happy meeting" that evening, "We don't do it always in this style," the prisoner smiled, and again when the witness referred to the torn sleeve which the prisoner sefered to the torn sleeve which the prisener had shown him that night.—James Hocker did not add anything material to the facts ahready detailed by him. One slight difference was in the words used by witness to his brother at the tion of Leister and the marriage party can neither in the words used by witness to his brother at the time of his being taken into custody. When the duplicates were being given to the policeman, wit-ness observed one for a watch among them, and said, "Why, Tom, I thought you had taken the watch from pledge?" He replied, "No: the fact is, Jem, Delarue gave me the watch at ten o'clock on Friday morning." His brother, when he could get an engagement, taught writing and music in private families —George Leveridge, newsman, sworn: Ho families .- George Leveridge, newsman, sworn : Ho saw the prisoner on the night of Friday, February 21st, Thomas was very intimate with Delarue, but I never saw him in my life. (The letters so often mentioned were exhibited to witness.) I know writing greatly Mr. Rawlinson said that he had determined to adjourn the further examination of witnesses till the Tuesday following. The prisoner might, if he wished, say anything; but he cautioned him, that his words would be taken down and used elsewhere .-- The Prisoner: I will say nothing to-day, then .- At this moment the waiter from the Swiss Cottage arrived. and being sworn, said ; A man came into the parlour my suspicion that any respectable man should deny and asked for a glass of run and water ; he paid me out of a shilling, and I noticed that he wore a sort of dark cloak. I have looked at the prisoner, and he is not the man. - Prisoner (with a very peculiar smile) I am the man.-Mr. Rawlinson (astonished): Why,

MARYLEBONE POLICE-COURT.—Tuesday being the day to which the prisoner Thomas Henry Hocker stood remanded, on the charge of murdering James Dela-rue, the court and its approaches were crowded to excess by persons apvious to eatch a glimmer of him me He was brought from the New Prison at half-past he eight o'clock, and placed in one of the cells in the id rear of the court. He shortly afterwards requested to be supplied with pen, ink, and paper, for the pur-pose, as was stated, of writing his defence, and he before the magistrate. At a quarter past + merve o'clock, the prisoner, Thomas Hockers was brought in and placed at the bar, Mer reawlinson (addressing the prisoner), spin-before any firsh evidence be the statem the statem against you on Wednesday het will be read over to the witnesses. Do you wish to say anything ? I thought you appeared about to spinning, card, and loom-rooms, is totally destroyed to say anything? I thought you appeared about to speak.—Prisoner (in a cool and indifferent manner): building was about 70 feet in length. The rope speak.—Prisoner (in a cool and indinerent indindinerent indinerent indinerent indinerent indinerent day at the Coroner's Court.—Mr. Rawlinson (to the) would have been levelled to the ground. The amount Inspector): What can he prove ?—Inspector Gray: He is a witness the prisoner wished to have called to speak in his favour, but he cannot prove anything of advantage to him.—Is he here ?—No, sir, he is not, but the is a witness the prisoner wished to have called to speak in his favour, but he cannot prove anything of advantage to him.—Is he here ?—No, sir, he is not, but we can have him here if you think proper. The wit- calamitous event.

SHOCKING DEATH OF MISS JANE CHESTER .- AN inquest was held on Saturday upon the remains of repeated the evidence which he gave before the coro- this lady, who was in her 84th year, at the mansion heard by the servants, who endeavoured by every having been perfectly sensible to the last. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—On Sunday afternoon, a some.

tience, are all very good things, and will confer invalu able benefits on future generations; but the existing millions want food, air, exercise, shelter, clothes, and employment-want them now-cannot wait-will not wait, and should not wait.

Let us consider the justice and expediency of a vast and magnanimous effort at this momentous period ; the old routine will do no good ; the industrial educa-tion of the present race of paupers, and of their ancestors, was prevented by uncommon circumstances ; uncommon causes produced their ruin and degradation, and, therefore, uncommon means must be employed to recover or to save them. Their state is the result of unnatural and extraordinary operations, and no natural or ordinary processes of time or patience are adequate to remedy their untoward condition.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF IRISH MISERY.

When we consider the following causes, to which destitution has been generally attributed, we may better understand how far some modification of the principle hereafter proposed would be calculated to remedy the consequences :--

INTEMPERANCE.

This baneful source of many sorrows formerly reduced the country to such a state that good men became hopeless of improvement, and abandoned the people in despair ; but now under the glorious Apostle of Temperance, the steadfast conduct of Irishinen prepares this nation for that social and moral advancement which is so richly merited by a sober population.

COMBINATION

However justified men may be in regulating their times, there ought to be no force of restrictions when so many facilities exist which enable people to deal in other places where no compulsory Unions can in-terfere. If the State will aid the nation in allowing

Give Pat a long lease, and he will soon learn, and

plunged into a workhouse.

system.

and manger" state, idle, useless to the owners and to the nation, there is abundant room for all our The adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. James The adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. James Delarue was resumed on Monday morning before Mr. on his clothes; but he told me there was some blood there would be no utility in his going to see the body, delivered into the custody of Mr. Kilsby, the governor. as he could give no clue to the murderers. The let He was taken to the room where prisoners are usually people, and for millions more. ters were shown to witness, and he said that it might Wakley, M.P., and the same jury as assembled on on his shirt-front, caused by his master having cut his placed on admission, when he warmed his hands by be the handwriting of his brother, but it was not his Make the poor content, give them reason to be grateful and happy, and then the rich need not run away. Nantwich, Cheshire, bankers. the fire and smiled. He then took some snuff, and usual style of writing. I have heard him speak of "Caroline," and say the poor devil, meaning Delaoffered his snuff-box to a person present, after which positive orders were given by the coroner to the police to clear the passages. The prisoners, Thomas Henry rue, was embarrassed. I know of no one going with positive orders were given by the coroner to the police him on Friday night to Mrs. Edwards's. I do not UNCERTAIN TENURE. know the Cocks's, or where they live. My brother Lease national lots of land at 20s. each, and you book the passages. The prisoners, includes interval place on the night of the murder.] I did not see any mere the tenants from idleness or vice, there will mere in curted, invadiately after the corough into the blood on the prisoner's clothes; there was dirt on often met Delarue at the corner of Henry-street. rescue the tenants from idleness or vice, there will room in custody immediately after the coroner had Portland Town, usually of a morning. About seven months ago he gave my brother £5. I heard from then be no business for "Val. M'Clutchy" or "Cap-taken his seat. Thomas Henry Hocker appeared them. He told me that he had just come from he has come smiling." very composed, and nodded to several persons in the room. James Hocker looked pale and distressed. him. Prisoner had never mentioned either the tain Rock." No lease, no improvement. A long my brother that Delaruc had been robbed of a gold watch-chain and ten sovereigns .- The prisoner had tenure creates comforts and keeps them. Inspector Shackell, of the detective police, was first name of Cooper or Delarue to me. The letter now called, and said-I am stationed at Scotland-yard ; I destruction of property to the amount of from £40,000 nothing to ask of witness.—James Hocker's exami-nation continued : My brother and Delarue's usual INUTILITY OF HALF MEASURES. to £50,000, occurred on the extensive premises behave seen two persons in custody on the charge of ting. He did not mention the name of any person being concerned in the murder of James Delarue; I that he had been with on the Friday evening before To abate existing misery and prevent the further growth of poverty in Ireland, require some out-andplace of meeting was on the side of Primrose-hill, just rope, twine, and canvas manfacturers, East Greenwich. The fire was first found burning in the rope-walk at opposite to Henry-street. He first became acquainted out measure, at least as effectual as that which was first saw them on Wednesday morning. I heard of the came to me. On recollection, prisoner said some-the murder having been committed, and examined thing about his brother James and a young lady with brokers. with the deceased by meeting him there. -George applied to emancinate the slaves of the West Indies. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. the rear of the factory. An alarm was soon spread, Leveridge, in the service of Mr. Windgloss, newsvender. the place, when I was convinced that a murder and whom he was acquainted. He did not say anything Experience has proved that temporary alms, chaand notwithstanding the secluded situation of the High-street, Portland Town : On Friday night, at or prevent pauperism. It is a growing opinion that the present poor-houses furnish no prospect for the future amelioration of amined the different drawers, having heard that the their ipmates amelioration of amined the different drawers, having heard that the bout half-past seven, he was at the bar of the Swiss Cottage, and saw the prisoner come in, seemingly much agitated, and ask for the parlour. He (Levedeceased had a watch in his pocket at two o'clock on the day of the murder. I found in one of the drawers their inmates, owing to the want of trades or indus- deceased had a watch in his pocket at two o'clock on ridge) then left the house.-The coroner then briefly summed up; and the jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of-Wilful Murder against Thomas Henry It is, therefore, the interest and duty of Govern- of the deceased's room a great number of obscene night. I had never seen him with a watch before trial information. prints and a bundle of papers, which I now produce. One of the papers related to the description of a cerment to effect a complete change in the moral and prints and a bundle of papers, which I now produce. Hocker .-- The witnesses were bound over to appear social habits, resources, and happiness of the people, One of the papers related to the description of a cer-it becomes absolutely necessary to abandon all useless tain watch, its number, &c. I have seen the watch in connection with himself or his brother. I do not recollect that the prisoner ever called on me so at the Old Bailey, and the inquest-room was cleared. and temporising expedients, and "since the poor since. After obtaining possession of these papers, I recollect that the prisoner ever called on me so shall never cases on the Fuider even called in the bard in the second shall never cases on the Fuider even in the second shall be and the bard in the second shall be and the second shall be and the bard in the second shall be and the second shall be an Copy of the letter so frequently referred to, and late as on the Friday evening. I have known him shall never cease out of the land," to apply a portion proceeded with Inspector Partridge to No. 11, Vicof the LAND itself to sustain the indigent, and to em- toria-terrace, Portland Town. We examined a back about ten or eleven weeks. I never saw the prisoner signed " Caroline :"-ploy them in working for their own support at all bed-room occupied by the two prisoners. On search-times when they cannot obtain employment from ing the room, which was in a dirty state, we found used asking this witness any questions. others.

Our enlightened empire bought from the planters of the West Indies a number of slaves, who were con-

prospect of pecuniary return, rental, income, or repayment.

It will not be denied-for it has been proved by ong and patient inquiry—that two millions and a half of human beings suffer more privations—cold, hunger, and anguish—in this island than our black fellow-creatures endured in the islands of the West Indies.

Let, therefore, the rulers of this great empire make another munificent effort, and as they purchased against the knees of the accused party. The right slaves from the planters, let them purchase acres from hand cuff of the coat was also stained with blood, and the landlords. Let these acres, purchased by national it appeared as if a bloody hand had been put into one

six and a half millions uncultivated; that the annual value of all arable and uncultivated land amounts to Hocker. I have not lent the prisoner any money

thirteen and a half millions pounds sterling, which is an average of about thirteen shillings per acre. Ordinary districts valued at 10s. per acre, and twenty years' purchase, would be £10, price paid for the fine or cost of each acre, or £1,000 for every allot-the mont of 100 areas which would be and the method with the last forthight. He has not applied to me prisoner Thomas Hocker. The three letters now produced are in his handwriting. I saw the prisoner the Monday night after the murder. He had then trades, yet the history of all ages and nations proves the impolicy of intefering in the market of wages, or of fixing bounds to the terms or number of appren-tices. Trade and manufactures should, at all times, be free, and enjoy, like the subjects of a good Sove-reign, universal and unbounded liberty. Now, above times, there ought to be no force of metrications when times, there ought to be no force of metrications when work is scarce, to have their own small holding near the distances of the work is scarce. The base their own small holding near the distances of the work is scarce. The base their own small holding near the distances of the work is scarce. The base their own small holding near the base the base the base the scarce to have their own small holding near the base of the base the work is scarce, to have their own small holding near at hand to employ their time.

The thousand pounds thus obtained by landowners for 100 acres on some remote border of their estates day previous to the murder. I say positively that I would relieve them from incumbrances to that amount, so that they would the better enjoy the re-

persons busily and profitably employed.

peace of Ireland, yet we do not ask for any pecuniary gift—we only seek a yearly loan for five years, which can be undoubtedly repaid within ten years after— leaving a valuable national property, or rental avail-able for ever, to sustain the lame, blind, and infirm, who are unable to work for themselves.

of the tenants themselves to pay 20s. yearly for ever, such investment would be profitable even to indiindirect.

purchase 3,000 acres in each of our thirty-two counties, and leave four thousand pounds to procure

ment for that year, and so on for five years ; or until

button. I afterwards accompanied the two prisoners to the father's lodgings, and from what I then heard of the West Indies a number of slaves, who were con-sidered to be the property of those planters, and paid twenty millions in a lump for them. Those twenty millions were paid away without any prospect of pecuniary return, rental income, or repayhis body-coat, which he did, and I now produce it. I also desired him to take off his trousers and drawers, which I also produce. On the coat, trousers, and drawers there is a considerable quantity of blood. The knees of the trousers and drawers had a quantity of blood on them. I examined the prisoner's person, but found no wound whatever to cause blood. I should

never knew Mrs. Edwards before this affair. Before he went out he said that if he were successful in say that the marks of blood on the knees were very getting the money he would return home earlier. saw him again on Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

likely to be caused by the head of deceased falling That was his usual hour of coming to breakfast. He seemed, as usual, cheerful, and after he came into the room he pulled money out of his pocket. I underthe landlords. Let these acres, purchased by national means, become national property, to be subdivided into suitable allotments, and granted by proper com-missioners, in each district, to indigent labourers and workmen at a moderate rent, on long leases, and subject to such conditions of good behaviour and other considerations as may be thought necessary. It appears by the last census and valuation of Ire-land, that it contains, in round numbers, above twenty and a half millions of these are arable, and six and a half millions uncultivated; that the annual saw him in my life. (The letters so often mentioned like this (then bursting into tears) .-- I believe it to

be my son Thomas's writing. I never saw letters addressed to "James Cooper, Esq., Hampsteadroad." Mrs. Watson was at home nearly the whole of the Friday evening. I have heard my son call Delarue, Cooper, and afterwards he has told me that his name was Delarue, and not Cooper. I expressed his name, or use another; and he accounted for it by saying he was somewhat eccentric. I believe my son either had a gold chain or an imitation gold chain attached to it. I have known the prisoner Thomas was acquainted with him for three years .- The Coroner (to prisoner): Is there any question you wish me about ten weeks. I think that I saw him the Tues-

