The Northern Star,
AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. NO. 384. LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1845. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Wm Hewitt Publisher, 340, Strand

TO THE TRADES' DELEGATES ABOUT TO ASSEMBLE IN LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—It will not require many words to convince you of the delight that I feel at the course you have resolved on adopting for the adjustment, regulation, and maintenance of your rights. I have long struggled for your order, without having received any, the slightest, support from your body. Nay, on the contrary, my exertions in your behalf have been rather thwarted than aided by you: and yet neither lukewarmness on your part, nor disappointment on mine, has induced me to desist from the advocacy of your cause. Believe me, gentlemen, that however you might have hoped to sustain a position of comparative comfort, that the day has arrived when you will be called on to do for yourselves those things which you vainly relied upon others to do for you. The conductors of the *Northern Star* newspaper have, at all times, abstained from mixing up the "extreme principles" of that paper with the movements of the Trades body: but they have as constantly placed before you the impossibility of achieving your rights by any sectional movement. At all times the power that you possess, if systematically organised and properly directed, was capable of achieving for you every comfort and advantage that you were entitled to. Foolish and petulant quarrels amongst yourselves have, however, from time to time, frustrated every sectional attempt made by the several sections of your order. The moment that you overcome those internal differences and injurious dissensions, that moment will you, as if by magic, achieve for yourselves a correct representation of your reformed condition.

It is an undeniable fact that the very existence of a Government is *prima facie* proof of popular approval; and the fact of so powerful a body never before having taken cognisance of our representative system, proves that *you*, at all events, were satisfied with its workings. I am aware that my opening will lead you to the conclusion that I am going to force my own political views upon your consideration; but I am not going to do any such thing. What I desire to do is simply to point out the means at your disposal for ensuring justice for yourselves. The recent attacks that have been made upon your order by the Chambers's of Edinburgh, the writers in the *Edinburgh Review*, and the sly-pokes that have been made at you by persons professing to be your "friends," must have convinced you that, apart from the power which the law gives them to oppress, the masters have resolved on acting upon the new philosophy propounded by those parties—to support every proposition tending to "free trade," in the hope, nay, with the certainty, of *upholding profits* by REDUCTION OF WAGES. This is the great bone of contention between "the employer and the employed." Mystify the question of "free trade" as they may, I tell you that every step taken in the direction of the *reduction* of produce must be followed by a large reduction in the price of that labour which produces the manufactured article. And further, that the cotemporaneous reduction in the prices of all consumable articles will not be anything like an equivalent for the reductions that the "free trade" masters will make in your wages. You cannot be so stolid or ignorant as not to know and understand that all the capital in the world is made by labour; and that, as a matter of course, those who have the *command* of the labour market will make it as "profitable" as possible to themselves. The paramount consideration with the labouring classes therefore should be how to rid themselves, as speedily as possible, of that anomalous controul which subjects them, without colour of law, to the *caprice* of those who choose to employ them.

No political change that the mind of man could devise—not even the PEOPLE'S CHARTER itself, could relieve you from your present condition, and the worse that threatens you, *so long as the labour-competitive system exists.* No master *acts* upon feelings of humanity or justice: *all act upon the principle of self-interest.* I don't mean that there are not some humane and just; but what I do mean is, that where those exceptions do occur, they are so few as not to weigh much in the balance against the general evil. Your want of combination and proper understanding has considerably augmented the power in the masters' hands, and to relieve yourselves of it should be your primary object. And in order to direct your minds to the means by which it is to be effected, let me once again place the admission of Chambers before you. He admits that if fifty of a thousand in any trade are unemployed, *the rate at which those fifty are willing to work* MUST INEVITABLY ESTABLISH THE STANDARD WAGES *of the remaining* 950. I told you the same thing seven years before Chambers published it; and, being strengthened by this later authority, I use the assertion as a truism. It is not the price that can be procured for the produce of the 950 that regulates the amount of their wages: it is the competition of the unemployed fifty which establishes the standard of wages for all; *and when the 950 can agree among themselves, either so to restrict the hours of labour, as to admit the remaining fifty to a participation of work, or support these in idleness,* OR SET THEM TO WORK ON THE LAND, *rather than admit their competition,* THEN, BUT NOT TILL THEN, WILL THE WHOLE BODY BE CAPABLE OF EXERCISING CONTROUL OVER THE CAPRICE OF THEIR MASTERS.

Now, these are purely Trades questions—social questions — knife-and-fork questions — bread-and-cheese questions, and not political questions: questions which, if you had the People's Charter to-morrow, and relied upon your heretofore principles of action, you could not adjust: and you never *can* adjust them until you either *transport the unwilling idlers from the land*, or do that which is easier, cheaper, more just, and much more beneficial—LOCATE THEM ON THE LAND. If fifty of one trade are driven from their usual avocation, they naturally seek employment at some other work; and by competition, they consequently lead to the reduction of wages in the new field of employment. A man who is not wanted as a Block-printer, or a Cotton spinner, will, if those markets are overstocked, offer himself for a light porter, or warehouseman, or any other work: and he can only ensure employment by underbidding those who are employed in the market where he competes.

To provide, then, for the system-made idlers, and to confine all the trade necessary to be performed to the exact number of hands required for its due execution, is the one, *the great question*, to which you must turn your attention. You cannot preserve your positson as a national body, nor protect any individual trade from the incursion of strangers, by any other means than by opening such a field as will take them from the competitive reserve altogether. If a Carpenter is idle, and Tailors are at good work, the Carpenter cannot turn Tailor: neither will the society of Tailors feel the obligation of supporting him. So with all other trades: the surplus of each trade must either be supported by those of his own trade that are employed—must compete with those whose work he can undertake—or he must go to the poor-house, or starve. Thus I show you that the question of "surplus" is one difficult to be dealt with by individual trades; while it is the only one in the settlement of which the whole body have an indivisible, inseparable, and complete interest—and for the adjustment of which they can all agree; and by the settlement of which they would all be equally benefitted. The Carpenter cannot turn Tailor—the Tailor cannot turn Blacksmith—the Blacksmith cannot turn Block-printer—the Block-printer cannot turn Silk-weaver: *but one and all can return from an artificial to a natural state, and* CAN BECOME CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL: and that, too, without in any respect imposing the continuous hardship of supporting them out of the earnings of those at work. The land is nature's field and man's inheritance. It is the market that cannot be overstocked. It is the raw material that cannot be overworked. Its surplus is a thing that never can be rendered valueless. It is the refuge,—the wholesome, the sure, the healthy, the independent refuge,—for every man who is denied existence by the caprice of those under whose power he is placed. I have no hesitation in asserting that if a committee is appointed by Conference to take the matter into consideration, it may be easily shown to them the perfect facility with which the Trades of England may emancipate themselves from every grievance of which they complain. In less than one year from this date, STRIKES may be spoken of as foolish things that once occurred before the Trades had brains; when competition for labour was tolerated, before men learned that they were neither born Blacksmiths, Carpenters, or Masons; when the astounding anomaly existed that those who produced all the wealth of the country lived in comparative beggary, while those who employed them were straining every thought to seek "*markets*" for the investment of their profits.

Should you deem this subject,—now becoming interesting to all classes of society,—worthy your consideration, I invite you to the task, believing that the more the subject is discussed the more certain it is to force itself into general notice, and the practice into universal adoption. With the assistance of the poor man's friend, Mr. ROBERTS, you may be prepared to submit a LAND PLAN for the salvation of the Working Classes generally, that would receive such an amount of support, even from the prejudiced, as would change the whole face of society, and substitute a system under which all could live and prosper, for that under which the Home Secretary informs us "one-tenth of the population has been pauperised."

I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, Monday Morning, March 17th.—At an early hour this morning the steam-ship Hibernia arrived in the Mersey, after encountering a series of unremitting easterly gales from the day of her departure from the other side.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Congress do not appear to have been of much importance, no action having been made by the Senate on the Texan Annexation Bill. Congress was to close its sittings on the evening of the 3rd instant, and it is certain that if the Senate comes to any vote it will be one adverse to the annexation. On the 26th ult., the House of Representatives passed a new Post-office Bill, and which is pretty sure to go through the Senate before the close of the session, so as to come into operation in July. It establishes a rate of postage of five cents. for 300 miles and under, and ten cents. for greater distances. Mr. Archer, from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the joint resolutions to annex Texas as they passed the house, has made a strong report against their passage in the Senate. The President has transmitted to Congress a message on the Slave Trade. The President has also transmitted a message on the Oregon question, which shows that the negociations between the Governments of England and the States on this subject are still proceeding.

Mr. POLK, the new President elect, has arrived at Washington. He was to deliver his inaugural address on the 4th, so that our next arrival may be expected to furnish this all-important document.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.—A STEAM-BOAT BURNT.—The steam-boat Pathfinder, Captain Moses, from Yazoo, Mississippi, with a cargo of 1481 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi river, near Natchez, on the 8th ult., about two o'clock in the morning. The scene among the passengers is described as having been painfully terrific. Several of the crew commenced throwing cotton bales overboard, and many saved themselves on bales, and others on planks, chairs, &c. There are seven lives lost, that are known of, and doubtless others that the officers or crew do not miss. Mrs. Fleming, wife of one of the pilots, the only female on board, except the chambermaid and a negro woman, was saved in one of the yawls, with many others. The fire originated between the engines, from what cause is not known. The whole cargo of 1481 bales of cotton is a loss, the whole catastrophe having taken place near the middle of the river. The crew and the surviving passengers were brought to Natchez by the steamer Wave. The still burning hull was met ten miles below Rodney.

MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA.—We have later Mexican news, the dates from Vera Cruz being as late as the 4th of February. Santa Anna was still a prisoner in the castle of Perote, whence he had written to the Congress, begging abjectly for life and pardon. It has been decided to try him for malpractices in his late capacity of Commander-in-Chief, or President, and not as a traitor, which indicates that some milder course will be pursued towards him than what had been predicted from the fury of the people generally. This clemency appears to have emanated from the two Chambers of Congress. The Government has decided to try by court-martial all the officers who obeyed the orders of Santa Anna after the election of General Harrera as President of the republic. They have already been displaced from their command. The effects belonging to Santa Anna, at his residence of Magua de Clavo, have been seized by the authorities of the department of Vera Cruz, and removed to that city for sale. The city of Mexico was quiet, and everything proceeding in its usual manner. On the morning of the 13th ult. the cannons announced to the inhabitants the raising of the state of siege to which they had been subjected during the late troubles.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

MORE REVOLUTIONS.—The brig Ursula, from St. Juan de Nicaragua, brings the following interesting letter on the affairs of that country:—"San Juan de Nicaragua, Jan. 4.—I write to you a few lines respecting the state of affairs in Central America. The States of Guatemala, San Salvado, and Honduras, have all come out and declared in favour of a central federation again; and have marched all their troops into the State of Nicaragua to compel her to join in this movement. All the great towns in this State, such as Granada, Nicaragua, Masaga, Segovia, and others, with the exception of the seat of Government (Leon), have also declared in favour of a central republic. In consequence, they have joined forces with the invading troops, and together have surrounded and invested the city of Leon, which is expected to fall into their possession in a short time, according to the latest accounts from the interior. Inside Leon everything is in confusion. The Leonese have taken possession of the churches and other strong places, and garrisoned them. The 'Commandant General' has shot the chief of the State ('Manuel Morez') there, because he wished to withdraw from the contest and come out in favour of the popular movement. The 'Leonese' say they will die first, before they will give up their city. It is expected there will be a bloody contest. One half of the city was destroyed in a revolution a few years since, and now it is supposed the other half will be laid in ruins also. The principal families in the neighbourhood of the seat of war are flying to different places for protection. If Leon falls, the war will be carried into Costa Rica if that State does not come out in favour of a central Government."

SWEDEN.

PROGRESS.—The dispute between the order of the Nobles and the other orders of the State in Sweden seems to be increasing. We learn by a letter from Stockholm that the Committee of the Constitution has come to a resolution to propose to the Diet that in future no noblemen shall be allowed to preside over the electoral assemblies of the agriculturists, and that the privilege possessed by the nobility of accompanying the King when he visits the Hall of States shall be abolished.

FORTUNE-TELLING.—At the Borough Court, Manchester, on Saturday, Anne Chrimes, a professional fortune-teller, was charged with defrauding several poor simpletons of their money by pretending to "rule the stars," tell their fortunes, &c. One of them, a widow of the ripe age of 60, being anxious to revisit the shrine of Hymen, consulted the wise woman as to the probability of her obtaining a second husband, and being promised one by the first of May, paid 6d. for the information, receiving, however, 2d. out, and a quarter of an ounce of tobacco, she being very poor. Nancy Bradley, a middle-aged married woman, residing at Heaton Norris, consulted the sage about her husband, of whom she was jealous. She was told that four young women had bewitched him, and that if he were not unbewitched he would very soon go off in a galloping consumption. Mrs. Chrimes undertook to cure him and make him a good husband for ten shillings, and was so accommodating as to offer to take the money by instalments, stipulating, however, for a silk handkerchief, or something else belonging to him, as necessary for the process of conjuration. She received a shilling by way of earnest. A young woman, named Ellen Simpson, was offered a charm for her sweetheart, at various prices, from 3s. to 15s. each, and told that the higher the price the more effectual they were, and that the beau of one of her acquaintance, who had bought a charm, had come "ranting" after her, he having previously been but a lukewarm wooer. It so happened, however, that Ellen Simpson was already married, and wished to consult the stars, not about love matters, but as to the time of her becoming rich, a process which was not going on so rapidly as she wished. There were many other cases against the prisoner, and she was committed for three months with hard labour.

Trades' Movements.

TRADES' CONFERENCE. — The Preliminary Committee held their weekly meeting, at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Wednesday evening, March 19th: Mr. Robertson (bookbinder) in the chair. The room was densely crowded with delegates. Messrs. John Cornish and Stephen Lingride, for the first time, attended as representatives of the Amicable Society of Woolstaplers. This society represents the Woolstaplers of England. Messrs. Caughlan and Bicknell appeared as the representatives of the Society of Teetotal Carpenters. The Secretary read thirty letters from various trades in England and Ireland. THE FOLLOWING IS THE ARRANGEMENT DECIDED ON FOR MONDAY NEXT:—"The Sub-Committee to meet at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, at ten in the morning, to receive delegates and examine credentials; and at two o'clock precisely, in the afternoon of the same day, the Conference will be opened in the Assembly Room of the Parthenium Club, 72, St. Martin's-lane. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., will preside throughout the whole sitting of Conference. It is generally understood that each delegate, like the members of St. Stephen's, will have the privilege of admitting one stranger to hear the deliberations of LABOUR'S PARLIAMENT. After the preliminary committee shall have delivered in their report to Conference, and a Secretary and other officers shall have been appointed, it is suggested that the Conference appoint a committee, to receive any and all plans that a delegate may have for the consideration of Conference; and that they report thereon as soon as may be.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE HANDLOOM WEAVERS DELEGATES IN LONDON.—On Monday last, delegates from this numerous, useful, but ill-used class of workmen, assembled at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town, for the purpose of preparing statements of their grievances, and submitting a plan to the Government and different members of Parliament, on which to found an Act of Parliament for the protection of the Weavers against the unheard-of robberies and impositions practised on them. There were delegates present from Spitalfields, from Macclesfield, from Leigh, from Middleton, from Carlisle, and Howick; and several other places were represented by letter. The first business of the delegates was to prepare their case. The London Weavers had prepared a lengthy and very able document, comprising a rapid view of the rise and fall of the wealth of nations, clearly showing that where the principle of *protection* had been adhered to, and the interests of the labouring classes provided for, such nations became wealthy and refined, and their people prosperous and happy; and showing also that where the interests of the labouring classes were neglected, the downfall of such nations was certain and rapid. These positions were illustrated by copious extracts from authors of ancient and modern history. The delegates decided that the document, though valuable, was not exactly applicable to their present mission, as they were met to propose a statement of their *present sufferings*, and a plan for their amelioration. Mr. Lowe detailed the various impositions practised on the Weavers of Leigh, in Lancashire, which he had prepared, in a clear, lucid, and intelligible manner, embracing several tables, setting forth the amount of money stopped from the Weavers by the several manufacturers in three given days, amounting to, in many cases, from 20 to 30 per cent. of the whole of their earnings. It also showed the various pretences on which these robberies were committed, the principal one being that of *time*, arising from the masters giving with their warps printed tickets, specifying that the work should be returned within a given time, or be abated; the time being generally such that an average good workman could not accomplish it in. Mr. Lowe also showed the hardships the Weavers laboured under in having to wait for "shute" (weft), and in having to travel long and frequent journeys, amounting to several hundreds of miles in the slack seasons. He also explained that by the combination of the manufacturers, the arbitration law was rendered of no effect, and gave the testimony of several respectable magistrates and clergymen in support of his statements. The Middleton delegate (Mr. Ogden) detailed similar grievances, and in the main confirmed Mr. Lowe's statements. The delegates from Macclesfield (Messrs. West and Bentole) said they had not so much to complain of as regarded abatements. Their chief grievance arose from the great disparity of prices paid for the same description of work by different manufacturers. This exposed the trade to a ruinous home competition, and was highly injurious to the honest employer as well as to the workman. The remedy they proposed was the establishment of local boards of trade. Mr. J. B. Hanson, from Carlisle, detailed at great length the sufferings of the Weavers in his district, and exhibited in a table of great length, which must have cost immense labour in its compilation, the various reductions that had taken place since 1804-5-6, which could not be less than 200 per cent. to what *they now* have. He also showed the additional amount of labour imposed, notwithstanding these reductions. He was for the great principle of PROTECTION being applied to the labour of the working classes, but was willing to take as an instalment local boards. It was then agreed on that a case should be prepared, and that the delegates should visit different members of Parliament, as well as the Board of Trade, and lay their statements before them. During the week the delegates have visited various members, and have received from a great number promises of support.