to ask your father ?- The Prisoner : Everything my father has said is quite true. I have nothing to add. -Daniel Delarue identified the watch and ring as his this is the witness you called for.-Prisoner : I have no witness. I want the thing to be correct. I am have never lent him any money .- Inspector Shackel every honest poor family land, one of the conditions should be that the occupier does not belong to any the man.-Mr. Rawlinson : Very well. The case is remanded till Tuesday next.-The prisoner, in the DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. said there was a young woman present, but she could E. Robinson, Strand, coal-merchant, first dividend of late brother's property. He was not aware why mainder of their property, which the volue child, the re-mainder of their property, which they could call their own, when released from mortgages or debts. No rational objections have been urged against the principle of this proposition, except the Malthusian idea that allotments would increase paupers, and only depose to the same facts as Mrs. Edwards, and she was particularly anxious that she might not be club or union to dictate prices, wages, or strikes from work. A man may be an idler himself, but he has no he should be called Cooper or Curteis .- The broevent of this being his last examination, was prepared ther, James Hocker, was discharged from custody, and then examined as a witness : The prisoner is my with a roll of manuscript, but whether a defence on allowed to see the prisoner.—The prisoner Thomas here showed evident marks of anxiety and mental right to force others to be idle also. confession none could know. He has reserved it, J. Langhorn, Berwick-upon-Tweed, banker, first divibrother, and I sleep at 11, Victoria-terrace, but have my meals at 17, Charles-street. I took tea at home however, till the next examination. He was uncomsuffering.—Sarah Jane Philp. [When this witness entered she requested that she might not be allowed WANT OF AGRICULTURAL SKILL, This general source of poverty arose from want of to see the prisoner, and several persons stood up to screen her from him]: I reside with the last witness in Bath-place, New-road, St. Pancras. monly cheerful, with the slight exception mentioned monly cheerful, with the slight exception mentioned above, smiled frequently, and gave snuff out of his box to those around him who were inclined to try a pinch, and strange though it be, his box was often in requisition. The prisoner was then removed to Clerkenwell prison. STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER. — After the Strange Conduct of THE PRISONER. — After the make them multiply in the country ; but that reasonfixed ter ure, want of implements, and want of will. ing is founded in error. First-Because idle creatures increase more than note from Mrs. Edwards this morning, stating that ten sovereigns will be at my disposal this evening ;" and he then added that he would be at home in rapidly set a good example to others. Agriculture is now becoming an art, a science. Hitherto it was only a blind chance kind of hereditary blundering. I have no profession or occupation. Mrs. Edwards Second-Because it is unnatural to refuse relief to existing beings, through the fear of some remote or is not related to me, but 1 live with her. I saw tolerable time. He left not later than seven. STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER. - After the Thomas Henry Hocker the last time on Monday last, WANT OF CAPITAL. contingent disadvantages. about eleven o'clock at night. I went with him to No. 15, Portland-place. [The witness here nearly fainted; she wept bitterly.] Sir Oswald Moseley re-sides at 15, Portland-place. Prisoner left me at Sir O. Moseley's, and I slept there: he then went away. was quite dark. I did not see that he took any stick Farmers on a large scale require capital, and can-not pay their workmen without it; but labour itself termination of the coroner's inquest on Monday, and Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. M. W. Vardy, Newbury, Berkshire, bookseller, first di-M. W. Vardy, Newbury, Berkshire, bookseller, first di-PROPOSITIONS. with him. He came home between two and three the return of the verdict of Wilful Murder, the prio'clock, and the noise he made on coming into the room awoke me. He said, "Well, Jem, I've been Although no price would be too high to secure the soner withdrew to a private room with Willoughby and Jackson, the warders of the prison, and Scrjeant Gray, G 12. He appeared there totally unconcerned. His Gather and Leviter and Leviter and Scription of the prison of the pri is capital, and a poor man, with every member of his family, can apply that species of capital if blessed with a spot of land; therefore, every fit being ought to be put in a condition to work, and by that means successful; I've got the money that I so long expected." He then took off his coat and waistcoat, and father and brother, James Hocker, were allowed to soo him. In the course of the interview his father I saw the prisoner before on the Tuesday previous. showed me the right sleeve of his shirt, and said, see him. In the course of the interview, his father (who was deeply affected) remarked to him that the evidence was very strong against him, and trusted that he would be able to prove his innocence; but wrad him to prove his innocence; but to make all his capital available to himself and to last saw him. He told me he had bought it; he told me where he bought it, but I do not remember. It had a chain, but I cannot say whether it was gold or silver; it was, I believe, the colour of gold. [Four watches were here meduaed and the mitterest it.] society. WANT OF EMPLOYMENT. If ordinary land be procured at twenty years' pur-When all depend upon precarious wages alone, all chase of 10s. per acre, and be improved by the labour urged him to prepare for the worst. He replied that he was fully prepared for the result, whatever it might be. His father then alluded to the disgrace that had been brought upon the family. Heremarked that he was sorry on his forther's account, and that her here as sorry on his forther's account, and that her here as sorry on his forther's account, and that her here as sorry on his forther's account, and that her here as sorry on his forther's account, and that here here as sorry on his forther's account, and that here here as sorry on his forther's account, and that here here as sorry on his forther's account, and that here here as sorry on his forther's account, and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here here as sorry on his forther's account and that here are as a sorry on his forther account and that here are a sorry on here are as a sorry on his forther account and that here are a sorry on here are as a sorry on here are asorry on here are asorry on here are as a sorry on here are are contending in the market of wages ; but let the wife and children raise some domestic food at home, go: to say that he showed me some money, and said, watches were here produced, and the witness idenand the husband can then save part of his pay. If overtaken by illness his family need not be torn from their little homes, as now, to be ruined by being Here are twelve sovereigns, that's two more than l tified the one which was given up by the prisoner to the police as the same which he had shown her on the viduals and capitalists, but infinitely more so to the state, by many other public benefits, direct and expected." I rose in the morning, and went off, and he came over to Charles-street, and began to dispose that he was sorry on his father's account, and that he day, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester. was indifferent what became of himself. His father M. Martin, Bristol, upholsterer, first dividend of 9d in Monday night. Thomas Hocker, who had previously remained unmoved, here covered his face and shed of his money by giving father some and mother some. He was in their debt, as he had been out of work. One million expended in the year 1846, would shed tears, and every person present was affected but the pound, any Monday, at the office of Mr. Miller. Bristol. the prisoner. Hocker subsequently stated that if R. B. Palmer, Bath, watchmaker, first dividend of 55 4d tears.] The prisoner also had a ring on Monday WANT OF DRAINAGE That day passed over without any allusion to Mr. the prisoner. Hocker subsequently stated that if twenty policemen had seen him commit the act of which he was alleged to be guilty, he would not move a muscle of his countenance; and said that he should conduct his own defence, for that he had not money to pay counsel. In the course of his conversation Hocker familiarly handed about his conversation Hocker This is an awful source of infertility in Ireland. I have seen the prisoner with a watch and night. Delarue. At night Mr. Watson was invited up. The cost of effectual drainage is too much for poor farmers, already impoverished by high rents and ring before.—Mrs. Edwards : Then I am deceived. gardens for as many artisans near towns. We were all in high spirits at the idea of having so The coroner here requested Mrs. Edwards to retire, This would organise 100,000 allotments, and return £100,000 into the treasury, in 1847, when a second kind a friend, who had enabled us to liquidate a few short leases. But give every labourer an acre, and and the examination was resumed .-- Witness : I saw debts. Mr. Watson's statement is perfectly correct. he will soon drain and fence it, in an effectual and debts. Mr. Watson's statement is perfectly correct, with this triffing difference, that I said also, "That murder was a gloomy subject, and out of place then." I saw, when going to bed, the watch that has been identified as the property of Delarue. He said, "You see it's going." He some time ago pledged a watch for £3, and I thought it was it. I read in the newspapers on Sunday of the murder, and then thought it was Delarue. I could not sleep that night the prisoner Thomas Hocker on Friday week, about million would be borrowed for a second similar allotpermanent style, when his tenure is permanent. This is one reason why this plan should be a national ten minutes past nine o'clock ; he was then in Portland-place, at Sir Oswald Moseley's; he was in the familiarly handed about his snuff-box, and partook of familiarly handed about his snuff-box, and partook of some half-and-half. At the termination of the inquiry, Hocker was conveyed privately, in the cus-tody of Willoughby and Jackson, with Serjeant Gray and two policemen of the G division, into an omnibus hired for the occasion, by which he was taken to the New Prison. Upon hearing that he was not to be led through the immense crowd which was all the labouring and manufacturing poor would enjoy housekeeper's room. Mrs. Maria Edwards was present one, because small and insulated experiments cana garden of one acre for each family. When the yearly rental pays off the principal and even interest, if demanded, then the future rents not be improved on a grand scale or scientific at the time; she is sister-in-law to the last witness. I expected the prisoner to meet me that evening. I to be applied to the support of the institutions for cannot exactly say how long he was with me, but he WANT OF MEANS OF EMIGRATION. omnibus hired for the occasion, by which he was taken to the New Prison. Upon hearing that he was not to be led through the immense crowd which was in front of the Yorkshire Grey, he expressed his those helpless poor, who can do nothing to assist did not leave until half-past eleven. He left the Emigration may be very well for those in circum-Emigration may be very well for those in circuit. stances to profit by it: but, as a measure of relief for the abject poor, it would cost four times more to transport and locate poor families abroad than would be requisite to open up comfortable resources for them which are already almost insupportable. thought it was Delarue. I could not sleep that night, house in Portland-place alone. During the time he for I was so excited; and my brother said to me. was there he showed me a watch and a ring. I be-lieve they are the same as produced. The prisoner remarked that the ring was too large for his finger. He told me that he had bought the watch that day, This would relieve farmers and all other classes from the heavy burthens they now sustain-burthens "What's the matter ?" But I did not tell him then. This would relieve farmers and all other classes of the most extensive and manger state, idle, useless to the owners and amanger state, idle, useless to the owners and manger state, idle, useless to the owners and the term state state and to the term state and the term state the term state and the term state and the term state the ter DIVIDENDS.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette, Feb. 28.) James Welch, Ring-cross, Holloway, licensed victualier -J. and C. Green, Borough-rond, Southwark, corn-deal-ers-James Brodie Gordon and Robert Gordon, Poplar, coopers-William and James Dees and James Hogg, Newcoopers—n mann and James Dees and James Hogg, New-castle-upon-Tyne, builders—Mary and Francis John Raw-lings, Cheltenham, cabinet-makers—John Ralph, Bath, innkceper—James Dalton, Salford, Lancashire, joiner— Edward Bayley, Cheswardine, Shropshire, apothecary.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, March 4th, 1845.) Lewis John Nicolay, Woolwich, Kent, draper- Thomas Metcher, Southampton, plumber-James Hart, Greenwich, builder - William Hardwick, Holborn, draper - Robert Clark, jun., Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, wharfinger-Ely Walker Crowther, Scammonden, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturer.

2s. in the pound, on Saturday next, and three following Saturdays, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-Jane,

dend of 10s, in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

dividend of 6s. in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of

pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liver-

Spalding, Lincolnshire, tailor—April, 5, R. R. Timings-Birmingham, grocer—March 15, R. Thelwell, Manchester, silversmith—March 25, C. D. Broughton and J. J. Garnetz, CERTIFICATES TO BE GRANTED, UNLESS CAUSE BE SHOWS TO offered his shuff-box to a person present, after which he was conveyed to the infirmary. After the prisoner left the admission-room, the head elerk observed to Serjeant Redmayne, of the G division, "I don't know what murders will come to now: here is a man brought in on a verdict of Wilful Murder, and he has come smiling." DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GREENWICH.—Shortly before cighto'clock on Sunday evening a fire, involving the destwiction of memory to the analysis from the fire of the start of the sta son, Manchester, calico-printer-March 25, T. Sedgwick, to £50,000, occurred on the extensive premises be-longing to Messrs. E. H. and G. Enderley, patent rope, twine, and canvas manfacturers, East Greenwich. J. Bath and W. Estwick, Charles-street, Drury-land, paper-stainers-J. Orniston and T. Backhouse, Sheffick, harness-makers-J. Silcock and N. Lowe, Birminghan, premises, assistance in a very short time arrived. The factory was a strong brick building of about 140 feet long by forty feet deep, facing the river, nearly opposite Blackwall-stairs. This range included the dwelling-house of Mr. C. Enderley at the east end, the context of the factory are strong with the context of the context of the context of the strong with the strong of the strong with the J. Atkinson, Liverpool, attorneys-J. Ingo, W. Doeg, B. Pratt, and W. S. Haswell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-brokers-C, and W. J. Cross. Manchester. commissionthe contents of which were nearly all destroyed. The brokers-C. and W. J. Cross, Manchester, commission-entire of the range of premises forming the manufac-agents-G. Wilson and J. T. Nottle, Hartlepool, Durham, tory, including the dwelling-house and the greater portion of the rope-walk sheds at the rear, are all down. — Of the main factory, which was a noble building overlooking the Thames, in fact the most prominent object on that side of the river between the third reaction of the rope-walk sheds at the rear, are all building overlooking the Thames, in fact the most prominent object on that side of the river between the rope between "My Dearest James,—I have so often, resigned myself to your will and embrace that I find myself in a situation which makes it necessary for me to leave home shortly, I would rather die than doubt either your word or your honour : yet do not, oh do not be ashamed to common the machinery it contained was most extensive, and but its lofty walls, which in the course of the day were blown down with tremendous force by the wind. The machinery it contained was most extensive, and but its lofty walls, which in the course of the day W. E. Boddington, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, surgeons— W. Rawlins and R. Adkins, Leighton Buzzard, coack-makers—W. Thomas and D. Rees Swanses Glamorgarothers. The competition in all trades and manufactures is neighbouring traders are such as to make doubtful . nd distant the hope of forcing forward factories in

Мавсн 8, 1845.

Foreign Mobements.

" And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds), With all who war with Thought!

" I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYRON.

It is now sometime since we addressed our readers on Foreign Affairs. The multiplicity of home questions which require to be weekly canvassed leaves us no room-in our usual editorial department for the discussion of foreign questions. Yet events are of daily occurrence in other nations which are not only interesting from their nature, but most of them of vital importance to the general interests of the human race, in which interests the people of this great nation must necessarily have a large share. On the European continent, in nearly every nation, questions are being agitated, or events are continually transpiring which deserve the serious consideration of the people of this country. For instance, the anti-An-glican war feeling so industriously fomented in ghean war feeling so industriously fomented in France—with the strength, hopes, and designs of the Republican party, are matters which must concern the people of England. The destinies of Spain, where liberty first betrayed by ESPARTERO, and then strangled by the bloody hand of NARVAEZ, the tool of CHESTINA and LOUIS PHILIPPE, must be en chieft of solicitude to all good demogratic New an object of solicitude to all good democrats. Nor can the heavings of lovely fallen ITALY, writhing under the knives of her priestly and kingly executioners, be regarded without emotion by the advocates of liberty in this island. The important struggle now going on in Switzerland, and the threatened intervention of foreign governments in the affairs of the Cantons, are subjects demanding the solemn con-sideration of the English people. The moral war-fare for political and religious freedom in Germany ; the demand for democratic reform in Sweden; the fate of new-born Greece; the ambitious designs of Russia; and the coming day of awakening for Po-land, and the vengeance she will claim; are all subjects which should be clearly understood by the people of this country, so that when the propaganda of Democracy again marches over Europe-and march it will-Englishmen may be prepared to play their part in the war against kings "and tyrants of every description."

And on the American continent the subjects to be found are not few, which may be profitably discussed Anti-Rentism, Agrarianism, and Abolitionism, are all questions, the facts of which thousands are too little acquainted with ; while the Texas and Oregon questions, daily becoming more complicated, and threatening serious results to this country, should by all means be made plain and easy of comprehension.

Haters of fraud and tyranny, we will expose and assail with relentless hostility the crimes of the ene-mies of man's rights throughout the world. From the miscreant of Muscovy to the lesser devil of Buenos Ayres, all persecutors of their fellow-creatures shall be held up to the scorn and hatred of the world : while from Italy to Spain, from Poland to Circassia, the cause of liberty shall have our hearty support.