THE CHAINMAKERS OF STAFFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE have been in union about twelve months, and have done as much or more good than any other trade in the country in rooting out evils that affected their interests, and in raising their wages. In March last some of the manufacturers resolved to reduce the men 10 per cent.; those, too, who at the time were paying a less price than the most respectable houses in the trade. This was followed by a threatened reduction by all. The men sent delegates among those who were the worst paid, to see if they would co-operate in resisting the attempted reduction. Nearly the whole trade responded. A union was formed, and money raised; and those who were worst paid were put on strike, and so on, till every house paid one and the same price. They next attacked the monster TRUCK, and completely destroyed *him*, as far as this trade was affected by it. In this they had the support of the ready-money employers. They have since obtained two advances, amounting to 15 per cent., and in some instances rather more: some of the employers have to pay 30 per cent. more than they did twelve months ago. The men have come to the determination to have another advance, and have given notice to that effect to all the manufacturers, which advance they propose should take place on the 22nd of the present month. Some of the employers are willing to give it, while some are against giving it: but the men seem confident of success from the organisation and determination of the trade. The price paid now is but little more than *half* what it was twenty years ago, while the trade has increased at least four-fold, and is likely still to extend.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED TAILORS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—*Fellow Workmen*,—The Executive Council having deemed it advisable that some one should go forth to explain the objects of the above society, and prepare the way for the forthcoming delegation, to be held at Manchester on the 14th of April next; in accordance therewith, I have attended three meetings in Birmingham, at one of which upwards of one thousand persons were present, and two sections formed. Meetings have also been held at Wolverhampton, Stafford, Warrington; two in Manchester; two in Liverpool; and one at Ashton-under-Lyne; at all of which, resolutions were passed expressive of their approbation of the principles of the Union. Meetings will also be held at Chester, on Wednesday, the 19th of March; at Wigan, on the 20th; at Preston, on Good Friday; at Blackburn, on the 22nd; at Bolton, on the 24th; Bury, the 25th; Rochdale, 26th; Todmorden, the 27th; Bradford, the 28th; Huddersfield, the 31st; at Wakefield, on the 1st of April; at Sheffield, on the 2nd; Leeds, the 3rd; and at Hull, the 4th. At all of those places it is requested that public meetings of the Trade be called, in order to consider on resolutions and petitions to Parliament, praying for an inquiry into the sanatory condition of the Trade, with a view to the abolition of out-door labour. I shall be punctual in attendance at the above towns on the days specified: and all localities in the kingdom desirous of laying their views before the delegates when assembled, can forward their communications, addressed to me, at the Golden Eagle, Hardman-street, Manchester.—Yours, in the cause of Labour, J. W. PARKER, General Secretary.

BOILER-MAKERS' CONFERENCE.—An important Conference of the master and journeymen Boiler-makers of Manchester and the surrounding districts, was held on Tuesday last, March 18th, at the house of Mr. Dixon, Golden Eagle, Birmingham-street, Manchester. The journeymen Boiler-makers have long felt the direful effects of home competition; and having determined, if possible, to curb the monster, they called a Conference of delegates, not only from the shops in Manchester, but from the surrounding towns; to which Conference they invited the whole of the masters by circular, in which was stated the objects for which the Conference was called. We are happy to state that many of the masters sent answers to the committee, in which they promised to be present, and likewise approved of the objects sought to be accomplished by the journeymen, and that they would do all in their power towards the furtherance of the good work. On Tuesday morning delegates from the following places assembled at nine o'clock:— Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton, Bury, Wigan, St. Helen's, Hyde, Stockport, Staleybridge, Dukinfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Rochdale, Preston, Chorley, Warrington, Newton, Rain-hill, &c. The delegates spent a few hours in preliminary arrangements, and drawing up a programme of the business to be brought before the Conference; and we believe also, that the masters had a preliminary meeting previous to their coming to the Conference. The Conference of masters and men assembled at two o'clock in the afternoon, when, on the motion of Mr. Rock, Mr. Melling, of Manchester, was unanimously elected to the chair. He opened the business of the Conference by giving a brief outline of the circumstances which had caused them to be brought together, and likewise a summary of the business which would be brought before them. He hoped that each person who addressed the Conference would adhere to the question under debate, and be as brief as possible. He called upon the masters present, to aid and assist the men in bringing about a better understanding betwixt the employed and their employers, and concluded by calling on the Secretary to read the correspondence which the committee had received from the masters who could not make it convenient to attend. The Secretary then read a number of letters, from which we select the following:—

Star-street Works, March 17, 1845.

To the Operative Boiler Makers of Manchester.—Gentlemen,—We are in the receipt of yours of this morning; and assure you that, whatever wages you demand, *our house will not oppose you*, but will at all times give the best of wages to all classes of workmen employed in our establishment. You must bear in mind that *there are* masters who have taken orders at such low prices that they cannot afford to give remunerating wages to their workmen; and these are the parties who strive to destroy your trade and reduce your wages; 'tis only by such unfair means they can clear themselves. In conclusion, we beg to say, that it has ever been our study and interest to give the very best of wages to all grades of workmen. Good men deserve good hire. Hoping you will be unanimous and determined in the resolutions you may pass at the meeting called to be held on Tuesday, the 18th of March, we remain, Gentlemen, most respectfully, JAMES LILLEY AND SONS. P.S.—We shall be happy to receive a copy of resolutions passed at the meeting, and whatever they may be, if to better your condition, you may rely upon our conformity.—J. L. and SONS.

Mr. Fairburn said, that when he received the circular it gave him great pleasure; for its contents must give satisfaction to every honourable employer. The only thing he objected to was the attempt to destroy competition. He wished that they could accomplish it, but he was doubtful whether it was possible to effectually interfere with that question. But there was no harm in making the attempt. He could, himself, subscribe to every suggestion made by the men. (Much cheering.) He was sorry that he had to leave them, for it would have given him much pleasure to spend a few hours with the men who had taken so noble a step in endeavouring to bring about a better understanding between the employers and employed. Peter Rathwell, Esq., moved, and Mr. Hick seconded, "That from this time forward it be required, that any master wishing to dispense with the services of any Boiler-maker (except in cases of delinquency or destroying the master's property), shall give notice from pay-day to pay-day; and likewise that any Boiler-maker wishing to leave his employer, shall give a like notice." Mr. Latham moved as follows—"That any Boiler-maker losing his time by drinking shall be fined one shilling each day, to go into the funds of the Boiler-makers' Society: the same to be applied to some benevolent purposes, such as giving relief to any member who may not be entitled to benefit in cases of sickness, or when unable to work from accidents received at their employment." Mr. Wood seconded the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously. The next question was the one of the hours of work. It appeared that some of the shops commenced work at six o'clock on the Monday morning, whilst others commenced at seven. Lengthy discussions ensued, which ended in the following resolution:—"That every shop in Manchester and neighbourhood shall commence for the future at seven o'clock on Monday morning, and have half an hour for breakfast, one hour for dinner, and half an hour for tea; or instead of the tea half hour, to leave work at half-past five in the evening. The week's work to consist of fifty-seven hours and a half." The above resolution was moved and seconded by two masters, named Edward and John Hartley. The next question brought before the Conference was that when men were sent out to work at "old work," or out of town, *they should have one shilling per day extra*, not to be given in drink, but money. Mr. Hick, of Bolton, said there could not be two opinions on the subject. He was quite willing to give his men the shilling. Mr. Rathwell also agreed to the proposal, as did the whole of the masters. Mr. Latham moved, and Mr. Cartwright seconded, "That the men working out shall have one shilling per day extra, to be paid in money." Mr. Edward Hartley moved, and Mr. Cartwright seconded—"That the sending out of men to old jobs be vested in the masters; but they shall let all that are competent have their turn where it is practicable. And when any manufacturer sends for a particular set, that the master send them whether it be their turn or not." Mr. Roche said, the time had come when masters and men must act for the benefit of each other. The men were determined to protect the masters, if the masters were willing to assist them. The men wished to introduce the system of apprenticing boys to be taught the whole art of boiler making. By this means they would be enabled not only to produce good workmen, but at the same time protect the best interests of the trade. A lengthy discussion took place, in which both masters and men took part, which ended in Mr. Hartley moving, and Mr. Stewart seconding—"That for the future all persons coming into the Boiler-making trade shall serve a legal apprenticeship, and not be more than sixteen years of age at the time of being bound." The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Roche moved, "That the best thanks of the journeymen Boiler-makers, in conference assembled, are due to Peter Rothwell, Esq., — Hick, Esq., — Fairburn, Esq., and the other employers who have honoured us with their presence and assistance." The motion being seconded, and put from the chair, was agreed to *nem. con.* Several important questions in the "*programme*" were not entered into, owing to the masters having to leave. It was, however, agreed that a circular, containing the resolutions which had been passed, and also the men's suggestions which they had not been able to take into consideration, should be sent to the employers; and the latter would, if they considered them at all calculated to benefit the trade, give them every support. One of the questions alluded to is of great importance. It is as follows:—"What steps would be the most effectual to destroy that unhealthy and unprincipled system of home-competition which has crept into the Boiler-making trade, by which the honourable employer, the operative, and the public are alike injured?" The operatives think that steps can be taken to compass this object. Some of the masters are of a contrary opinion. The workmen have not had an opportunity of detailing their views before them, which we believe are as follows:—"Let a *Board of Trade* be formed of an equal number of masters and men; the masters to elect the men in whom they have confidence, and the workmen to elect the masters. Such board *to fix the rate of wages*, and likewise the price of the article in the market: and also determine a uniformity of hours for commencing and leaving off work." If the honourable masters would co-operate with the men on this understanding, *the men would work only for those that agree to such salutary regulations.* In the circular about being sent to the masters, this question will be fully laid before them; and we shall not fail to acquaint our readers with the result as soon as it is known. The following employers were present at the meeting, and agreed with the resolutions come to:—Mr. Fairburn, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. J. Wild, Mr. M. Barrett, Mr. Duckworth, Mr. J. Hartley, and Mr. Edward Hartley, of Manchester; Peter Rothwell, Esq., Mr. Hick, Mr. Hill, Mr. Amer, Mr. Latham, and Mr. S. Wood, of Bolton; Mr. Hill, of Heywood; Mr. Rain and Mr. Ferneaugh, of Dukenfield; Mr. Townley, Mr. Howarth, and Mr. Massey, of Rochdale; Mr. Jackson, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Scholes, of Preston; Mr. Mannes, of Stockport; Mr. William Atterton, of Wildin; and the Messrs. Wood, of Openshaw.

IMPORTANT TRADES MEETING AT BRADFORD. — On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the Temperance-rooms, Cheapside, to elect delegates to the forthcoming Trades Conference; Mr. Smyth was called to the chair, who briefly opened the business by stating the objects and reading the placard convening the meeting, and called on any person having a candidate to propose to do so. Mr. Stamp, Stonemason, proposed Job Hirst, Mason, a fit and proper person. Mr. Hirst enjoyed the confidence of the Masons' Society, and was unanimously nominated by that body to represent them in the forthcoming Conference; Mr. Hurley seconded the nomination, and eulogised Mr. Hirst as well qualified to fill the important station of representing the Trades of Bradford in Conference; on being put to the meeting he was carried unanimously. Mr. Hirst returned thanks for the confidence reposed in him, and pledged himself to use every means in his power to better the condition of his fellow-workmen. He thought it right to state that the unanimous opinion of the Society of Stonemasons in Bradford was in favour of the Land Question being brought before the Conference. It was his opinion that nothing practical could be carried into effect unless founded on the principle of withdrawing the "surplus labourers" from the labour market, *and placing them on the land*, and thus creating a demand for labour. Mr. Raistrick, Woolcomber, proposed, and Mr. Topham seconded Robert Mullen, Woolcomber; Mr. Dillon proposed, and Mr. Wilson seconded Mr. G. White. A noisy discussion here commenced by the supporters of both candidates, the debate being carried on by the Woolcombers exclusively. Mr. Fynn arose and addressed the meeting with a view of reconciling the disputants; afterwards Messrs. White, Dillon, Mullens, and others spoke. Mr. G. White withdrew, after entering a protest against the proceedings of the officers of the Woolcombers' Protective Society, for the manner in which the ballot was taken for the candidates. Mr. Mullen explained, declaring that the whole of the divisions of that society were noticed as nearly as possible at one time. On the motion being put, Mr. Mullen was carried by a large majority. The chairman read a letter from the Shoemakers' Society, declaring their hearty co-operation in the proposed union of Trades, and regretting their inability to send a delegate in consequence of their late struggle, and having to send one to the Shoemakers' Conference to be held in London on the 1st of April. Mr. Flynn proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by a person in the meeting:—"That the delegates appointed to represent the Trades of Bradford in the forthcoming Conference be instructed to move, or support such measures as they may deem best calculated to bring about the formation of a National Trades' Union for the general protection of all; and that they be requested to recommend the consideration of the Land question." The chairman announced a meeting of the women power-loom Weavers in the same room, on Good Friday, to co-operate with the rest of their brothers and sisters in toil for mutual protection. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

BRADFORD SHOEMAKERS.—On Monday evening a special meeting of the Shoemakers' Society was held at the Boy and Barrel Inn, Westgate, to elect a delegate to the Shoemakers' Conference, about to be held in London on the 1st of April. Mr. Green was called to the chair, who stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Smyth proposed, and Mr. Constable seconded, "James Quinn, as a fit and proper person to represent them in the Conference." On being put, the motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

NOTTINGHAM FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS. — A public meeting of Framework-knitters was held at the King George on Horseback, Nottingham, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., to take into consideration the Trades Conference to assemble in London on Easter Monday, and to elect a delegate to attend such meeting. The following resolution was passed—proposed by John Peeters, and seconded by William Norman:—"That a levy of twopence per frame be paid on Saturday next, the 22nd, for the purpose of defraying the expense of sending a delegate to the Conference; and that a committee will sit from four until nine in the evening to receive subscriptions." B. Humphries was proposed by William Pearson, and seconded by James Bates, as a fit and proper person to attend the Conference. Henry Dorman was also proposed by William Norman, and seconded by John Brooks. On the propositions being put to the vote the former was elected, and the meeting separated.

BARNSLEY.—A large meeting of Weavers took place in Pickering's Room, on Monday night, the 17th inst., to elect a delegate to the Trades' Conference, Mr. Owen Wright in the chair. A plan having been agreed upon whereby the necessary funds should be collected, Mr. Frank Mirfield and Mr. John Grimshaw were put in nomination, and on a division there appeared an equal number for both, when the chairman decided in favour of the former. The meeting separated highly satisfied with the proceedings.

THE HORSENAIL-MAKERS OF BELPER have had twenty men on strike at the establishment of Mr. Melborn. The strike has now closed, as Mr. Melborn has complied with the request of the men. They have also obtained an advance of seven and a half per cent. to their wages, and are expecting another advance. The Belper Nailmakers are united to a man.

FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS' MOVEMENT.—Friends,—The commissioners' report on our Trade will soon be laid before Parliament; a report which will show to the world infringements most glaring on a vast body of operatives. The frame charges and other deductions taken from the net earnings of the Framework-knitter are greater than any other body of operatives we know of suffer. Such being a fact, we have a right to expect relief from the Government, whose power, if exercised, is equal to such task; not only to relieve us from our present sufferings, but to protect us for the future from such a liability. It then becomes the duty of all who suffer from the present system, to use his, her, or their influence to remove it. Friends, a National Conference of Trades' delegates will assemble in London, on Easter Monday, March 24th, 1845, at which the Framework-knitters, above all trades, should have delegates. Let the hands in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, &c., consider this, and provide, without loss of time, for such purpose. At the least, four should be sent, who, when in London, would serve a double purpose:—First, on the National Trades business; and, secondly, on their local affairs: for it is probable that a discussion may come on in Parliament soon after Easter, respecting the commissioners' report. Delegates being in town, could, if necessary, wait on the Government, and on members of Parliament, to solicit their support to any measure brought forward for the removal of the grievances complained of in our petition. Assemble your committees immediately, and take this all-important question into your deliberate consideration. When such has been done, communicate with the general Secretary as to your decision. The expense incurred would be but a mere trifle. I am aware of your poverty; but without an effort on your part, you cannot be made better in your circumstances. Up, then, one and all! and work as though you had something to gain. Let no one think of a little trouble, but let each work as though it all depended on himself to raise his fellow workmen from their present degraded position.

T. HUMPHRIES.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS.—The next delegate meeting of Miners will be held at the Queen's Head Inn, Burslem, on Monday, March 31st, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

THE LONDON SHOEMAKERS.—On Monday last a meeting of the West-End Ladies' Shoemakers was held in the Ship-yard, Wardour-street, Westminster, for the purpose of electing delegates to the forthcoming Trades' Conference. The result was the unanimous election of Mr. John Skelton and Mr. James Christopher. All seemed fully impressed with the importance of the subject, and the best of feeling pervaded throughout.

MINERS' INTELLIGENCE.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday next, at the house of Mr. N. Gaskell, sign of the Queen's Arms, Clayton, near Manchester: chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting on the same day, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several of the accredited agents of the Miners' Association: chair to be taken at four o'clock in the afternoon. The levy for the fortnight is 2s. per member.

Assize Intelligence.

HOME CIRCUIT.

LEWES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.—CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—John Upton, 46, described as a builder, and who, it was stated, acted as preacher to a Methodist congregation at Brighton, was charged with an offence of this description upon Elizabeth Mills, a child ten years of age. The charge, which was accompanied with circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was so clearly made out, that Mr. Clarkson, who was instructed for the prisoner, said it was hopeless for him to attempt to struggle with the evidence, and he should, therefore, not waste the time of the Court and jury by attempting to do so, but he must leave the prisoner to be disposed of as they should think fit. The prisoner was found Guilty, and the Lord Chief Justice sentenced him to be transported for life.

ATROCIOUS CONDUCT.—Anne Lewis, 30, and Elizabeth Brown, 15, were indicted for feloniously and maliciously aiding and assisting a man, unknown, to commit a felonious assault upon a child ten years old, named Charlotte Neville. The offence imputed to the prisoners was clearly brought home to them, and it was committed under the most aggravated circumstances. It appeared that the elder prisoner was the keeper of a house of ill-fame at Brighton, and the her, it would seem, was a lodger, or, at all events, a resident in the house. On the day in question, the little girl, Charlotte Neville, was sitting on a step opposite the house of the prisoner Lewis, when she beckoned her in, and on her getting inside, the other prisoner took her in her arms, and carried her up stairs to a room where there was a man, and there, in spite of her cries and entreaties for assistance, the offence was committed, the prisoner Brown being present all the time. The jury found the prisoners Guilty, and the Lord Chief Justice having commented in indignant and appropriate terms upon the atrocious nature of their offences, sentenced them to be transported for life.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

DORCHESTER, SATURDAY, MARCH 15.—Betsy Christopher was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child at Poole, by stabbing and cutting it on the throat on the 13th of February. Mr. C. Saunders conducted the case for the prosecution. He begged the most serious attention of the jury to this case, for the word "murder" of itself denoted the importance and solemnity of the inquiry. He would content himself with simply detailing the facts, and they would look at them with every tenderness on behalf of the prisoner, but at the same time with that firmness which their duty required.—Louisa Holland; I was in the service of Mr. Collins at Parkstone, and the prisoner was my fellow-servant. She was in the service about a fortnight. She slept with me. On Thursday, the 13th of February, I awoke about five o'clock in the morning. The prisoner was then standing by the bed-side. I asked what was the matter. She said, "Nothing." I went to sleep again. I awoke again about six and she was then in bed. I got up. The prisoner also got up and dressed herself, and we went about our work. She came up to the nursery about eight o'clock. She said she was in very great pain. I did not observe anything particular about her at that time. I advised her to go to bed, and she went upstairs as if for that purpose. I saw her again in about half an hour. When I went into her room she was lying on the bed. She said she was very poorly. I left her and returned again to her a good bit afterwards but within an hour. She was then out of bed. I asked her what was the matter with her. She said nothing more than usual. I saw blood on the boards; it was a great deal of blood. I went down stairs again, and remained for half an hour. I went upstairs again to her room; she was still there. In about a quarter of an hour she came into the kitchen and passed through. She had changed her dress. She went out towards the privy. Her apron appeared to be thrown over her arms. She came back again in ten minutes. I then observed blood on her hands. She asked me to get her some water to wash her hands. I got her some water, and she washed her hands in my presence. She remained in the kitchen about a quarter of an hour. She said she was better. Shortly afterwards she said she felt rather faint, and she would go up to bed, and I went upstairs with her, and she got into bed, and I left her and told my mistress, who desired me to take her up some tea and gruel. I took some up, and she was still in bed. I had seen a knife in her possession about a week before; she carried it about with her.—By the Judge; I was not at all aware that she was pregnant. I had been twelve months in the service. The prisoner told me she was 18 years of age. (She looked nearly 40.) She used to carry the knife in her bosom. Our bed-room adjoined that of my mistress, and she could hear any talking in that room. My mistress was in her room, until I took the tea up to the prisoner.—Mrs. Collins: My husband had gone out early that morning. My little boy told me that the prisoner was not well. In consequence of what the last witness told me I went into the prisoner's room. I asked her what made her shake. She said she was very cold, and she directed my attention to the snow, which was falling. I said I hoped there was nothing the matter with her: that she had done nothing wrong. She said "No, that would be dreadful, wouldn't it?" I asked her if she had been so before, and she said, "Yes, twelve months before, when her mother told her she had received an injury." I think I used the word "miscarriage" to her.—By the Judge: If the doors of the rooms had been open I could have heard a newly-born child cry, and I cannot say but I could have heard it had the doors been shut. There was a considerable quantity of blood in two utensils in the prisoner's room. I had no idea or suspicion of a birth having taken place.—John Collins: On my return home that morning, about half-past nine, in consequence of what I heard I went to the privy. I saw marks of blood there. Upon making a search I found the body of a child with its throat cut. I gave information to the coroner. Mr. West, the surgeon, was present when the body was taken up. I afterwards asked the prisoner what she had done it with, and she gave up a knife with blood on it. She was asked if it was alive. She said she did not see it move. I asked if it cried. She said she did not hear it.—John Wickens West: I am a surgeon. It was a full-grown child. There was no other mark of violence except an extensive wound on the throat. I then went to the prisoner's room. I asked her if she had been confined, to which she replied, she had not. I then examined her, and ascertained that she had been recently confined. She took the knife which has been alluded to from her pocket. I asked her if she had inflicted the wound before or after the death of the child. She said after the death. From the appearance, in my judgment, the child was born alive. The lungs were increased in volume, and were of a colour to show there had been respiration. I consider that the labour had been rapid. The wound in the throat was two inches in length, and an inch and a half in depth; the head was nearly cut off. I could not tell whether the wound had been inflicted during life or after death. Had it been inflicted during life, there is no doubt it would have caused death.—By the Judge: Respiration may take place before complete birth. The knife was produced—it was a common penknife.—This was the case for the prosecution. Mr. Justice Erle then summed up the case to the jury. It was most important, if murder had been committed, that public justice should be done, and it was most important, if the guilt was not clear, that they should acquit the prisoner and save an innocent person from suffering the extreme penalty of the law. The charge was, the murder of a child close at its birth. To constitute the offence, they must be satisfied that the child was completely born, and had a complete independent existence of its own, and while it was so in life it was deprived thereof by the wound inflicted by the prisoner at the bar. If they were not satisfied that the wound was so inflicted, unquestionably it would be their duty to acquit the prisoner of the crime of murder, and then their attention would be directed to the question, whether they were satisfied the prisoner was guilty of the misdemeanour of having concealed the birth of the child. The great question was whether they were satisfied beyond that reasonable doubt which humane, sensible, and firm men might entertain that the prisoner was guilty of the murder with which she was charged. The jury *Acquitted* the prisoner of murder, but found her *Guilty* of concealing the birth. She was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