Too long have the nations been divided ; too long has brotherhood been but a word, and fraternity a iction ; too long have profitmongers, priests, and kings kept the people of Europe in that bondage, which only allowed them the liberty of loosened wild beasts-the liberty to tear each other's throats. We would, therefore, fain do something towards making at least the people of England, whom our words may reach, believers in, and practisers of the sublime principle of PAINE-

> "The world is my country! To do good my religion !"

Our readers will infer from the above what we farms at the same place, occupied on the estate of the mean to do. A word as to the mode of doing it. Our Earl of Dartmouth, by Charles Varley and John Bam-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

dral with a patience that appeared inexhaustible. It was altered that no less than thittenen miraculous curves attanding the use of guano, not the least in a state of active growth. There were many had been effected. But the covalescents were singularly modest-they invariable disprace our country in the cyse of many way, with a crowbar, pickase, chopper, taining its propersies for many years, if kept dry and this powers of the building was, to say the least of it, eartremely in-posing. On gither side of the central aisle were the barkets in the 4000 ships had left Liverpool alone in the presents of the bilse that the foot of the answ. Song and this years, to get auno, and they weat her years ago the price was tree many and burnet barket of by that on less than thite the many coloured banners of the first state of of the purpose. At the foot of the last flight of the there were the process of the there were there are the supply would beside as to fit or the present of the there were the there were the there of the there were there were the there were there were the there were there were there were there the there were there the supply would beside as to fit at charged last year. He knew that no less then thit here to get at the of the there there to get at the of the price was the many coloured banners of the first were the there were the there to get at the there to get at the of the there were the there the there to get at the there of the there were the there were the there to get at the of the prices of the there were the there to get at the of the prices of the there there there to get at the of the prices of the there were there were to get at the of the prices of the there were there were there were to get at the tore to get at the of the there were there the there to get at the of the there were to the tesself of the there to get at the of the prices of erected for the purpose. At the foot of the last flight of steps, the two living streams united, and depositing there the first oblations, ascended in single file to pass before the shrine. The relic was contained in a large, upright the shrine are the mould have any mould have any for it mould have any for it mould have any mould have any well in a cruciform glass-case, and was hung up with the sleeves they were dry-for it would keep extremely well in a opinion of this meeting the recent decision of the Asextended, before a ground of white silk, being supported by a thin pole which ran across. Rich cords and tassels of crimson and gold depended from a canopy of gorgeous the result of these experiments would induce them all the result of these experiments would induce them all faithfully represented at the last Conference. We drapery, which surmounted the case; and in front of it to come the following year and expend many pounds therefore call upon the various districts about to was a square platform, piled high with the offerings of the pious, the produce of each day's ceremony. Seated with this country was adulterated by art and some by men from their own ranks, who will honestly repretheir faces towards the relic, but leaving a space before it for the procession to pass, appeared the Bishop of Treves, buyer would prevent his being imposed upon. He trust reposed in them." the coadjutor of the Archbishop of Cologne, and several had only to put a teaspoonful into a tumbler full of other prelates, arrayed in their pontifical robes; and on warm water and to wash and rinse it, whirling it each side of the altar stood a priest, receiving the various round briskly, when the sand (if any were mixed objects which the people brought for consecration by con- with it) might be detected at the bottom. He would tact with the Holy Tunic. These were hastily thrust particularly caution them against applying guano in dry into the apertures at the bottom of the case, and then weather, because during a few weeks exposure on the returned to the owners moyennant, of course, an additional surface most of its fertilizing properties would be evapiece of money. Almost every one brought something to porated. Farmers often lose their labour from disbe blessed — rings, medals, crucifixes, rosaries, books, regarding the time and circumstances proper for prints, and images of the Virgin, and the officiating priests prints, and images of the Virgin, and the officiating priests had their hands quite full. A few words will be necessary to describe the colour and texture of the relic. It is of a dark reddish becomes would be, instead of wasting dark reddish brown hue, resembling, as an old writer the guano, to keep it for another year. -Dr. Buckland dark realish orown nue, resembling, as an one whether says, who saw it a long time ago, "unprepared cinnabar." At a little distance it has a wrinkled appearance, like cracked leather; but, examined closely, one sees that it speech at the Meeting of the East Devon and Dorset Agriculturnl Society. CULTIVATION .- The great object of all cultivation is evidently a garment woven from some fine substance,

is to introduce into plants those substances which are adapted to the food of man. In their natural perhaps a peculiar kind of flax. It is very thick, and hangs in many stiff folds, and has an air of great antistate they receive, from the air and the soil, merely quity; how old can only be revealed by the monk who food enough for their own support, the elements re-quired to form the blood of man are contained in first suggested its existence ;- in all probability, in the ninth century, when, after the moral darkness which sucthem in very small quantities. It must always be borne in mind by the farmer, that cultivated crops ceeded the death of Charlemagne, the great traffic in relics

are in a state as much unlike that intended by nature Next week we shall give the celebrated letter of as the stall-fed ox, which has been made to attain Jonn Roxor, Catholic priest, exposing and denounc-ing this "pious fraud;" together with some particu-lars of the New Reformation of which this modern an enormous development of fat by excessive supplies of the most nutritious food, or unlike the cow which is obliged to seek its nourishment over an extensive range of scanty mountain pasture. Transplanted by man from their native soil, and collected, for his converience. convenience, around his dwelling, there has been produced by art a forced and unnatural development of all their parts, but especially of their seeds, and to maintain this forced development the utmost care of the farmer is required; for should he trust his fields to nature, his crops would again return to their natural state, or perhaps entirely disappear. It is well known that the produce of an acre of the wild potato in Chili, its native country, would scarcely [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 pos-sessors of field-garden farms to the labours which suffice for the daily consumption of an Irish family sessors of field-garden farms to the labours which yet the wild plant and the cultivated are equally ex-ought to be taken on their own lands. The farms posed to the influence of the atmosphere ; the differselected as models, are—First. That of the Willing-don school, five acres in extent, conducted by G. Cruttenden. Second. The Eastdean school, also five acres, near Beachy Head, conducted by John Harris.

Science and Art.

farm of six acres, at Jevington, near Beachy Head. Fifth. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite, near NORTHERN EXPEDITION .- It is now definitively ar-Huddersfield. Sixth and Seventh. Two small model ranged that a Northern expedient shall be fitted out, to sail about the 1st of May. Sir J. Franklin will have the command; and we are informed that the mean to do. A word as to the mode of doing it. Our Latt of Data and by the consecutive operations in these reports and *Erebus* and *Terror* will be provided with the most apreth. Possibly we may open up questions and ad-will enable the curious reader to compare the climate proved Archin and agricultural value of the south with the north of edi**an** sere a hrof FOSSIL REMAINS .- CROMER .- The late high tides have partly uncovered the lignite beds along the base of the cliffs, and among the fossil remains of that stratum have been found a fine specimen of the lower jaw of a rhinoceros, with the seven molar teeth, in good preservation; together with molars of the school. Lastacan school. Wet us, out s platting, and at their multiplication tables, and writing, Piper. Cleaning and top-dressing lucerne, —do the use among the aboriginal Britons, has also been found use among the aboriginal Britons, has also been found elephant, hippopotamus, and beaver. One of those on the beach. They are all in the collection of Mr. Simons, at the Bath-house.—Cambridge Advertiser. WATERPROOF AMMUNITION .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce has the following, under date the 31st ultimo :-- " In the house Mr. Tibhatts, by unamimous consent, submitted a joint resolution that the law of 1808, appropriating annually 200,000 dollars for arming and equipping the militia of the United States and territories, be so modified that one-fourth of the amount shall be applied to the purchase of Colt's waterproof ammunition. The resolution was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the it, and the ground be loose, let the plant be firm at Union. A highly favourable report from army, navy, bottom. Dumbrell. Planting cabbages, drilling and militia officers accompanied the bill, setting forth time without deterioration of the powder; that no fire is left in the gun, after a discharge, to cause pre-mature explosion on reloading; that the time required for sponging, pricking, and tending vent M'Grath, Christopher Doyle, Thomas Clark, and (being one-third of the whole time required in loading T. M. Wheeler, to which we deem them justly entia gun) is saved ; that the cartridges are spark and waterproof; and that troops using them can march in storms of rain, can ford rivers without risk to their ammunition, and bring on an action under circumstances where cartridges of common construction would be destroyed. ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—The following extract of a letter from Mr. Finlaison, of Loughton Hall, appears in the Polytechnic Review :- "Mr. Bain has succeeded to admiration in working electric clocks by the currents of the earth. On the 28th of August he School. Boys cleaning out piggery, replacing the set up a small clock in my drawing-room, the penturf where mould for the mixen was got, clearing dulum of which is in the hall and both instruments up. *Piper*. Emptying the tank. *Dumbrell*. Drill- in a voltaic circuit as follows :-- On the N. E. side of ing oats, sowing onions in the garden, planting my house two zinc plates, a foot square, are sunk in a hole, and suspended to a wire this is passed a hole, and suspended to a wire : this is passed through the house, to the pendulum first, and then Staithwaite Tenants. John Bamford, in a note ap-pended to his return, says, "Nothing has been tance of about 40 yards, a hole was dug four feet deep, the clock. On the S.E. side of the house, at a dispended to his return, says, "Nothing has been tance of about 40 yards, a hole was dug four feet deep, done with the exception of turning some dung, and two sacks of common coke burned in it; among The weather has been of so stormy a character, the coke another wire was secured, and passed in at attended with frost and snow, that general farm the drawing-room window, and joined to the former not soon be replaced. Arrayed, as Mr. Duncan was, labour has been out of question. I got the tare wire at the clock. The ball of the pendulum weighs in the integrity of the principles he professed-deterseed ready a fortnight ago, but as yet there has nine pounds, but it was moved energetically, and has mined to leave the world better than he found it-he Cow-FEEDING.-Willingdon School. Cows fed with energy. The time is to perfection, and the cost of ment of the working classes, and laboured with zeal clover, hay, and turnips. Dumbrell's. One cow the motive power was only 7s. 6d. There are but | and determination for many years, equal to any, and fed in the stall with mangel wurzel, carrots, and three little wheels in the clock, and neither weights surpassed by none. By his calm and rational mode straw. One cow and heifer fed with turnips, car- | nor springs ; so there is nothing to be wound up." PROGRESS OF STEAM POWER. - A new machine for few: but, alas! by his over-exertions he lost his the purpose of superseding manual labour in health, and for a long time the total use of his realithographic printing by steam power, has lately been son. He has left behind him a virtuous wife and shire six bushels, to the acre.] Sow oats early; for patented, and brought into considerable operation in family to lament his loss, with few or none to befriend England. Hitherto the printer, after inking the them in the time of need. Shall we, therefore, the sowing gives weight of straw. Choose your seed drawing, was himself obliged to drag the stone through from a poorer soil, adopting the variety to your soil the press, and this expenditure of valuable time those so near and dear to one that we are so much adopting the variety to your soil and climate, but let greatly increased the costliness of the process. The indebted to? We look for better things, and if we the seed be good and heavy, and from the fens if new invention relieves the pressman from this labour, possible. The Eastbourne field-gardeners sow from the and by accelerating the process will render lithograbeginning to the end of March, in drills, at six inches distance, using about three bushels of mould manure been. The impressions, too, are sure to be uniform, to the rod. In the north, oats are always sown and as the higher pressure afforded by the steambroadcast, commonly on fresh broken up pasture press permits the use of undamped paper and a better streets, and the obstructions offered by the double line of land, without manure. On fresh broken up peaty quality of ink, thus preventing the distortions resultbooths set out with the memorials of the Holy Tunic, of moorland, a dressing of quick lime adds greatly to ing from the unequal stretchings of the damp paper, they will be much superior to those produced by the

KING OF PRUSSIA, TOOLEY-STREET.-At the usual weekly meeting of the St. John's and St. Olave's locality, delegates were elected to attend on the Metropolitan District Council for Sunday next.

PLYMOUTH.

At the usual weekly meeting, held on Sunday evening last, the following gentlemen were put in nomination as candidates for the future Executive :--Thomas Clark, Christopher Doyle, Philip M'Grath, Feargus O'Connor, and Thomas M. Wheeler; and the sum of £1 was ordered to be sent to the Executive as a portion of the levy. MANCHESTER.

A LECTURE was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, Garret-road, on Sunday evening last, by that sterling advocate of Democracy, Mr. John West, of Maccles-field. The assembly was numerous, and the talented

lecturer gave universal satisfaction. HALIFAX.

Mr. Doyle, of the Executive Committee, delivered two eloquent and impressive lectures on Sunday last. in the Working Man's Hall, to numerous and at tentive audiences. Subject: "The Wrongs and Rights of Labour." A unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Doyle at the close of the lecture, and the meeting separated highly gratified.

YORKSHIRE. THE DEWSBURY DISTRICT MEETING was held on Sunday last, when delegates were present from the following places :---Wakefield, Thomas Shackelton; Dewsbury, James Fox and Samuel Fogg; Littletown, William Schofield and John Rathery; Birstall, Fre-derick William Sucksmith. The following resolu-tions were passed: — "That the secretary be authorised to comply with the address of the Execu-tive of the 22nd of March, by transmitting sixpence per member to Mr. Wheeler forthwith." "That each delegate bring the levy to the next delegate meeting." "That the thanks of this mouse ad-due to C. Doyle, for his able and straightforward ad-

vocacy of the rights of the millions." LITTLETOWN. - On Wednesday evening, Feb. . 26

take out two tiers of coffins, some of which were quite fresh, and we used to cut them up for struts, used for shoring up the graves. Wo had as many as fifty and sixty sides of coffins always in use to keep the ground from falling in when digging. We have buried as many as forty-five bodies in one day, besides still-borns. I and Tom Smith kept an account one year. We buried 2017 bodies, besides still-borns, which are generally enclosed in deal coffins. We have taken them up when they have them into the least possible space at the bottom of the graves in which fresh bodies were afterwards placed. We covered over the flesh at the bottom by a small layer of mould. I have ruptured myself in

of coffin-boards of full-grown people and children ing Feb. 5 :-- Wheat 344,668, barley 8141, oats 65,981, broken up; some were quite sound with pieces of beans 2786, peas 6312, qrs.; flour 265,967 cwt. black cloth and handles and plates, and pieces of current prices OF GRAIN. PER IMPERIAL shrouds were flying about. The smell was indescri bable. I have visited the ground many times since.

and have found it in the same state. Have repeated experience in my nightly rounds of the horrible stench from the burial ground.-Great excitement continues to prevail throughout the parish, and it is understood that an inquiry will be forthwith instituted.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR BILIOUS LIVER. AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

with such doth he heal men, and taketh away their pains,"---Eccles, xxxviii, 4 and 7.

 ${
m A}$ S a Preserver of Health, and a gentle yet efficacious remedy for Indigestion, and all disorders originating from a morbid action of the stomach and liver, STIR-LING'S PILLS have met with more general approbation than any medicine yet discovered, requiring no restraint of diet or confinement during their use. They are mild in their operation and comfortable in their effect ; and may be taken at any age or time without danger from cold or wet. They speedily remove the causes that produce disease, and restore health and vigour to the whole system, For females they are invaluable, as they remove obstructions, promote a regular circulation, and improve the complexion, giving the skin a beautiful, clear, and blooming appearance, which, by their use, may be retained to the latest period of life. Also for children they are the best medicine that can be used, as they expel worms,

part of last week, but this morning we have heavy rain. The demand for wheat was again very slow, and sales were made with some difficulty on last Monday's terms. The transactions in free foreign wheat were likewise on a restricted scale, but the triffing business done was at former rates. In bond, nothing of interest transpired. Flour hung heavily on hand, and ship samples were the turn cheaper. Barley was held pretty firmly at the currency of this day se nnight, but maltsters and distillers acted with been in the ground only two days, and used them to light fires with. I have been up to my knees in human flesh, by jumping on the bodies so as to cram off with a view of causing a further depression in prices; the quantity sold was consequently unimportant, though factors generally submitted to a decline of 6d. per qr. on last Monday's rates. Beans and tropolitan District Council for Sunday next. ISLE OF WIGHT. NEWPORT.—At our usual weekly meeting held on Tuesday evening, at the King's Head Inn, Newport, Isle of Wight, the following resolution was unani-mously adopted :—"That after considering the re-cent accusations against Mr. O'Connor's conduct, we beg to express our unshaken confidence in him, and to assure him that so long as he continues in the straightforward course he has hitherto pursued, he will merit and receive the best thanks and confidence of the working classes." PLYMOUTH.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.—British. 5 5 6 9 Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 48 White 50 54 — Norfolk and Lincoln. . . do 43 46 Ditto 48 50 — Northum. and Scotch white 42 46 Fine 48 52 — Irish red old 0 0 Red 42 44 White 45 46 Rye Old..... 31 32 New 30 32 Brank 35 36 Barley Grinding.. 26 28 Distil. 29 30 Malt. 31 36 Malt Brown . . . 54 56 Pale 57 61 Ware 62 64 Beans Ticks old & new 30 53 Harrow 32 37 Pigeon 38 40 Peas Grey 32 35 Maple 33 34 White 36 38 Oats Lincolns & Yofkshire Feed 21 23 Poland 23 25 — Scotch Angus 22 44 Fotato 24 28 LIVER, AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS. Out of the ground hath the Lord caused Medicines to grow; and he that is wise will not despise them; for Town-made Flour...42 44 Norfolk & Stockton 33 34 Town-made Flour...42 44 Norfolk & Stockton 33 34

33 34 34 35 Bond

36 38 26 28 26 28 28 32 28 32 21 22 20 28 24 28 28 39 15 16 15 17

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 3 .- Since this day se'nnight the imports of live stock from abroad for our market have been carry off crudities, &c., from the stomach and intestines, limited, compared with those of many preceding by which they prevent illness, and lay the foundation of weeks, they not having exceeded forty-two oxen, five good health for future years. Free livers, who are subject cows, and fourteen sheep, all from Holland. As the to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, irregularity of the whole of the above importations were brought for-

ward and disposed of on Friday last, not owels, nervous irritability, &c., should never be

truth and right will advance nevertheless. We shall the time and season, which we subjoin.] be happy when our observations please all who may sussex. honour us with their attention; but as we shall write rather to inform than to please, we shall act on the advice of DE FOE. "neither to give nor to take quarter ;" but

"Seize on the truth wherever found,"

and proclaim it fearless of consequences. With this exordium we commence with our first subject-THE HOLY COAT AT TREVES-THE NEW REFORMATION.

One of the most remarkable attempts in modern times to revive the Papal power over the minds of its votaries, was furnished by the exhibition, lately, at Treves, in Germany, of a garment which the exhibitors with daring effrontery pretended was the seamless vesture worn by Jesus Christ, and for the possession of which, we are told, the soldiers cast lots at his crucifizion. The priests declare that the coat

'a miracles; and thousands of the ignorant and deux people, having faith in the fraud, have been making pilgrimages from great distances to worship at its shrine. Our introductory remarks to the articles intended to appear under the head of " Forcign Movements" having extended to a length not originally intended, we are necessitated to confine ourselves for this week to the following extract from an article in Ainsworth's Magazine for February, re serving comment for a future occasion :---

The great event of the Roman Catholic world, in the year that has just passed, was the exhibition at Treves of the holiest relic of which the repertory of Rome can boast. To counteract, if possible, the influence of those opinion: in Germany, which are so decidedly opposed to the doctrines of the Romish Church, and to aid the cause which the Jesuits are everywhere so diligently labouring to sustain, it was resolved to have recourse to the bold expedient of endeavouring to impress the multitude by the very means which were employed to hold it in thrall before the light of the Reformation shone upon the darkeaed world. No part of Europe could have been better selected for such an experiment than the city of Trevesthe capital, in fact, if not in name, of a district, whose entire population are blindly submissive to the will of the clergy, and whose credulity and superstition are equal to any demand that may be made upon them. The cathedral of Treves had moreover enjoyed, for full fifteen hundred years, the reputation of Queen of the Cisalpine churches, and spite of her diminished splendour, contained within her bosom votaries as ardent and as willing to propagate the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith as in the palmiest days of her history. The relic which she possessed was looked upon as the most precious object of religious adoration-miraculous properties of the highest order were ascribed to it, and every facility existed for turning it to account. * * It was one of those mornings towards the end of September, when the heavy fogs which cover the Moselle, and all the adjacent ralleys at that season of the year, and but the precursors of bril-

liant days, that I proceeded on my pilgrimage. * Our course lay along the left bank of the Moselle; and about an hour after passing the Roman monument at Igel, we came in sight of the towers and spires of Treves, and, crossing the bridge, which is still supported on its dations, we entered the city. We advanced but slowly; a long procession, headed by priests, with banners floating and choristers chanting, issuing at that moment from the city gates to repair to one of the many sanctified spots that abound in the environs of Treves. Nor, when these had passed, was our progress much quicker, owing to the crowds assembled in the every size and form. Some were painted on silk and the produce. satin, richly bordered with gold and crimson,-others, of humbler pretensions, were only lithographs or woodcuts-and others again aspired to the honours of line engraving: some were stamped on linen for handkerchiefs; others were formed in wax; and medals of silver or plated ware, bearing the image of the sacred robe, medals were the universal ornament of men, women, and a narrow, light-blue riband. On the obverse was the robe surrounded by rays, and this legend in German,

"The hely coat of our Saviour, Treves, 1844." On the reverse an image of the Virgin, standing on a globe, trampling down the serpent, with the rays of light

s.

those who have not yet dared to think for themselves; England. The DIARY is aided by "Notes and Obser-but even if so, we do not despair that the cause of vations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for

first had birth.

LUTHER is the originator.

Agriculture and Porticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week ending Monday, Murch 11th, 1844.

Third. That of Jesse Piper, consisting of four acres, at Cruttenden. Fourth. That of John Dumbrell, a

MONDAY-Willingdon School. Wet weather, boys in school. Eastdean School. Wet day, boys platting, same to your wheat, for now is the time. Dumbrell. Rainy day.

TUESDAY-Willingdon School. Boys turning manure heap. Eastdean School. Boys digging, carrying manure for potatoes, mending the clover, picking mould. Dumbrell. Planting cabbages, drilling tares, and digging. WEDNESDAY-Willingdon School. Boys carrying out

manure, for top-dressing wheat. Eastdean School. Boys emptying the tank, carrying its contents to the ground intended for mangel wurzel and carrots, sowing tares. Piper. Weeding wheat,-if you hoe tares, drilling oats, digging, and applying tank liquid to wheat.

THURSDAY - Willingdon School. Boys rolling and treading wheat. Eastdean School. Boys digging, gathering roots for the mixen, cleaning oats, and sorting pig potatoes. Piper. Weeding wheat, it will want no top-dressing, it was well dressed at the bottom when sown. Dumbrell. Drilling oats.

FRIDAY-Willingdon School. Boys rolling and tread ing wheat. Eastdean School. Boys digging, rolling and mending tares, getting in turnips and mangel wurzel, for the cows. *Piper*. Mending wheat, not often too strong near Beachy Head, and if so, a crop without manure will cure it. Dumbrell.

Drilling oats. SATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys carrying tank liquid for the intended carrot crop. Eastdean

YORKSHIRE. not been an opportunity to sow any of it." rots, and straw.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

OATS .- [Seed sown in Sussex seven bushels, in Yorkearly sowing gives weight to the grain, while late

STEEP FOR SEED OATS .- Take 24lbs. of common salt; dissolve it in twelve pails full of water; steep six bushels of seed in the solution for twelve hours; remove the seed, let it drain for one hour; it will easily divide, and sow, broadcast, on one acre. This method has long been pratised by an individual, and glittered on every stall and in every shop window. These has yielded, according to his estimate, an addition to medals were the universal ornament of men, women, and his crop of one pack of meal per acre, and he states children : they were worn suspended from the neck by that the corn ripens ten days earlier than usual. . SPRING WHEAT .- Seed sown, three bushels, value 21s. -Dibbled, one bushel, value 7s. per acre,-Expense of dibbling, 14s .- Sowing in seed, 14s .- besides horse and unanimously adopted :- "That the question relative man's labour. Actual experiment.] Dibble, drill, or to the Convention be adjourned until Sunday next, sow spring wheat : but after reading the motto, I March 9th." 'Mr. Lewellyn, late of Pontypool, one of issuing from her hands. The legends ran thus: "Mary think, certainly, you will dibble. In general, a mode- the compatriots of John Frost, who lost his all at the conceived without sin: pray for us. In the we take our refuge." The date on this side was 1830. As we well, where it is not the custom to manure the crop.

mere manual process.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL .- Mr. J. F. Linden in the chair.-Reports were received from several localities in favour of the sixpenny levy in support of the Executive. The following resolution, on the attention of the Home Secretary to the nuisance the motion of Messrs. Stallwood and Simpson, was and practices so long prevalent in the neighbourhood

Mr. C. Doyle visited this place, and delivered a lecture to a very attentive audience in the Association Room. Mr. Doyle spoke upwards of an hour and a half. At the conclusion of his lecture, the following resolutions were put to the meeting, and carried unanimously :-- Moved by William Lacy, seconded by Abraham Schofield, "That we, the Chartists of this locality, in public meeting assembled, having seen in the Northern Star the charges preferred by Dr. M'Douall against Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the refusal of Dr. M'Douall to attend before the Council in Manchester, to substantiate those charges, do consider such conduct anti-Democratic; and that Dr. M'Douall is no more worthy of our confidence.

Moved by Ebenezer Clegg, seconded by a friend "That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Manchester Council, for the honourable and praiseworthy manner in which they conducted the inquiry." After Mr. Doyle had dis-posed of about nineteen of the Executive hand-books,

and enrolled several new members, the meeting broke up. CORNWALL. PENZANCE .- GLORIOUS PROGRESS OF CHARTISM .-

and militia officers accompanied the bill, setting forth that Colt's cartridges can be preserved any length of numerously attended, Mr. Alexander Davis in the chair, it was proposed by W. J. Guscott, and seconded by Mr. Locker, "That the confidence of our body be presented to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Messrs. Philip

> tled, for their untiring exertions in the promotion of our sacred principles." It was further proposed by P. J. O'Brien, and seconded by Richard Gendall, 'That the abovenamed five are fit and proper persons to be nominated for the new Executive." these propositions were carried unanimously.

are happy to inform you that the local war for municipal officers commenced on Saturday with crowning success. The four assessors and two auditors elected are the men of our own choice. We are determined to contest every inch with the enemy, and have hopes that we shall be able on the 25th inst. to elect overseers, poor law guardians, and board of highways. The town-councillors elected by the people are doing their duty nobly .- Correspondent.

TILLICOULTRY. THE DEMISE OF MR. JOHN DUNCAN, OF EDIN-

BURGH.-With feelings of deep regret the Chartist Association here heard of the event. We fear the cause of patriotism and philanthropy has lost one of her noblest and brightest ornaments; one that will ever since continued to do so with the self-same threw his whole talents and energy into the moveof procedure he made friends of all, and enemics of

Chartists of Scotland, have the ingratitude to forget are what we profess to be, our works will bear witness : for "words are but wind, actions speak the mind." Will the men of Edinburgh and Dundee, where Duncan laboured so long and so faithfully, not bestir themselves ? and by subscriptions raise Mrs. Duncan from her very straitened circumstances to those of comfort and respectability? The task is easy. Let the friends of Edinburgh form a committee. Let us vie with each other in the work

be finished. Tillicoultry has begun the work : Alva likewise. Shame upon us if we leave Mrs. Duncan and family unprovided for !

them, for, by their prompt administration on the first head was exhibited to-day. This falling off in the symptoms of illness, fits, apoplexy, gout, and many other | receipts of foreign beasts and sheep must be chiefly dangerous complaints, may be prevented or cured. They are particularly recommended to officers of the army and prevent the spreading of the epidemic, which is navy, and persons going abroad, as a preventive of those raging with fearful violence amongst live stock in diseases so frequently arising from heat and change of that country. The supply of beasts received from climate.

Chemist, in boxes at 131d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, and to the Scots and homebreds from Norfolk ; indeed, can be had of all respectable medicine venders in the we have seldom seen so fine and so even a collection kingdom. The genuine has the name on the stamp.

*** Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

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

BY perseverance in this popular remedy, the trembling hand may become steady, the weak heart 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 conquered the most obstinate costiveness and indigestion. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, en-suring vigour of both body and mind.

CAUTION .- The success of this Medicine, for every weak. 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 of extraol 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 dread-ful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insanity, was perfectly restored by Dr. Grandison's Pills, after every known remody had been resorted to in voin.

Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, by Mr. Purser, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Agent, &c. and sold in boxes at 1s. 12d., 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."

Agent for York, J. B. SIMPSON, Chemist, Micklegate.

DERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS in ten mi-I nutes after use, is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PUL-MONIC WAFERS.

Read the following from Mr. J. C. Reindhardt, No. 22, Market-place, Hull :----Dated January 9th, 1845. Gentlemen,-Many and surprising are the testimonies of relief afforded to confined cases of Asthma and Consumption, and long-standing Coughs, and it will gratify straw, £1 18s. to £2 per load. A fair average supme to refer to many respectable parties who are really anxious to make known privately the great benefit they have derived from the truly seasonable remedy. I enclose a testimonial of no ordinary value, as it is the genuine flour, with fair quantities of wheat, oats, and expression of a grateful man's feelings.

I remain. J. C. REINDHARDT.

Case of Cure of Cough, and Complete Restoration of Voice To Mr. Reindhardt,-Sir,-Having been cured of a most obstinate hoarseness and cough, which, for a consi-at a little advance on previous rates. Foreign has derable time, totally deprived me of the use of my voice, by derable time, totally deprived me of the use of my voice, by means of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, and having has been on a limited scale, and oatmeal has sold spent pounds in seeking relief, but all to no purpose, I slowly at the quotations of this day se'nnight. Two scarcely know how to express my gratitude for the sur-or three parcels of mealing oats have found buyers prising and sudden change they have wrought upon me. I feel the least I can do is to assure you it will give me little passing in either barley, beans, or peas. unfeigned pleasure to satisfy any one who favours me with a call, as to the wondeful efficacy of Locock's Pulmonic Signed, J. MEMELL. Wafers.

January 9th, 1845, No. 7, Alicia-street, Sculcoats, Hull,

Surprising Cures of Asthmas, Coughs, Colds, &o., in Leeds, Extract of a letter from Mr. John Mann, Bookseller dated Central-market, Leeds, April 18, 1844 :-

Frequent opportunities having been afforded me testing whether or not these Wafers effected any real radical cure, as I have been particular in making careful inquiries of those who were using them-not only for Coughs and Colds, but also those afflicted with a tightness | very langula demain was also apparent to a lightness | Both oats and oatmeal met a moderate sale without or difficulty of breathing,-and they have proved to completely eradicate the complaint, and many persons are now perfectly cured by them, who had been labouring under it many years.