STAFFORD, TUESDAY, MARCH 18.—THE GAME LAWS AND THE "PREMIER."—James Walton, aged 25, and George Proffit, aged 33, two resolute-looking men, were indicted for having on the night of the 28th of December last, entered certain lands at Tambourn, the property of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, with several other persons unknown, armed with guns, for the purpose of destroying game. The preserves of the Right Hon. Baronet had been visited very frequently about Christmas last, by poachers from Lichfield, who, assembling in large gangs, rendered their capture by the gamekeepers a matter of great danger, if not of entire impossibility. On the night of Friday, the 27th of December, a party of poachers, armed with guns and bludgeons, to the number of fourteen or sixteen, were discovered by four watchers on land of Sir Robert Peel, called Turnabout-field, and subsequently in the Rough-cover, a favourite retreat for pheasants, in which the Right Hon. Baronet had intended to afford his guests the gratification of a *battue* on the following morning. In compliance with the orders of their master, the watchers made no attempt to capture the trespassers, and avoided a conflict under such disadvantageous circumstances; but one of them recognised among the party the prisoner Walton, whom he had known as "a Lichfield chap" for five years; and two other keepers were equally positive as to the identity of Proffit. A muzzled mastiff, which ran from the keepers into the Rough on the report of guns in that cover, was found dead in the morning, the entire contents of a gun-barrel having entered the body of the spirited but luckless animal.—Mr. Yardley addressed the jury for the prisoners, and on their behalf set up a very plausible *alibi*, but notwithstanding all the skill and care with which it had been concerted, the attempt to establish it was frustrated by the searching cross-examinations of the counsel for the prosecution.—The jury, having consulted for about twenty minutes, pronounced both prisoners Guilty. A previous conviction for a similar offence was produced by the governor of the gaol against Proffit, who was sentenced to seven years transportation, and Walton to an imprisonment of two years with hard labour.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

BEDFORD, TUESDAY, MARCH 18.—RAPE ON AN INFANT.—John Gibbs was indicted for feloniously assaulting and abusing Sarah Gale, an infant, under ten years of age. The prisoner is a labourer, advanced in life, being now of the age of sixty-four, and lives at Patenhall, where also the prosecutrix resides. On the 9th of October the latter was sent on a message by her mother to the shop to buy some plums. On her way she met the prisoner in a path, and there left him; but on her return she again encountered him, when he took her basket from her, and accomplished the offence with which he was now charged. From the evidence of the girl's mother, it appeared that she made no complaint of the man till she was discovered, on the 1st of November, to be suffering from great pain, and then, under the threat of a flogging, she disclosed the transaction of the 9th of October, and added also that the prisoner had repeated his offence on the 24th. The prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to be transported for the term of his natural life.

THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL,

ESTABLISHED in Leeds in 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now published at No. 340, Strand, London.

The object of the Proprietor in establishing the *Northern Star* was to furnish a fearless and faithful organ for the representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been shamelessly neglected.

The removal of the *Star* to London has enabled its conductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence, as well as the most interesting news; in consequence of which its number of readers have materially increased in the Metropolis, and its country circulation can be equalled by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan newspapers.

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

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

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

NORTHERN STAR 117,000

News of the World..	86,000	United Service Gazette	19,500
Record	83,500		
Examiner	71,000	Patriot	60,000
Britannia	66,000	Spectator	48,000
Mark-lane Express..	54,000	Era	41,000
Tablet	45,000	John Bull	39,000
Observer	41,000	Watchman	33,000
Atlas	37,000	Age and Argus	22,500
Nonconformist	30,000	Sentinel	20,000
Bell's New Weekly Messenger	22,500	Journal of Commerce	13,500

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

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

CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED.

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

THE THIRD EDITION OF

A FULL and COMPLETE REFUTATION of the PHILOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently published by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled the "Employer and Employed."

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

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

"The Employer and the Employed," * * by Feargus O'Connor, * * beats anything even of its author's. —*Economist.*

Complete in one Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth,

A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

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

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

"I have, within the last few months, visited every part of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on SMALL FARMS *of their own*, or on equitable takings!"—*Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. 5th, 1843.*

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming "*Independent Labourers,*" by entering the "Productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A Practical Work on Small Farms," by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "*hard word,*" hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toiling labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful to all."—*Extract from a Farmer's Letter.*

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

"Although we feel no desire, in the language of the proud Peruvian, in contemplating what we hope to rejoice in, the contentment, prosperity, and comfort of our fellow men, to exclaim—"This, this is *my* work;" nor is our object, as Mr. O'Connor declares his to be, "that each man who is willing to work may be independent of every other man in the world for his daily bread," yet we can with much pleasure recognise in the book before us a powerful instrument for aiding in developing in man a much higher destiny than he has hitherto attained.

"Mr. O'Connor shews clearly, what will soon be apparent to all who reflect deeply, that we are not left without the means of obtaining not only all that is physically requisite for man's progress, but also that we may readily produce what is apparently desirable; for none who carefully peruse this work can doubt that a system of small farms, held by active and industrious labourers, would amply return, in exchange for healthful exertion, far more than is requisite to preserve physical strength.

"He also shews that something more than this is requisite to ensure happiness, for he says in page 121, "I feel convinced that man can place no reliance whatever upon his fellow man, or a community of men, when circumstances operate upon his or their minds, the influence and effect of which would be stronger than any abstract notions of justice. For instance, if a community of labouring men purchase a quantity of land, and hire labour for its cultivation, however just their intentions and pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel themselves justified in raising the price of the land, according to the improved value conferred upon it by the labour of the hired workman. This power of steadily trenching upon the rights of others is one of the greatest disadvantages against which the labourer has to contend; and those hired by a community, at the end of twenty years would be in no better condition than they were at starting, while the community of proprietors would have increased the value of their property twenty-fold; that is, they would have robbed those labourers, by whose industry the value was increased, of nineteen shillings in the pound."

"These remarks are powerful arguments in the sphere in which they are written, and if examined in their relation to the universal, they confirm the testimony that 'The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is; the round world and they that dwell therein;' for, after partaking freely of what is good for each order of creation, any self-appropriation, by whatever parties indulged in, is from evil, and will produce its consequence, namely, vice, crime, and misery.

"We can strongly recommend Mr. O'Connor's work to our readers, containing a great amount of practical information on agriculture, which should be most popularly diffused."—*Concordium Gazette.*

May be had in Four Numbers, price Sixpence each; or neatly bound in Cloth, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Also, Price Fourpence each, Numbers I and II of

THE STATE OF IRELAND. By ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

No man can understand the position of Ireland, or the bearing of Irish questions, who is not conversant with this perfect picture of Ireland's condition, the causes of her degradation, and the remedies for her manifold evils.

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

A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW, TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.;

Containing a review of Mr. O'Connell's conduct during the agitation of the question of Catholic Emancipation; together with an analysis of his motives and actions since he became a Member of Parliament. The whole forms a complete key to the political actions of Mr. O'Connell, and reconciles all the apparent contradictions in the acts of one of the greatest agitators of the present day.

This edition contains the confirmation of T. Attwood, Esq., of the principal charge brought by Mr. O'Connor against Mr. O'Connell.

All persons desirous of completing their sets of the LANCASTER TRIALS, may yet do so, as a few copies still remain on hand.

PORTRAITS OF POPULAR CHARACTERS.

Portraits of the following distinguished persons, from steel engravings, and executed in beautiful style, may be had at the *Northern Star* Office, 340, Strand:—Large size—T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Richard Oastler, Robert Emmett, John Frost, Dr. M'Douall, and Feargus O'Connor; plate of the Trial of Frost and others at Monmouth; plate of the First National Convention, and plate of the Procession accompanying the National Petition of 1842 to the House of Commons. The price of the above portraits and plates is one shilling each.

Half-length portraits of the following distinguished characters may be also had at the *Star* office, price sixpence each:—Andrew Marvel, General Arthur O'Connor, William Cobbett, Henry Hunt, Richard Oastler, Thomas Attwood, James Bronterre O'Brien, and Sir William Molesworth, Bart.