The Wafers have been their own recommendation of Exmouth-street, Spafields. A communication bitherto. In future I would in all cases advise others was made by Sir James Graham to the police com- who are similarly afflicted to use them, and entertain no missioners on Saturday, and Captain Hay, the doubt but their inestimable benefits will soon be per assistant commissioner, on that day inspected the ceived. I could send you numberless Testimonials, Spafields burial ground, accompanied by Mr. Watt, bearing upon the blessings received from this important

attributed to the stringent regulations in Holland to our own grazing districts was seasonably extensive, Prepared and sold by J. W. STIBLING, Pharmaceutical and of unusually prime quality, especially as relates

of that description of stock as this morning. We regret to observe, however, that the beef trade was in a very depressed state, and the quotations in consequence suffered a decline of quite 2d. per 8lb., the very highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 3s. 10d. per 8lb., and yet a clearance was not effected. The bullock droves from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire comprised 2200 Scots and homebreds : while from the northern counties we received only 200 shorthorns: from the western and midland districts, 200 of various breeds; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds ; and from Scotland, 100 horned and polled Scots. The number of sheep was somewhat less than last week, yet it was sufficiently large. Prime old Downs commanded a steady ness or derangement of the nervous system, having caused but not to say brisk inquiry at full prices, while in most other breeds a fair amount of business was doing at late rates. The yeal trade was rather heavy, yet the quotations were mostly supported. Prime small porkers were quite as dear. In other kinds of pork very little was doing.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

| Inferior coarse beasts2428Second quality21033Prime large oxen3436Prime Scots, &c38310Coarse inferior sheep34Prime coarse woolled40Prime Southdown424 |
|---|
| Second quality 2 2 10 3 3 Prime large oxen 3 4 3 6 Prime Scots, &c. 3 8 3 10 Coarse inferior sheep 2 8 3 0 Second quality 3 2 3 4 Prime coarse woolled 3 6 4 0 Prime Southdown 4 2 4 4 |
| Prime large oxen $3 + 3 + 3 = 0$ Prime Scots, &c. $3 + 3 = 0$ Coarse inferior sheep $2 + 3 = 3 = 0$ Second quality $3 + 3 = 0$ Prime coarse woolled $3 + 3 = 0$ Prime Southdown $4 + 2 + 4 = 4$ |
| Prime Scots, &c. 3 3 3 10 Coarse inferior sheep 2 3 3 Second quality 3 3 4 Prime coarse woolled 3 6 4 Prime Southdown 4 2 4 |
| Coarse inferior sheep . . . 2 8 3 0 Second quality . . . 3 2 3 4 Prime coarse woolled . . 3 6 4 0 Prime Southdown . . 4 2 4 4 |
| Second quality |
| Prime coarse woolled 3 6 4 0 Prime Southdown 4 2 4 4 |
| Prime Southdown 4 2 4 4 |
| |
| Large coarse calves |
| Prime small 4 8 5 9 |
| Suckling calves, each 18 0 39 0 |
| Large hogs |
| Neat small porkers 3 10 4 4 |
| Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 20 0 |

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 3,137-Sheep, 24,510-Calves, 62-Pigs, 333.

SMITHFIELD HAY MARKETS .- Corse meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s. : useful ditto, £4 12s. to £4 18s. ; fine upland ditto, £5 to £5 5s. ; clover hay, £4 10s. to £5 15s.; oat straw, £1 16s. to £1 18s.; wheat ply, and a sluggish demand.

oatmeal from Ireland. Since Tuesday last there has been rather a better feeling in the trade as respects wheat; the millers have not bought more freely, at last Friday's market two or three parcels of Irish new were taken on speculation, and in some instances at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per 45lbs. There has been

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MARCH 1. -Our market during the week has presented no new feature, the same want of activity in the demand or all articles, especially for flour, having been experienced as we have so frequently had occasion to report of late ; and, although in some few instances it has been necessary to accept rather lower rates for flour of middling and inferior quality, we cannot note any material variation from the previous currency. At our market this morning holders of wheat evinced rather a firmer feeling, but the business transacted was only to a limited extent. A very languid demand was also apparent for flour. alteration in value ; and beans continued in limited request, but cannot be quoted cheaper.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 3. -The supply of cattle at market to-day was not quite so large as last week, but prices were about the same. Beef 51d. to 6d., mutton 61d. to 7d. per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 24th Feb. to the 3rd March:-717 cows, 6 calves 2888 sheep, 97 lambs, 7075 pigs, 31 horses.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- There has been a decided

which is already begun, and which we hope will soon

THE SPAFIELDS BURIAL GROUND .- INTERFERENCE OF THE HOME SECRETARY .- The repeated complaints and representations of the committee of the inhabitants of Clerkenwell have at length attracted the attention of the Home Secretary to the nuisance

Both

We

"A wonderful yet safe medicine."-Professor Mollen.

| • | Well, willere it is not the class and the well, willere it is not the custom | i to manute the crop. I at considerable length. In t | ne course of his speech athen normatchl | e householders. The stench arising Wishing th | im | provement in the warehouses during the pastweek. |
|-----|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| 1 | of nearer the centre of the city, the plot seemed to In dibbling, steep your seed it | in urine; use a little he complained of the unequ | al distribution of the other respectation | wishing the stench arising wishing the | | t very little business has been done at the Cloth |
| 7 | meken · and commining tins appearance with an we conside time and planty of mono | diget to make it nort i | - La Lad antoning toly I I VIII uccompose | d human bodies was declared by afflicted with | these distressing maladies, I remain, &c., H. | ills, and manufacturers complain that they cannot |
| | | | on to the glowing num Vapuant ing w | | | this, and manufacturers complain that they cannot |
| | | | | forward such information as they | ing particulars of rapid cure of Asthma, of pr | tain remunerating profits since the late rise in the |
| | lace, and every avenue leading to it, appeared like one place as near as you can gues | st three seeds in each and that for the future of | and made could concoult | uccu mto writing) for the guiuance | The second secon | ce of wool. |
| 7 | arge fair; here was a stall groaning beneath the hole. Cover up immediately, | and tread the seed in the stat of the inverted the | will be senally divided of Sir James | Graham A mosting of the cond IOURCEER year | s standing, are from Mr. J. E. Bignell, Holy- | LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, MARCH 4We |
| | sight of sausanas we bread and cooked provisions of long and the transfer of | and creat the seed in that the funds subscribed sho | and be equally urvided, mittee took plac | e on Sunday, and examinations were nead-road, W | equesdury, and audressed to Mr. Daubury, ha | ve had a very large arrival of wheat for this day's |
| | reight of sausages, rye bread, and cooked provisions of as you go on. If your wheat cr | rop lonow polatoes or although the sum might not | amount to more than taken and for | warded to the Home Office A Surgeon, then | re - Sept. oth, lorr. m | rket, but the supplies of spring com do not mate- |
| | Il kinds; beside it another, piled with ripe fruit- turnips, a good liming in most eaches, grapes, and sunny apricots; then came others and in all cases a dressing of ho | cases would be well; one farthing each. (Cheers.) | | parish officers has likewise been Sir,-When | n I had the first box of Dr. Locock's Wafers ris | lly exceed the wants of the trade. Having a |
| , | | ome made or domestic Stallwood, seconded by Mr. J | DHII AFHOLD, LILU IULUM I, 1, T. I. | workhouse in Coppice-row, and from you, I w | was labouring under one of those attacks of he | ter attendance of millers than for some weeks |
| 2 | | your corn; or about lowing resolution was carried | 110211100051V 110V) | the vestry clerk, has, it is asthma, to w | high I have been subject now for about four. | st, the demand for wheat has been to a fair extent, |
| 3 | iasses, books, beads, crucifixes, dolls for children, smart 11 cwt. to the acre of natural | guano, well pounded, the best thanks of this Cou | | one vestry clerk, liks, it is asimila, to m | I have had the best medical advice the on | d fine dry qualities have well sustained the prices |
| 1 | ecziaces for grown-up girls, and rosaries for those of and infimately mixed pagging | it through a sieve real handles almon to Ma Dhuin M | Cush for his able and Stated, opened | a correspondence with the Secre- teen years. | I have had the best medical advice the all | last week; damp and secondary qualities must be |
| 7 | asturer age. Everything that could please the disce of postedity, with moist ash charc | COAL DUPDL CLAV COM-L argumentative letter in werk | to the foul genersions this of State | on the subject. The manner in neighbourhood | ou could anord, including two physicians at 01 | hast week, damp and secondary quanties must be |
| 1 | illister to the physical necessities of the country case post, or coal asnes; or drill wi | ILD LDE SEED about SIX east on the Chartist hady by | William Lovett " Mr. Willow Chu | aordinary and revolting work of Burmingham | and one at worvernampton, but with no qu | oted rather lower in some instances. Barley is |
| 1 | omer was here spread out. But it was in the riemon or eight bushels of rape dust pe | er acre. The spring- Blackmore of Plymouth the | on addressed the Coun- ucinomount was | hist discovered is this :- Reuben success. My | Dreatning was so very dilicult that I ex- 1 slo | w, but no change takes place in its value. Oats |
| , | be open space in front of the cathedral—that the most i sown wheat is manifed at r | LastDourne with nyel oil showing the great nucewood | A AL L. Toward HUVILL & SLATC. | digger at the burial-ground, had a pected every | inspiration to be my last; as for sleep, that rat | ner lower. Beans and other articles without |
| ſ | urious scene awaited us. Here were assembled in the pushels of mobile manure to the | e rod. and Cornwall, and the great of | dosing orthogod by the Child Interieu Su | metime since, and upon his discharge was impossib | | iation. |
| 1 | ong lines the queues of the processions which from day- | d a half to three bushels Chartists in those counties to | receive a visit from Mr.) He maister on re | | dose (only two small wafers) gave me great | THE AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, FOR THE WEEK |
| | ight to midnight streamed without intermission into the BEANS Seed dibbled, two and | dibble in your bears O'Connor. The Council then | adjourned well knew after] | e left that the coffin would be burnt, relief; the sec | cond more so : in short, the first box faid the | ENDING MARCH 4. 1845. |
| 1 | milding. They were all admitted through the right- per acted to how were all | b uibble ill your beaus. O connor. The council then | the body and lim | bs severed, and deposited elsewhere. ground-work | for the cure, which only four boxes has | Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. |
| | | | | s Henry Webb, G 106, and Martin, effected, and H | I am now quite well. | Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. |
| · · | The second 10000 Las UCCH WCH | manured, no manure (rowAt a meeting of the m | embers of this locally 11.1. wore called | n to provent Room opening the grove | I remain, sir, your most obliged, | 5124 1144 336 - 419 14 |
| | | | INVA WIA UIVEN III MILLI | hale the two othoms to on entheman i | | s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. |
| | in a second seco | er, and cover ill well wittrath the hig conty to th | e malicious and anul-1 where they gaw | the lide of several coffing concuming | | $61\frac{1}{4}$ 1 12 5 1 3 4 - 1 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 19 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | in the second band little upper a value of the second band little include upper a value a value of the second band little include a value of the second band | | I DO LOVY DI SIXUCIUGI Amon o BOMOO 100 | and made of the human flash // (Lai | | |
| | noting on, and as it disappeared at the portal, it was one of your potatoe sets. | | r. Davis was nonlinuleu mga tha officing | own words) word attached to the | | YORK CORN MARKET, MARCH 1 The large sup- |
| | | | ic Hamlets in the en- coffins the size of | f their hands. The written exami- | pli | es we have had reason to note of late, are kept up, |
| | moment from the market-place. The men presented DR. BUCELAND ON GUANO | There was another suing Convention. | nations sent to | Charten Casher 10 Shigers | and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as bu | t the dull accounts from Wakefield have not had |
| | little that was remarkable, either in dress or counte- kind of manure which he wish | had particularly to im. Post operan Farrow an | A public meeting was number. The sta | | they remove all hoarseness, and increase the any | effect in reducing prices here. Wheat and oats |
| | nance; but all noticeable from the fervour with which they press upon the farmers' atter | intion-he alluded to hald at the Chashing Chasse | A public meeting was interest. The sta | d holiof , not it is wight that the public power and fl | lexibility of the voice. They have a most are | saleable, at last week's prices; and really prime |
| | chanied, but an hoticeable from the fervour with which uney press upon the farmers atter | the droppings of seal Chalcon on Sundar over | Lavern, Grosvenor-row, and and ost excee | | e. sai | nples of barley, from their scarcity, are the turn |
| | chanted the Ave Maria and Credo-the men and women guano. It was as they knew | the coopyings of scal Chersea, on Sunday evening | , March 2nd, 1840, to as well as the fi | tome Secretary, should be aware of | 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s., by the proprietor's de | urer. Beans, 6d, to 1s. per gr. lower. |
| | alternately taking up the strain. Some of these choris- fowl, accumulated for ages up | on the coast of Antica consider the above subject. | ur. Sturge was unani- what goes on at | such places. We subjoin two of these | tiles and Co 1 Bride-lane. Fleet-street. | MALTON CORN MARKET, MARCH 1We have only |
| | ters were so zealous in this good work, that they struck and America, and on many it | islands in the racine mously called to the chair. A | ar. G. J. Harney gave deven deposition | S:-Keuben Koom examined: Was agents, Da b Mr F Greene as grave-digger in London. | | hort supply of grain offering to this day's market; |
| | up their orisons the moment they crossed their own ocean. Since its first importat | ation, four years only a lucid exposition of the syste | em of espionage carried in the employ of | Mr. F. Greene as grave-digger in London. | | eat dull sale, at rather lower prices in harle |
| | | | | | eds by Mrs. Mann, Reinhardt, Briggate, and | ante males no alternation |
| | | | | | ggate; Halifax, Mr. Waternouse, chemist; an | to day we make no ancianon |
| | which they must have another this er- I experiments made with it dur | ring 1844 had almost cluded by moving the following | ng regulation "That I at one end and | working to the other but digging Very Dannie | and Co. : Bradford, Rimmington, Chemist : 1 33 | |
| | pendou to last them for the contrain dars They universally failed and their fail | lura exemplified those the thanks of this meeting a | ra dua and ara harahy wherever it was | ordered totally recording whether [Wuddersfield | Hall, chemist : Dewsbury, Gloyne : Knares, [20] | . to bus.; while u |
| | well enough contrast and the had to en-I chemical principles upon which | h guang was applied. I given to that puble champion | of democracy T S. I the ground was | full on not. For instance to dig a borough Acc | omb: Hull, Keinhardt; and most medicine Stu | nes. Daney, 20s. |
| | reginter, and waited for their turn to enter the cathe- shewing that it ought never to | to be applied as a top Duncombe, Esq., for his able | exposures of the Post- grave seven fee | t deep, at a particular spot. I have venders in the | e kingdom. Ua | ts, 9½d. to 10½d. |
| | | | • 1* | | | |

HATS MEREPROP HEP 1 M (d) MARCH 8, 1845. THE NORTHERN STAR.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MARCH 3.

Three bills introduced ey Lord CAMPBELL for the purpose of effecting certain legal changes in actions by civil process, were read a second time, after which their Lordships adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

Lord ASHBURTON presented a petition from certain tradesmen in Westminster, complaining of the operation of Lord Brougham's Bill of last session, for abolishing imprisonment for small debts. Lord BROUGHAM defended the bill of last year, but said

he would endeavour to frame a measure to enable creditors to get at the wages or salaries of debtors who might hold situations as clerks, or otherwise.