The above portraits have been given at different times to subscribers of the *Northern Star*, and are allowed to be the most complete collection ever presented with any newspaper.

Price Two Shillings.

FIFTEEN LESSONS on the ANALOGY and SYNTAX of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar. By WM. HILL.

Fifth edition, revised and amended.

The Lessons in these works are intended solely for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, of all those hair-breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The science of Grammar is disentangled in them from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities which pervade all other works on Grammar are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded on a philosophical consideration of the nature of language. The necessary divisions and subdivisions are rationally accounted for, and the principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated so fully that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two make four.

In Syntax, the formation of the *English Language* is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shewn to be little better than a heap of senseless tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational principles, and illustrated by a variety of examples.

By the use of the fifteen lessons, and the accompanying exercises, any one may, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of Grammar, without any of the disgusting drudgery which, under the present system, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar at all.

"A competent Grammatical knowledge of our own language is the true basis on which all literature ought to rest."—*Bishop Lowth.*

"Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. He attacks, with ability and success, the existing system of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly condemning the too frequent practice of making pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory a stasks, he maintains that the only proper way to the memory is through the understanding...........It is but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the structure of the English language than can be found in some very elaborate works."—*Literary Gazette.*

"Mr. Hill has discharged his task with considerable ability and no person can peruse his books with anything like attention, without obtaining a clear and sufficient estimate of the construction and laws of his vernacular tongue."—*Leeds Times.*

"A concise philosophical and lucid exposition of the principles on which the language of Milton and Shakspeare rests."—*Bradford Observer.*

"It is calculated to give the student a correct idea of Grammatical construction—of the analogies of the language—and of the nature of the various parts of speech. It is simple, but not mean; clear, but not diffuse; and there are few works in which the first principles of Grammar are better explained or more ably followed up."—*York Chronicle.*

"—— The method he has adopted to convey his lessons is the least repulsive to a learner that we have yet seen, not excepting that of Mr. Cobbett.........the whole seems to be intended as a mental machine to abbreviate the labour of the mind."—*Glasgow Liberator.*

Price One Shilling.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES, selected with great care, and adapted to the Rules and Observations respectively contained in his Fifteen Lessons on the Analogy and Syntax of the English Language, and in his Rational School Grammar. By WM. HILL. Third edition, revised and corrected.

Price Sixpence.

THE GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the use of Schools, Children, or Private Students.

In this little book the *principles* of Grammar, expressed with the utmost possible conciseness, are exhibited for the memory. It contains, in a few pages, the pith and marrow of the whole science of Grammar.

So much are the principles of this important science simplified in these little works, that by the use of them a parent, having no previous knowledge of the subject, may, in one week, be qualified to instruct his children without other assistance.

All the above works may be had at the *Northern Star* office, 340, Strand, London. Of John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; James Watson, Paul's-alley, Paternoster-row; H. Hetherington, 40, Holywell-street, London. Of A. Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester; J. Guest, Birmingham; Messrs. Paton and Love, Glasgow; J. Hobson, Market-walk, Huddersfield; and of all booksellers and news-agents, who can procure them to order.

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, ensuring vigour of both body and mind.

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

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

Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, by Mr. Purser, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Agent, &c. and sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, containing advice to the patient, by all respectable Chemists. Boxes sent by post. Ask for "Dr. Grandison's Pills."

"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—Professor MOLLEN.

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

A CURE! FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE of a Case abandoned by GUY'S, the METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE, and CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS.

This fact was sworn to this 8th day of March, 1842, before the LORD MAYOR, at the Mansion House.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

WM. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with Fifteen Running Ulcers on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir Bransby Cooper, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a PERFECT CURE effected in three weeks by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astonished and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm; I can only compare this cure to a charm!"

Sworn at the Mansion House of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842.)

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

In all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles—the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of muschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, and coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and OUGHT TO BE USED BY ALL!

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), where advice may be had gratis; also at the Chronicle-office, Oxford; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot.

CHOICE OF A SITUATION

Domestic Bazaar, 326, Oxford Street, corner of Regent Circus.

WANTED, for Large and Small Families, a number of FEMALE SERVANTS of every description, with straightforward characters. This demand is created through the arrangements being highly approved by the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally. Ladies are in attendance to engage Domestics from Ten to Five o'clock daily. There are Rooms for waiting in to be hired; not any charge made until engaged if preferred. To those who will take places of All Work no charge whatever. Servants from the country are much inquired for. There are always a few vacancies for Footmen and Grooms.

N. B. Upon applying do not stand about the doors or windows unnecessarily.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE extraordinary success of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine. Sheets of testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" may be had (gratis) of every respectable Medicine-vendor throughout the kingdom.

Read the following account from Mr. Hollier, Dudley:—

To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Dudley, Sept. 14.

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

E. HOLLIER, Dudley.

Tipton, Staffordshire.

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

To the Public.—No sooner is a medicine well established in public favour, than a host of imitators arise, who, for the sake of gain, not only wrong the proprietors of the genuine medicine, but inflict a serious injury on the unwary purchaser of their base counterfeit trash. These observations apply with increased effect to the medicine which is now so well known as "*Parr's Life Pills.*" This famous remedy has been established by undoubted proofs of its efficacy, and by a mass of evidence and testimonials which no other medicine ever yet called forth. These facts have had the effect of producing a very large sale—more than 15,000 boxes per week. When this large sale came to the knowledge of some unprincipled persons, who for the sake of gain to themselves, and reckless of the injury it may do to others, are attempting to foist on the incautious various imitations, and in order that purchasers may be able to detect these frauds, care must be taken to look at the *Government stamp* pasted round each box, and be sure it has the words "*Parr's Life Pills*" in *white letters on a red ground* engraved therein, and forms part of the stamp; also that "T. Roberts and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street," is painted with the directions wrapped round each box.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard, London; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and by all respectable druggists and patent medicine retailers throughout the kingdom.—Directions are given with each box.

THE NINTH EDITION.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free "*enclosed in a sealed envelope,*" on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR.

A POPULAR INQUIRY into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; terminating in mental and nervous debility, local or constitutional weakness, indigestion, insanity, and consumption; including a comprehensive Dissertation on MARRIAGE, with directions for the removal of Disqualifications, and remarks on the Treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

BY G. J. LUCAS AND CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON;

THE NINTH THOUSAND.

May be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan, 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; G. Mansell, 3, King-street, Southwark; G. Westerton, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Huet, 37, Princes-street, Leicester-square; Noble, 114, Chancery-lane, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; W. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Journal Office, Wakefield; W. Midgley, Halifax; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; W. B. Johnson, Beverley; W. Lawson, 51, Stone-gate, York; W. Barraclough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Wall, Wigan; Bateman, Preston; Wm. Harrison, Ripon; Thomas Sowler, Courier Office, 3, St. Ann's-square, Manchester; G. Harrison, Barnsley; William Howell, 75, Dale-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, 78, High-street, Birmingham; W. and H. Robinson, 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers, in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness, incapacity, suffering, and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated on principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor; or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as parents, guardians, heads of families, and especially of public schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long-continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics touched upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate, and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."—*The Planet.*

"The best of all friends is the *Professional Friend*, and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in '*Lucas on Manly Vigour.*' The initiation into vicious indulgence—its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how '*Manly Vigour*' temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to encounter his fellow-man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."—*Bell's New Weekly Messenger.*

"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well-told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."—*The Magnet.*

"The security of *Happiness* in the *Marriage State* is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health."

Messrs. LUCAS and Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, agr, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate; Mr. W. Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York; by whom this work is sent (post-paid) in a sealed envelope, for 3s. 6d.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.



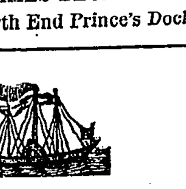
THE Undersigned continue to engage Passengers for First-Class Fast-Sailing AMERICAN PACKET SHIPS, which average from 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, viz.:—

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

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

JAMES BECKETT & SON,

North End Prince's Dock, Liverpool.



EMIGRATION FOR 1845.