Lord DENMAN presented a petittion from an individual. complaining that he had been for three years in prison owing to his entertaining a conscientious objection to taking in oath. He further stated the same objection House was equally divided upon the motion, and prevented his obtaining the county allowance, and he had, therefore, great difficulty in escaping famine. was rejected. Was that any reaon why his letters should have been opened? (Hear, and a laugh.) Then, again, in the year 1842, in the month of May,

The Lord CHANCELLOR said he would take the matter into consideration, in order to ascertain if such cases would not admit of a remedy.

In reply to a question from Lord Campbell, The Lord CHANCELLOB said he had no intention of reintroducing the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill during the present session.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

The Constables (Scotland) Bill and several other mea- to the bar of this House, but that prayer was rejected. sures were advanced a stage, and their Lordships Next, in the year 1842 an outbreak and strike took adjourned at an early hour.

of the opening of Mr. Duncombe's letters, and praying for a Parliamentary inquiry. Mr. MILNER GIBSON presented a petition from a cal grounds, and in connexion with supposed political

it was impossible to hear, praying the House to in- frightfully disturbed state; but at that time terfere with the powers of the Executive Government the conduct of the working classes was ex-when exercised in co-operation with foreign Govern- tremely creditable to them. For three days it had ments in their endeavours to control the actions of been stated that that town was in possession of what foreigners resident in this country. He stated that was called the mob; but notwithstanding that, such if the proceedings of foreigners in this country were was the respect and regard of the people for private to be regulated by the rules adopted by the Austrian Government, it must put an end to all freedom of discussion on political topics, and of that liberty which was the peculiar boast of England. That it would further the ends of foreign espionage, and would ren-further the ends of foreign espionage, and would ren-him in the House some letters he had received at him in the House some letters of a treasonable to be regulated by the rules adopted by the Austrian property, that not even a pane of glass was broken. the world, and would convert that which was merely that time; but there were no letters of a treasonable intended for legitimate efforts for the improvement of character amongst them, so that if any such were a country into a colourable act of conspiracy and high sent to him at that time, the Right Hon. Baronet treason. He, therefore, prayed the House to interfere, and in some way modify the use of the powers Amongst the letters of a "suspicious-looking charac-of the Executive Government in their control over ter" that he then received—(a laugh), he now held get rid of their stocks on hand. foreigners, and collusion with foreign States.

POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE. On the reading of the order of the day for going into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. DUNCOMBE rose to move, "That certain officers belonging to her Majesty's Post-office do attend this House at its next meeting, for the purpose of informing this House under what authority they had been parties to the detaining, delaying, or opening any post letters of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esquire. a Member of this House." The Hon. Member said he very much regretted that the little progress which had been made in public business on Tuesday evennever 'saw a greater scene of moral excitement; and had the Whig compact been acted upon, Nottinging last had prevented him from bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice. In again ham for evermore would have returned Tory memcalling, as he felt himself compelled to do. the attenl too much of its time ; he thought

I their counsel, and he defended them with so much | The public would never rest satisfied until the whole ability, that they got four years' incarceration in the subject was fully settled. The House was bound to House of Correction. (Loud laughter.) Was there any proof that he (Mr. Duncombe) was connected the imputation of tyranny as well as dishonesty. grant the inquiry, unless it suffered itself to lie under with those individuals ? He had never heard their

Sir R. PEEL considered the power of opening let-ters ought to be maintained. If the Government names, nor had he ever held the slightest correspondence with them. Was there in that, then, any were to acquiese in the request to call witnesses to ground for opening his letters? The first time he the bar of the House, every person who presented a were to acquiese in the request to call witnesses to had ever been connected with the Chartist parties petition would make out a prima fasie case, and claim had ever been connected with the Chartist parties perition would make out a prima jacie case, and claim was in 1841, just previous to the general election, when he presented a petition for them, praying for an amnesty to all political prisoners, and signed by 1,700,000 individuals. These political prisoners had been imprisoned for political offences committed during the period that his Noble Friend was in office. It was not from a sense of duty, that the Government both last year and now, declined to answer. In the year 1841, in the month of June or July, he the question about the opening of these letters. If (Mr. Duncombe) moved an humble address to her the practice of examining evidence on the question Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be gra- was conceded, it could not be restricted to the case of ciously pleased to order that the case of those prisoners the Hon. Member for Finsbury, a dangerous prece-should be taken into consideration with a view to dent would thus be laid down. After some further their release. Well, what was the result? The observations of a similar character, the Right Hon. House was equally divided upon the motion, and Baronet concluded, and the House divided, when upon the casting vote of the Speaker that address there appeared-For the Amendment of Mr. Duncombe 113

Against it 188

Majority against the Amendment..... 75

he presented a petition upon the national condition,

and indiscreet, and that they could not be proved.

Perhaps so ; but the petitioners prayed to be-called

tical in it. (Hear, hear.) Now, he (Mr. Duncombe)

apprehended that his letters were opened upon politi-

'operated" upon. (Laughter.) This letter he would

now read : it was from Mr. Feargus O'Connor-(a

which was as follows :- " My Dear Sir,-Mindful of

ment to enclose you a taste of what we are doing.

that should we be beat by the contractor's neutrality,

(Laughter.) That was the sort of correspondence

which he had received during the whole of that time.

Mr. D'ISRAELI seconded the amendment. His

Sir J. GRAHAM entered into a lengthened defence

signed by 3,300,000 members of the working classes. There were great differences of opinion as to the truth On the motion that the House do go into a Com-There were great differences of opinion as to the truth mittee of Supply, Mr. Hogg proposed an amendment of the allegations contained in that petition; many to the effect of abolishing the discriminating duties said that the expressions contained in it were foolish on East Indian sugar, not refined, in order to assimilate them to those of the West Indies; or in other words, to put an end to the distinction made between clayed and Muscovado sugars.

Sures were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned at an early hour. HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, FEB. 28. Captain PECHELL presented a petition complaining f the opening of Mr. Duncombola letters and mean. Market, in the year 1842 an outbreak and strike took ace in Staffordshire; and the opinion expressed foon that occasion by the Right Hon. Baronet, the thought the whole thing had been very much exag-gerated, and that there was nothing whatever poli-tical in it. (Hear hear). Now he (Mr. Duncombola After Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hawes, and the Chan-

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MARCH 3. OPENING OF LETTERS IN THE POST-OFFICE

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that, immediately after foreign gentleman resident in this country, but whose offenders—he assumed that such was the case. Well, Easter, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to se-name, from the noise in the House and in the gallery, in 1842 the manufacturing districts were in a cure the inviolability of letters passing through the Postoffice. (Cheers.)

Mr. SHEIL gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, the 11th of March, move a resolution expressing the regret of the House that letters addressed to foreigners residing in this country had been opened in the Post-office was the respect and regard of the people for private without their knowledge or sanction, and that certain information with regard to the disturbances in the Papal States, obtained by such means, should have been communicated to a foreign power. (Hear.) The House having resolved itself into a committee

ways and means,

The CHANCELLOR of the Excheques moved a resolution upon which to ground the introduction of a bill for imposing the sugar duties for the ensuing year in accordance with the plan of Sir R. PEEL. He had fixed upon must have kept them himself. (Great laughter.) the 14th of March for the commencement of the new duties, in order to give the merchants one month's time to

one in his hand, which certainly appeared as if, to use the technical phrase, it had been "operated Mr. WILLIAMS thought the time should be extended one month was not sufficient to enable merchants in a upon"-(loud laughter); and if closely examined, he believed there could be no doubt that it had been large way of business to get rid of their stocks on hand.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said a long postponement af the new dutics would derange the course of business by checking the importation of sugar. laugh), and it was written during the Nottingham

After some discussion it was agreed that the resolution election, when Mr. Sturge was a candidate for that borough. The Hon. Member then read the letter, the Government should decide whether or not they would adopt the principle of classification. your great services, I snatch a moment from excite-The Stamp Duties Assimilation Bill passed through

committee, and the House adjourned.

town of Leeds afforded, he was happy to say, a gratifying plied, and if Parliament passed this bill it would confer a example of its good effects, and of the eagerness with great benefit on them. He thought that the feelings and opinions of the people themselves on such a question which the operative classes availed themselves of its beneought to be respected ; and there was no question, he befits ; and the manner in which some of the millowners in that town had stepped forward to promote the system was lieved, on which the sympathies and feelings of the people were so much excited as on this. He believed they were highly creditable to them, more Particularly to Mr. Marunanimous, and they asked for a measure to facilitate as shall and Mr. Gott, who had been the foremost in proeuring allotments there for their operatives. The example much as possible their getting land in the manner proposed by his Hon. Friend. And whether he succeeded, set in the town of Leeds had proved beneficial, as shewing that the system of allotments was practicable even in as some perhaps over-sanguine expected he would, or large towns, and amongst other than the agricultural whether he failed, still his Hon. Friend opposite would every class of society. Still he thought they ought to classes. The weavers repaired to their grounds during the hours of their meals, or after they had finished their abours, and they enjoyed a great gratification in their cultiand mechanics would, he might depend on it, never vation, whilst they had an opportunity for breathing the cease to be grateful for the proposal of such a measure. fresh and invigorating air, which, if they had not been tempted by their allotments, they would not have done." He remembered an instance in which a friend of his was at exorbitant rents, as in the case of the conacre tenants, walking on a fine moonlight night, and he perceived a man working in his garden, it being then about half-past ten holdings were direct from the head landlord, and at a fair ing classes of every district of the country content with o'clock. His friend asked the man why he was at work so late ? to which the other replied, that he was a weaver, and that his whole day was passed at the loom, so that he the Marquis of Londonderry (hear) as an instance of the proposition of the Hon. Member carried into effect, good effect of small holdings under those circumstances. could only work by the light of the moon. The man, more-There the land was let at a reasonable rent, and every over; said he was planting his potatoes by moonlight, and he hoped to be able to gather them in the same attention was paid to the comfort of the tenant. (Hear.) manner. In the large manufacturing towns there were So administered, small holdings tended to the prosperity very considerable numbers of the population most desirous of the community. The half-acre system, however, would importance. He agreed in the opinion already so fully of obtaining allotments, but great difficulties existed in only work well when the labourer had other employment. the way of providing a sufficiency of land at such a con- He was glad to see the subject before Parliament. The venient distance as would render it available for that labouring man at present had no prospect of ever being purpose. There certainly were numbers of benevolent able to improve his condition-of raising himself in the persons who were most desirous of aiding in this scheme, social scale. This system would afford him the opporand who had taken the trouble of establishing allotments tunity, and he had himself witnessed its good effects on on their own grounds. He believed a great many persons the peasantry of his own country.

who felt interested in the well-being of the peasant classes had adopted and introduced the system more or less. of the details. (Hear, hear.) But on looking round it would be seen that only a small proportion of the great mass of landed change so completely the whole condition of the labourer proprietors had as yet followed this example. There in this country, that he thought it demanded the serious were labourers' gardens in the immediate vicinity of their attention of the Government. The Right Hon. Baronet own residences established by the large landed proprietors, the Home Secretary would bear in mind that this bill was but the outlying parts of their estates, being less under to make use of the machinery employed in collection o their observation, were left unprovided in this respect with the poor rates. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the bill would allotments for the cottiers. The non-resident landlords not be allowed to go into committee without a declaration were likewise neglectful of this matter; in many villages from the Government whether they approved or disapproved of it, and how they would make it square with there were no squires and no great landed proprietors to encourage the system, either by example or precept; and their other legislation for the poor. lastly, there were vast numbers of landowners who had not taken the trouble to make any efforts, or to inquire. of last session he had supported the second reading of a into the system. He thought, however, if the public atattended the system of allotments wherever it had been to that provision which made the poor-rate a security fairly tried, that notwithstading the difficulties of profor the payment of the rents of these allotments. To that curing land, the present generation would not pass away provision he still entertained a decided objection. -- He understood the Hon. Member for Hertford to state that before it was universally adopted. There were many reasons why allotments had not been generally estahis measure was only permissive, or auxiliary, as he said, blished. Amongst them was to be reckoned the competiin order that facilities might be given for hiring land. tion that existed for land, which was so great as to pre- He (Sir J. Graham) quite agreed with what had fallen clude the poorer classes from every chance of success. It from the Hon. Member for Newark (Lord J. Manners), was very well known, that notwithstanding all the comthat when landlords voluntarily gave garden-ground with plaints of agricultural distress, if a farm fell in from any cottages, that system was infinitely preferable; but he cause, there were always dozens of applicants for its was not prepared to say that small allotments in the vicitenancy, notwithstanding all the farmers cried out that | nity of the labouring classes might not be attended with they could not cultivate the land at a profit. Anoher difficulty with respect to allotments existed in the alterations and fresh dispositions of the

land, which was rendered necessary by the establishment compelled to consult, and often to give way to the prejudices of those with whom they were connected as their tenants or their neighbours-the farming classes. At the same time he had heard of instances where farmers the additional risk and trouble which would result from

Lord J. RUSSELL begged to say, in answer to the Hoa. and Learned Member, that it was his intention to bring the subject forward, with a view to proposing some legisla. tive measure upon it, shortly after Easter.

Mr. EWART moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable Town Councils to establish museums of art in corporate towns,

Mr. WYSE seconded the motion.

Sir ROBERT PEEL admitted to the fullest extent the advantage of encouraging a taste for the arts amongst feel that he had done has duty in bringing the subject proceed with great caution when they made a proposition forward; and the over-worked and under-paid artisans to give Town Councils the power to raise taxes for the purpose of establishing museums. Nevertheless he could not avoid that opportunity of recommending Town Coun-Mr. S. CRAWFORD denied that the poverty of Ireland was cils to employ their best exertions to raise funds upon a to be attributed to small holdings. It was small holdings voluntary principle for such institutions. Such estab. lishments as museums, if well carried out, never failed, that produced the distress of the people. Where the not only to instruct and improve, but to make the workrent, the system worked well, and the people were in their condition of life.

comfort. He could mention particularly the estates of Lord JOHN MANNERS said, he should be happy to see the After a few brief observations from one or two other members concerning the motion,

Mr. LABOUCHERE expressed himself pleased to notice so much unanimity in the House upon a subject of such expressed, that institutions of this kind were well calculated to elevate the mind, and otherwise to improve the condition in life of the industrious classes.

Mr. Sheil was in favour of the opening of all public museums and exhibitions on Sunday. He did not think that such a proceeding would in the least degree tend to the descenation of the Sabbath ; while it would do much to improve the tastes and habits of the people. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Mr. EWART then proceeded to move for a Select Com. mittee, to inquire if it was not advisable for the ends of justice that the defendant's counsel in civil, and the prisoner's council in criminal, cases, should be permitted to address the jury on the close of the evidence for the defendant or prisoner. Mr. E. briefly addressed the House on the advantages which he alleged would result from this course.

The motion was resisted by the ATTORNEY-GENEBAL on the ground that, if adopted, it would lead to serious in. convenience. The practice existed on Parliamentary Committees, and they were fully aware of the complaints which were made of the endless speech-making indulged similar bill. On that occasion he had at some length in by Learned Gentlemen on such occasions. He would tention were once called to the beneficial results which had stated his opinion upon it, and had particularly referred suggest that the motion should be withdrawn, and the matter referred to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the present state of our various law and criminal courts of justice.

> Mr. EWART agreed to do so, and the motion, by leave of the House, was withdrawn.

> The Bastardy Bill was read a second time without dis. sension, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Several unimportant motions for returns were agreed to, when the orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

ONE LAW FOR THE RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR .--- CASE OF MISS OSBORNE .-- Our readers will advantage. He could not possibly object to the introduction of the bill, which, as far as he understood, was an remember the flagrant case of Mrs. Tyrwhitt, a improvenient on the measure of last year, which proposed fashionable lady, who a short time ago was charged allotments of one acre, while the present bill did not pro- | with having stolen a microscope ; a charge which was of such a system on an estate. Besides, landlords were fess to go beyond half-an-acre. The Hon. Gentleman, to fully and unmistakeably proved by the evidence on his infinite honour, had bestowed so much attention on the trial, but on which charge she was nevertheless the subject that he thought it would be highly indecorous acquitted by the base middle-class jury before whom in the House to hesitate to give him permission to intro-duce the bill. On a former occasion he had expressed occasion the Clerkenwell Sessions Court was crowded had themselves voluntarily given up portions of their land what he felt, that, from a consideration of what was due with a gang of fashionable drones and plunderers, for the purpose of allotments. The landlord also feared to the condition of the labouring classes, any measure who hailed the acquittal of their worthy comrogue never saw a greater scene of moral excitement; and had the Whig compact been acted upon, Notting-ham for evermore would have returned Tory mem-bers; but now I hope to banish the genus for ever. I calling, as he felt himself compelled to do, the atten-tion of the House to the very grave subject which had already occupied to much of its time : he thought is time : he thought is been charged with a like offence, stealing

that he should be able to prove that no blame on account of that occupation of time was attributable to himself. Not being able to bring the question forward the other evening, he had no alternative but just returned from a village four miles distant with to take the earliest opportunity of setting this question again fairly before the public. Now what occurred on a former occasion ? He was told in the first place that he had no evidence at all of his letters having been intercepted at the Post-office; and, secondly, that even if he did possess information enabling him to prove that interception of his letters had taken place that information could only have been obtained by corrupting the officers of that establish-ment. The Noble Lord the Member for Newark he need never again show his nose in Nottingham. (Lord J. Manners), for whom he entertained a deep In the course of 1842 he had no communication whatrespect, said that if what he had stated was true he was a degraded man; while the Hon Member for ever with Mr. Feargus O'Connor; and, therefore, he the University of Oxford said that no innocent man would complain of the opening of his letters, lle need not state what was the inference to be drawn from the latter statement. If the House would let them show their authority for opening his letters. give him the opportunity-and even after the display (Hear, hear.) If they produced the authority, then of injustice which took place on the previous evening, he still hoped they would not refuse it -- he would prove that he was innocent as regarded the imputation letters, or they had been opened without warrants. which hung over him on account of the opening of his (Hear, hear.) If they had been opened without a letters. Now, he asked, what had occurred in reference to this subject ? He did the other evening, and he did now, altogether disclaim any personal hostility to any individual on the opposite benches, what he said then he would again state, that whatever responsibility attached to the fact of having by moving his amendment as above. opened his letters, must be shared by all of her Majesty's Ministers, that they must all bear an equal share of responsibility with respect to it .-- (Hear, speech we give elsewhere. hear.) He was obliged to address himself to the

Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the of his conduct in the opening of letters, and called Home Department, because if any person issued a upon the House to resist the amendment which had warrant for that opening of his letters, he must have been proposed. He reiterated his former statements been the person who issued it. Whatever offence his observations gave to that bench, the whole of the Ministry must share it among them. (Hear, hear.) Nothing was kept back, that could in the least de-Now, what had occurred in reference to this ques- gree prevent it from arriving at a proper knowledge, tion ? When he presented to the House the petition of all that the Government had done in respect to of M. Mazzini, he certainly then knew nothing at the opening of letters. The report of the committee all of his letters having been opened. As far as had exonerated him from all blame; and he did not sce any reason why that decision should be disturbed. he was concerned the House should now know all the truth. When he presented Mr. Maz- He entertained no ill feeling towards the Hon. zini's petition he knew nothing of the open-Member for Finsbury, and he could solemnly declare that in the exercise of the objectionable power, he had been actuated only by a deep sense of duty and ing of his letters, he did not even suspect that the Government would have perpetrated so mean and base an 'act as that of opening his letters. That was on the 14th of Junc. He said this in answer to responsibility; and that he must say that he entertained the highest respect for the Hon. Member for the Hon. Member for Pomfret, because that Hon. Gentleman said that he (Mr. Duncombe) must have known when he presented M. Mazzini's petition, that the Hon. Member was not a "loyal and dutiful that his letters had been opened. He knew nothing subject" of her Majesty. Lord Howick was of opinion that nothing which

athat sort. On the 24th of June he presented the etition of M. Stolzman, he knew nothing even then, and did not suspect that his letters had been stopped. On the 2d of July he received some information

tions. He said he could, but told him that in the meantime, he (Mr. Duncombe) had better make a motion in the House for a Committee of inquiry into

Hon. Baronet then said that he agreed with him former position being shaken it was very consider-(Mr. Duncombe) that the question had gone so far ally strengthened. It was still his decided opinion no votaries for the dance at the present day; indeed, it Lord J. RUSSELL observed that he was not very sanshambles of class-made law. necessary, and then he really believed it would confer a guine that the tax would be repealed at the end of three EAST KENT ELECTION .- CANTERBURY, MONLAY.great and effectual benefit on the working man. The years, and would therefore have wished that Sir R. Peel that it could not stop there-that it was a question | that the power exercised by the Government, was an | would require a different race of men to the peasantry of The election for a member for the eastern division of Hon. Member concluded with his motion. had made an attempt to remove the inequalities of its between the Government and the people of England, illegal and unconstitutional assumption. He main- England, in order that such boisterous exercises as those Kent, in the room of Sir E. Knatchbull, took place Mr. MILES seconded the motion. operation. and that it was quite right that the people of Eng- tained that the opening the letters of a subject called should be properly enjoyed and entered into. Books reto-day, on Barham Down, at eleven o'clock. During Dr. BowRING was favourable to direct taxation on pro-Mr. HUME very much feared that this measure would land should be satisfied on the point. How did he for a more calm and dispassionate discussion. As quired more intellectual cultivation than was usual propose to satisfy them? Instead of adopting the yet there had been nodenial of the charge of the IIon. amongst the labouring classes. There was, however, the whole proceedings the rain and snow fell in perty, and would regret to see the tax wholly removed at hold out expectations that could not be realised. He unwelcome abundance. The High Sheriff, Sir doubted much whether the allotment system would sucproposal made by him (Mr. Duncombe), he moved an amendment that a Secret Committee should be ap-letters by the Home Secretary; and unless some speak lightly of, knowing how eloquently and how sinthe end of three years. Lord SANDON was also favourable to direct taxation. Moses Mortefiore, having opened the court, Sir E. ceed : he feared it would only tend to the vast increase of population and of poverty, until it produced the effects Deering said he had great pleasure in nominating Wm. Deedes, Esq., of Sandling Park, as a fit and Sir R. PELL said, he adhered to the intention of conpointed. The Right Hon. Gentleman named that more distinct and satisfactory answer was given to cerely it had been advocated by the Noble Lord the Memtinuing the tax as it now stood ; but three years hence, if Committee—he named his own jury—reserving to the House, the Government would be disgraced in ber for Newark (Lord J. Manners); but he believed his ninself at the same time, the right of appeal from the eyes of the world. ere which the same system had already brought about in Ireland. He also dreaded giving the parish authorithe tax were to be continued, its principle might be subproper person to represent them in Parliament. Sir Brook Bridges seconded the nomination. The High too much skill as well as too great a degree of agility to ties the power of levying money on the community to jected to revision. the decision of that tribunal, and of course he (Mr. Duncombe reserved to himself equally the right of opening of the letters of a Member of this House was be within the reach of any but an extremely limited numcarry out this system. Sheriff having called upon any elector to nominate The clauses were eventually all agreed to : the House another candidate, no other candidate being proposed, the High Sheriff declared W. Deedes, Esq., duly Mr. B. ESCOTT was glad to hear from the Hon. Memresumed ; and the report was ordered to be received on appeal; and in exercise of that right he had called not only a breach of privilege but palpably illegal, the attention of the House as early as he could during It was his hope therefore that the Hon. Gentleman ber of the working classes. But all these difficulties and ber for Hertford that there was to be nothing compulsory Friday next. objections vanished in the application of a system such in the measure, though he could not well see how its pro-The Stamp Duties Assimilation Bill was read a third relected. the present session (the report being presented late would persevere in his amendment. Some impa-in the last session), to what he considered the unsa-tience being manifested at this state of of the de-in cultivating a piece of ground werefound to be not only as that which he proposed. For if voluntary occupation visions could be carried out without some such power. ANOTHER WONDER !- CURE EXTRAORDINARY BY time, and passed. productive of amusement, but also enabled a labourer to As it was, every landowner had the full power to make Hollowar's Pills.--Mrs. Maguire, a respectable person, residing near Sunday's well, Cork, was given The House then adjourned. tisfactory and evasive character of that report. In bate, and there being several calls for a division. allotments, if he thought fit. Wherever the allotment Mr. HUME threatened to move an adjournment if derive some portion of his sustenance from thus employing doing so he had subjected himself to a number of insi-THURSDAY, MARCH 6. over in a case of dropsy, and was perfectly cured, system had been adopted it appeared to have succeeded : his recreative hours, and if it was considered that the land, the debate was not allowed quietly to proceed. The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock, and im nuctions, and he could get no satisfaction whatever on but he believed this to have arisen from its having been when pronounced to be at the point of death, by these Mr. JERVIS thought the speech of the Home Sebut for such an allotment, would lie dormant and useless mediately afterwards the House went into Committee on the subject. Amongst those insinuations the Hon. Memvoluntary; and he feared that the intervention of the wonderful pills. Persons, either young or old, who become corpulent, pottle-bellied, bloated, or dropsical, the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill. The discusber for Pontefract had told him (Mr. Duncombc) that cretary would be far from giving satisfaction to the in a great measure, whilsta drunken and lawless character Legislature would do away with this great source of good. sion of the various clauses occupied the House till a quar-ter past four o'clock, when the members adjourned. At diseases attending thereon, but also regain the highest country. He believed that all the gentlemen prac- might be reformed and rendered a sober and industrious his name had been associated with persons who had The most beneficial operation of the system had been tising in Westminster Hall with the exception of the and honest man, he (Mr. Cowper) did really consider that been under the sentence of the law. He asked the Hon. Member to name them, and he mentioned Mr. where gardens were given with the cottages, but not Solicitor-General, admitted the opening of Members | the universal adoption of this system would at once offer letters to be illegal. He deeply regretted the Right an amusement, combined with a rational, a harmless, and He realed allotments. (Hear, hear.) He could not help then. Bart had not given a full and satisfactory exfive o'clock the House re-assembled, when state of health, strength, and energy, and their figures Lovett. Well, what was the case of Mr. Lovett? He (Mr. Duncombe) certainly had taken up his cause, Mr. BLEWITT gave notice that on an early day, after become as tight, as light, and as good as in the days of Easter, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal would only be opening the door to those evils which and the consequence was, that during the incarcer-ation of Messrs. Lovett and Collins at Warwick, youth, by undergoing a short course of these invaluable was attached to the possession of a garden might be dis planation. the several Acts of Parliament which prohibited the existed to so great an extent in Ireland. The great ob-Pills, which ought to be kept in every family. covered in the extreme desire manifested by the labour-The Earl of LINCOLN thought the Home Secretary ject of the Legislature should be to increase and extend land, growth and curing of tobacco in Great Britain and Ire their treatment was modified, and, instead of being had been foully and unfairly aspersed. Mr. Dun- ing classes to obtain a plot of ground for cultivation. had been foully and untarry aspersed. Mr. Dun-combe's character had been fairly cleared of any im-putation; and it would be highly injudicious to call higher classes to become landed proprietors on a large scale to enable them to make a better use of the wages they treated as felons, they were treated as political pri-Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17. Great Windmill THE "CONDITION-OF-ENGLAND QUESTION." "Some is ought to be treated. But would any one say putation ; and it would be highly injudicious to call higher classes to become landed proprietors on a large scale got. (Hear.) is time he had never heard of Mr. BERNAL thought all would have been settled for the possession of an allotment. Not only did this feel. Lord J. MANNERS agreed with his 'Hon. Friend that it is not the normal the normal time he had never heard of Mr. BERNAL thought all would have been settled for the possession of an allotment." Not only did this feel. street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Mr. BORTHWICE, seeing the Noble Lord, the Member Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Profor London, in his place, would beg, leave to ask him a prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by Then the Hon. and amicably if the warrants had been produced on which stated that he (Mr. the letters of Mr. Duncombe had been opened. widely spread in towns and cities, and particularly in the stated that he (Mr. the letters of Mr. Duncombe had been opened. Since the distressed WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon. street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newingmanufacturing districts: The system of allotments had to apply to cases where there were no resident landlords. (Mr. Borthwick) had had many communications from Mr. WARLEY was of opinion that his Hon. colleague The town of had been unfairly treated; and he trusted it would long been practically known amongst the agricultural He would instance particularly the case of the framework- most districts upon the subject; and, therefore, he would ten, ' in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 348 "the town of had been uniarry treated; and ne trusted it would hold been practices, he would "theman de-operate as an example not to put much trust in com-villages. But it was only beginning to be known and ap-Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand in the "ber was mittee reports, and especially in Secret Committees. preciated in the manufacturing towns and districts. The circumstances. To their case this bill particularly ap- Lord to bring the subject before the House this session ? City of Westminster Saturday, March 8, 1845

hand with the real Simon Pures.] have names observation. The fifth, however, providing that every blishing them by the institution of voluntary associations, and all for you, amount paid, and who voted. I have member selected should sign a declaration that neither but the legal as well as the practical difficultics attendant himself nor his constituents were possessed of any local on this plan had hitherto prevented its general adoption. forty votes all right—am off to another at the other or personal interest in the line or lines upon which he was side to make itall right—and then back to the market. called to adjudicate, led to considerable discussion, but person to act as security between the tenants and the labours. (Hear, hear.) was eventually agreed to. place for half-past eight, to make that all right.

Read the enclosed ; it is worth £10,000. This letter. Members to attend on the committee for which they had he held in his hand was calculated to remedy these wants, though short, should be prized, as I should write many on business, but have not time. Yours, very faithfully, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.-P.S. Tell Hobhouse been selected.

and to cure the defects which had been found to operate Mr. BERNAL objected that this would be hard on the against the establishment of allotments. Its provisions forensic and mercantile members, who could not spare and objects were altogether of an auxiliary character. If the requisite time to attend to those committees. Such any benevolent person desired to aid an association such an attendance on private bills formed no part of the as he had referred to in carrying out an allotment system, constitutional business which Hon. Members undertook the bill which he proposed to bring in with the perto perform when they became representatives of the mission of the House would afford them the means of so doing with safety to themselves and to the sapeople.

Sir R. PEEL said the business had come upon them, tisfaction of the landlord; and the main proviand it would degrade them in the eyes of the nation if sion of it rested entirely upon a parochial organisathey did not make an exertion to meet it. If they were tion. The first proceeding under the bill which to remit these railway bills to a tribunal out of doors, the he proposed would be, to consider, at a meeting in vestry, result would be that their own weight and influence would of the propriety of establishing allotments in the parish be lessened in the public mind, and eventually they would and that being assented to, the next step would be to it would be for them to justify it. Either the Gofind that they had raised a rival authority by abandoning elect officers who would have the power of currying out vernment had issued warrants for the opening of his their duty, and would sink themselves to the level of a the system amongst the cottagers. There would also be (Hear, hear.) If they had been opened without a warrant, then, no doubt, a breach of privilege had debating club. On the other hand, by making a proper a provision respecting enclosure Acts, and one for the security of the rents to be paid for the allotments : exertion to meet the difficulty of the case, they would nother provision of the bill would give the power of aise themselves in the estimation of the whole country. been committed. He did not now, nor did he on naking the poor-rate responsible for the rent of the allotthe former occasion make this a question of privilege. Several Hon. Members entirely approved of the view nents. The system of allotments was a perfectly secure of the matter taken by Sir R. Peel, and the resolution, That was a question which the House would decide when it heard the evidence .- After other observaas it stood, was agreed to, as were also the remaining one, but the tenant who was unwilling to pay the rent of tions of similar import, the Hon. Member concluded resolutions, after a very protracted and desultory dishis plot of ground should not be left in possession of it, and a provision to that effect should be made in the bill. cussion. It was not necessary to say anything to recommend a

FIELD GARDENS.

Mr. COWPER rose, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a bill to promote the letting of field gardens to the labouring poor. The object which he had in view was to extend the benefits of the allotment system as widely as possible. There might be that no one who had tried the system of allotments those who despaired of effecting by means of legislation anything like direct relief; but he did hope that thoselisposed to such an opinion would not too hastily express it, for the subject was one of a very grave and serious nature. Every one must know that the condition of the poor in this country was one of the utmost privation and suffering-that a fearful state of things now existed. They must know also that many of the labouring classes looked to the House of Commons for relief, as they knew to other quarter from which they could hope to receive it; and he should greatly regret if it became necessary to tell the poor that the House of Commons could not redress their grievances. One of the points at which he should aim in the preparation of his intended measure would be Finsbury. He could assure him and the House that to cement the connexion between the working classes and he (Sir J. Graham) had never any reason to doubt the land. The connexion of the labourer with the land their position. Another objection to the system was, that proved at all times an important ingredient in the social it tended to diminish the circulation of labour throughout system of this country. Formerly all cottagers possessed the country. But this argument would apply equally to small allotments of land; all the peasantry above the all attempts to elevate the condition of the labourerrank of serfs enjoyed rights of commonage, though he (hear); and its legitimate consequence must be that would not take on himself to say that he could point to

the precise time—

had been stated by the Right Hon. Baronet who had just sat down, was applicable to the case of the Hon. the landlord ought to endeavour so to fix the Member for Finsbury. Nevertheless, he regretted pressure of poverty and suffering on the la-"----- Ere England's griefs began, from M. Mazzini in the interim, with respect to cer-tain parties connected with the Post-office. He un-would much rather have seen a bill introduced to do The Judge said that it was most extraordinary that bourer as to drive him from his parish. (Hear.) No When every rood of ground maintained its man." the witnesses in Miss Osborne's case were not Captain BERNAL OSBORNE said, he was so decidedly doubt, where there existed a surplus population But it was quite certain that before the sixteenth century forthcoming. An officer of the court said there had opposed to the assessment of precarious income at the been one in court a short time since, but he was half derstood there was a general rumour, a common away with this obnoxious power; and then the matin any particular district, it would be doing the labourer there was a very large proportion of the land of this counsame rate as permanent property, that he should move drunk. Ile went away again, and said he was going subject of conversation in the establishment, which ter would have been set at rest. The decision of the a service to induce him to seek employment elsewhere ; try in the hands of the labouring poor. Since that time, was simply this,-that the clerks and sorters, and Secret Committee was far from being satisfactory, but that was a very different case from endeavouring to as an amendment, that the House should go into comhowever, various causes were at work to alter that state sub-sorters, were in the habit of saying, "What is and the Right Hon. Baronet was wrong in supposing the use of Mr. Duncombe's making a bother about that he was released from giving any further account. to look for some other witnesses .- The Judge : It is create such circumstances around him as would force mittee that day three months, an extraordinary proceeding. Let the whole of their recognisances be estreated, with the exception of the policeman; and the prosecutor can, if of things; there was, first, the French Revolutionary Mr. MUNTZ contended that the portion of the tax relahim to do so. Nor was it surprising that the labour war, then a discontinuance of the practice of granting the letters of foreigners, he had much obter took to be able to prove that if his own." And he should be able to prove that if they would allow him the opportunity of a Com-country whether or not he had issued warrants to the would openly and fairly tell the llouse and the be would openly and fairly tell the llouse and the country whether or not he had issued warrants to the course of the experience which had been already ob-tained with respect to the practical working of the allotthe letters of foreigners, he had much better look It would be much more to the credit of the Right ting to income was obnoxious, vexatious, and inquisitoshould cling to his parish. There were many circum stances which rendered migration undesirable to him. rial. he likes, press the indictment at the next session."-A discussion followed, in which Mr. F. Baring, the Not the least was the law of settlement, and the chance Yes ; the prosecutor can, if he likes, press the indict-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ewart, Mr. D. Barclay, that, if driven back to his own parish, a careless board of mittee. On hearing this he certainly pricked up his ears-(Laughter)-he asked M. Mazzini if he could ment at the next session; but we would wager a triffle he never does. How will he press the indictguardians might leave him without relief till too late. and Mr. Hawes took part. Lord SANDON, as a member of the Secret Commit-The man of capital could emigrate in search of better The House then divided, and the amendment was negament without his principal witness? The whole thing is a down-right fraud. The prosecutor goes to look ment system, it was found that half an acre was the produce the persons who could prove these conversatee, briefly defended its report. tived by a majority of 96 to 23. occupation, and could afford to wait; but to the labouring maximum in general of land that could be advantageously man every day's work was his day's subsistence. Starva-The House having resolved itself into committee. Mr. WARBURTON said a few words on the same subcultivated in that way, and it was not unreasonable to say for the witnesses, they go looking for the prosecutor. tion might come on him before he gained his object. For Mr. CURTEIS proposed that the operation of the tax that a quarter of an acre was the quantity of land which One of the witnesses appears in court drunk, and the principal one is smuggled out of the way, bribedshould be limited to two instead of to three years, as pro-Lord JONN RUSSELL defended the vote he had given might be allotted under any extensive adaptation of the on a former occasion. In reference to what had been system, as being most likely to prove beneficial to the laall these reasons he could not suppose the allotment systhe working of the inner or secret office of the Posttem would be opposed, because the refusal of an allotment posed by Sir R. Peel. The way, he said, in which the tax undoubtedly bribed-not to appear. And this is Brioffice. He therefore gave notice of a motion of that had been received by the City of London, as contrasted might make the labourer more ready to migrate. (Hear.) said about the report of the Secret Committee, he bourer, whilst its limited extent would prevent such an tish justice ! This is the way the "majesty of the offended law" is "avenged !" Where has there been sort, and said that if he could only get a Committee with its opinion of an income tax in 1815, was a great He contended that, by analogy, the legislature were of Inquiry, that he would ascertain the names of par- stated that that committee was appointed to inquire allotment from proving prejudicial to the large proprietors encouragement to Sir R. Peel, not only to continue, but bound to interfere to help the labourer to the attainment ties which were notorious in the Post-office, and that he as to whether the power given to the Government or cultivators. But the principal value which the allotan instance where the like fraud has been permitted would have the whole thing out. He gave notice of had been fairly and duly exercised; not as to its ment system possessed, in his estimation, and in that of of land. The legislature had facilitated the establishto double the tax if necessary. to save a poor offender ? Is there not one law for the rich On a division the amendment was negatived by a mament of loan societies, where the poor man could borrow. a motion of inquiry into the working in this inner validity. 'The Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary for its supporters, was the moral effect produced by it upon and, another for the poor ? What will the Weekly Chromoney, and they had established savings' banks, where he jority of 69 to 17. office, and into the duties of the persons employed in the Home Department having declared that nothing the labourers themselves. (Hear, hear.) And first he nicle man say to this case? How will Mr. George Canning Mr. WARLEY said he felt so confident of the benefit it, with a view of ascertaing by what authority they had been elicited to impugn the loyalty or lower the would look at it under the head of amusement and re-acted. Well, how was that met? He had said, in character of the Hon. Member for Finsbury, he (Lord creation in leisure or unemployed hours. The labourers could lay it up. Upon the same principle he contended Ward, M.P., get over this additional proof of " the the plan of Sir R. Peel would confer on the country, that that they ought to afford the labourer every facility and natural and inevitable war of the rich and the poor"? There is that war. Not we, but the rich, the law, security in acquiring small portions of land. On the he would not oppose the tax if he thought it would termiintroducing that motion, that the question was no John Russell) could not consequently vote for the of the present day were under great disadvantages comother hand, he would be very sorry that the legislature | nate in three years. longer between M. Mazzini and the Government-it present amendment. pared with their predecessors of past ages. They no the law's executors, the system, and the system's should interfere at all with the obligation which lay on Sir R. PEEL said he could give no pledge that the tax Mr. M. MILNES shortly addressed the House in longer had the old recreations to fall back upon, or to upholders. was no longer between him and the Right Hon. Bawould terminate at the close of three years, for, to judge individual proprietors. The direct relation between the relax their minds and limbs after the fatigues of the day rolict, but it was a question between the people of England and her Majesty's Ministers, and that the Mr. W. Warson informed the House that since the Mr. Warson informed the House that sinc rout it was a question between the people of laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the laws. England and her Majesty's Ministers, and that the people of the solution is command. The old forest sports and pastimes of England hot, and ought by no means to be put an end to. This to be so enamoured of the tax, that it might refuse to be taken off. But a day of right and retribution is coming, when bill would not interfere therewith. It was only to come allow it to be taken off.

dead, but living voters, with a view of being before. | resolutions, the first four of which were agreed to without | their lands in allotments. There existed a mode of estalandlord, and in the majority of cases they had failed On the resolution rendering it compulsory on Hon. from not having a sort of middle-man. The bill which

spoke in a deprecating tone of the effect of the allotment two, and then forthwith we have the most sentimensystem on the contended that a sufficiency of labour was the great object desirable for their good—was cheered by prison. Miss Osborne was next let out on bail, a prigentlemen who differed widely from that Hon. Member | vilege which, though nominallyopen to all classes, is as with respect to agricultural matters generally. The Hon. practically and completely denied to the poor, owing Member, however, threw no light on the mode in which to their poverty, as if by statute the privilege was that sufficiency of labour was to be obtained. He (Mr. confined to the rich. On the 15th of February the Mangles) lived in a purely agricultural district, and he knew that during the winter, and except at the height of the corn and hay harvests, a considerable number of la- Mr. Clarkson acted as counsel for the accused, and, bourers were without employment for many weeks, and quite irrelevantly to the case, entered into a long rigothers could only obtain it occasionally. During the recess he had made inquiries as to the effects of allot. had been brought up-the religious and moral train-ments in reference to the well-being of the labouring ingshe had had. In the eyes of all just men, this only classes. He had consulted many gentlemen, and many makes the matter ten thousand times worse. The ladies too; among others Mrs. Davies Gilbert; and on no poor wretch, who; born in the purlieus of St. Giles's, subject of equal magnitude had he ever found the testi-mony so unanimous in its favour. Mrs. Davis Gilbert in-formed him that the allotment system had not failed in a single instance under her management, and she wrote to examples, and driven, as by a resistless fate, to the him, if he recollected right, stating that at one time she commission of crime ; for such a being-and there are had 400 allotment tenants, and for eleven years not thousands-such a counsellor might well plead that one had failed in paying his rent. That was important testimony. He knew that the intelligent labourer was in favour of the system. After a county meeting on measure to the House which had for its object the render. this subject in West Surrey, a group of gentlemen reing of the labouring population more independent than mained discussing the subject in a banking-house. While they were. The bill which he held in his hand was calthey were so engaged, a man came in to change a note, culated to effect that object, and he must say of the subject and, hearing opinions expressed against the allotment system, he restrained himself for sometime in the precould say it had failed. There might be, and there were sence of his superiors. At last he could bear it no longer, indeed, certain theoretical objections to allotments, such and he broke out with, "Gentlemen, you may say what as that which related to their interfering with the diviyou like, but I know it's a good plan, for it has made a sion of labour, and the impossibility of a man serving two man of me." He (Mr. Mangles) being struck with what | for nothing, takes a fancy to other people's "potted masters, but these were what he must call mere theothe man said, visited his place, and found he was raising retical objections; for the real effect of the allotment three pigs in his sty, and had a field with a crop of potasystem would be to raise the labourer's wages. No one toes. There was at his door a chaise-cart with two men could say that a labourer's wages were sufficient for his in it, who were bargaining with him for some potatoes, support. He must, therefore, eke them out by cultivating and this man, who only four or five years before was a his allotment. It had been urged, that the labourer who common day labourer on 10s. a week, was then in a conhad an allotment would do less work for his employer dition to be able to refuse the price offered for his potuduring the day, that he might reserve his strength to toes as insufficient. The same man showed him (Mr. work for himself afterwards. Experience contradicted Mangles) another field, which he was renting, though he not know where he could be found. The Judge said this. The allotment labourers had been generally found had not got it direct from the landowner, at the rate of the witness must be found, upon which says This was, no doubt, the consequence of the change in from it.

Sir W. JAMES supported the bill, but objected to some

Mr. ROEBUCK said this was a bill which proposed t

Sir J. GRANAM reminded the House that in the course

Mr. BORTHWICK had heard with satisfaction the statement of the Right Hon. Baronet the Home Secretary, and in search of the prosecutor, and so on throughout expressed his concurrence in it. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

On the motion for going into committee on the income

welfare, and enjoyment must be regarded by the House with respect and attention, and with a wish for its success. He was disposed to give a careful consideration to the bill of a Sir John Osborne, Bart., who, we believe, en-joys the privilege of legally plundering the nation of the Hon. Member, and to view it with favour, and a through the medium of an office in the Customs. Mr. MANGLES said, he observed that the statement of Osborne walks off with the crocer's "potted meat." the Hon. Member for Winchester (Mr. Escott) -- who The "lady" is arrested and locked up for a day or "lady" was re-examined, and the magistrate committed her for trial on the charge. On that occasion marole shewing the excellent way in which the "lady" the circumstances, such as we have spoken of, were, if not a justification, at least a palliation of the criminality of the accused. But in the case of Mise Osborne, her "excellent training" can only be regarded as an aggravation of her offence. This awyer, Clarkson, had the daring impudence to characterise such offences as that laid to the account of Miss Osborne, as being, in her case, 'little eccentricities." The hungry man who takes a loaf of bread is run down as a "thief;" Miss Osborne, who wants for nothing, but because she wants meat," she, forsooth, is to be regarded as only charge-able with "little eccentricities"! Well, "lady" Osborne was committed for trial to the Middleses Sessions, and on Tuesday last the trial should have come on, but in the course of the day the prosecutor informed the Assistant Judge, that he could not carry the bill before the Grand Jury, as the principal with ness for the prosecution was missing ; and he did the purpose of collecting the witnesses ; but, so soon as he had left, his policeman, who is also a witness, went the entire day-one going in search of another, until at last there was not one witness to be found, with the exception of the policeman." At eight o'clock the grand jury entered the court with the last bill found.