GEORGE RIPPARD and SON and WILLIAM TAPSCOTT, American and Colonial Passage Offices, 96, Waterloo-road, and 15, Goree-piazzas, Liverpool, Agents for the New Line of New York Packets, comprising the following magnificent ships:—

Ships.	*Tons.*	*To Sail.*		
HOTTINGUER,	1100.	6th Jan.	6th May.	6th Sept.
LIVERPOOL,	1150.	6th Feb.	6th June.	6th Oct.
QUEEN of the WEST,	1250.	6th Mar.	6th July.	6th Nov.
ROCHESTER,	1000.	6th Apr.	6th Aug.	6th Dec.

Together with other First-class American Packet-Ships *sailing weekly throughout the year* for New York, and occasionally for Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans; also to Quebec, Montreal, and St. John, N.B.

Emigrants may rest assured that the ships selected for *their conveyance by this establishment are of the first and* largest class, commanded by men of great skill and experience; they will be fitted up without any regard to expense, in the most approved manner to ensure comfort and convenience.

In order that parties may have every accommodation during the passage, private state rooms are fitted up in each ship, and made suitable for families of any number, at a moderate charge.

Each adult passenger will be provided with one pound of good biscuit, or five pounds of potatoes, and three quarts of pure water, daily, during the voyage, and if detained in Liverpool more than forty-eight hours after the time appointed for sailing, will be paid subsistence money, according to law.

Emigrants and settlers can avail themselves of the excellent arrangements effected through our agents, W. and J. T. Tapscott, of New York, and which have given such general satisfaction during the past season, for their safe, expeditious, and cheap conveyance to any part of the Western States or Canadas, preventing the possibility of fraud and imposition, hitherto so often practised on their landing at New York. Mr. Wm. Tapscott, who has just returned from a tour through the United States, will be happy to furnish any information respecting purchase of land, localities, different routes and facilities for reaching every important point there.

For the safe conveyance of money, drafts for any amount can be given on the Fulton Bank, New York, payable at sight, without discount.

Parties residing at a distance may have every information by letter, post paid, and the best disengaged berths secured by sending deposits of £1 for each passenger to

G. RIPPARD AND SON,

OR

WM. TAPSCOTT,

96, Waterloo-road, or 15, Goree-piazzas, Liverpool.

IMPORTANT.—The "American Emigrant's Guide" can be had gratis, on application by letter, or otherwise.

TO LADIES.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

PATRONISED BY THE SEVERAL SOVEREIGN AND COURTS OF EUROPE.

AN Oriental Botanical discovery, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most *soothing, gentle, cooling*, and *purifying* action on the skin; and by its agency on the pores and minute secretory vessels, most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, Chilblains, Chaps, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet.

For ladies, during the period of nursing, and as a wash for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it *soft, smooth,* and *pleasant.* Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Beware of *imitations* of the most *deleterious character*, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. See that the words "Rowland's Kalydor" are on the Wrapper; and "A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-garden," engraved (by authority of the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps) on the Government Stamp affixed to each bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*** All other *Kalydors* are *Fraudulent Imitations!!!*

WRAY'S FAMILY MEDICINES,

PATRONISED BY

Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Leeds.	Sir C. F. Williams, Knt.
Lady Sherborne.	Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart.
Earl of Lincoln.	Captain Boldero, M.P.
Marquis of Waterford.	Edward Baines, Esq., M.P.
Lord Bantry.	Archdeacon Webber.
Doctor Bloomberg, Vicar of Cripplegate.	General Maitland.
	General Gardner.
Mr. Justice Cresswell.	General Nisbitt.

And families of the first distinction.

THESE Medicines, which are found to possess so great a power over the respective complaints to which they are applicable, as frequently to render further medical aid unnecessary, were also honoured with the patronage of—

His late R. H. the Duke of Sussex.	Lord John Churchill.
	Sir Francis Burdett, M.P.
Lord Charles Churchill.	George Byng, Esq., M.P.
Sir Matthew Wood, Bt. M.P.	

And numerous Medical Gentlemen of eminence in London have borne testimony to their efficacy.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holborn-hill, and 344, Strand, London; and may be had of all medicine-vendors in the United Kingdom; also in America, of J. O. Fay, at his Drug Store, 193, Broadway, corner of Dey-street, New York; in Munich and Frankfort, of Frederick Breul; and can be obtained in the principal Capitals of Europe, as well as all her Majesty's dependencies.

Strongly recommended by the Faculty,

Wray's Aromatic Spice Plasters for the Chest.—Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Shortness of Breath, Pain or Tightness of the Chest, Affections of the Lungs, &c., are effectually relieved, and in many cases entirely prevented, by the timely application of WRAY'S AROMATIC SPICE PLASTERS to the chest, which are far superior to the common warm plasters, and frequently supersede the use of internal remedies. No person during the winter ought to be without one, travellers by railroad in particular. Sold at 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

Wray's Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—A certain cure and preventive of all Nervous Complaints, Spasms, Gout, Rheumatism—an invaluable remedy for Flatulence, pain in the Stomach, also an excellent adjunct to Seidlitz Powders for debilitated constitutions. In bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Wray's Antibilious Pills—In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.—These Pills are an excellent remedy for preventing and removing Bilious disorders; they gently operate as an Aperient, and, by keeping the bowels in a proper state, are calculated to promote that regular office of the Bile which is necessary to the preservation of health. Hence their beneficial effects in removing Indigestion, Head-ache, Giddiness, Sickness, attended with a feverish heat of the system, loss of appetite, oppression of the chest, &c.

Wray's Specific Mixture, warranted to remove Urethral Discharges in forty-eight hours—in the majority of cases, twenty-four—if arising from local causes. Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, with full instructions.

Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for Sportsmen, Gentlemen hunting, riding, walking, suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c.; approved of and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto with fronts, 3s. 6d.; Knitted or Wove Silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto with elastic springs, 7s. 6d.

Wray's Steel Spring Trusses, for Hernia, properly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; double, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

Medicine chests fitted up for family use or sea voyages. Genuine Drugs and Chymicals of every description, with their several preparations, according to the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians. A large stock of new English Honey of the finest quality, retailing at 1s. and 1s. 6d. per lb., and the best West India Tamarinds at the same price.

A liberal allowance to Merchants and Captains. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully and accurately prepared by gentlemen regularly qualified.

Physician's Advice from eleven till one, every day. Surgical Attendance every evening from seven till nine.

Persons residing in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their symptoms, age, habits of life, &c., and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

All letters to be addressed to "M. O. WRAY, 118, Holborn-hill."

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

THE manifold advantages to the heads of families from the possession of a medicine of known efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and used with success in cases of temporary sickness, occurring in families more or less every day, are so obvious to all, that no question can be raised of its importance to every householder in the kingdom. From among numerous testimonials, the following is respectfully submitted—

"TO MR. THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON.

5, Cooper-street, Manchester, March 12, 1842.

"SIR,—I have much satisfaction in communicating to you the result of my experience after repeated trials of 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' and I feel it but justice to state, that in the course of many years' trial of various aperient medicines, I have never found results at once so salutary and efficient in the relief of the system from redundant bile, &c., &c., with so little inconvenience; I am, therefore, warranted in declaring that they supply to me a means long wanting of being able to recommend to families, schools, and especially mercantile men, whether at the desk, or on the road, a most valuable resource in an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit to myself if, in giving this testimony, I am the means of making 'Frampton's Pills' more generally known and appreciated.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM SMITH."

The unprecedented sale of these Pills, arising from the earnest recommendations of the many thousands who have derived benefit from their use, render any lengthened comment unnecessary; they are not put forth as a cure for all diseases to which mankind is liable, but for Bilious and Liver Complaints, with their many well known attendants, Bilious and Sick Head-ache, Pain and Oppression after meals, Giddiness, Dizziness, Singing Noise in Head and Ears, Drowsiness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Wind, Spasms, &c.

Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pains, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, extending to good old age, will be the result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompanying each box.

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, price 2s. 9d. per box; and, by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

REES' COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CUBEBS.

THE most safe, speedy, and certain remedy ever discovered for the cure of discharges, gleets, spasmodic strictures, weakness, heat, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins, and all disorders of the kidneys and urethra, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. It does not contain any mercury, and may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, with perfect safety, as well as advantage to their general health.—Sold in bottles, at 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each, by Stirling, chemist, 86, High-street, Whitechapel: and can be had of Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and of all the principal medicine vendors in the kingdom. The genuine has the name of J. W. Stirling engraved on the stamp.—Ask for Rees' Essence. *** It can be sent with instructions, securely packed, to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order for the amount.

A new and important Edition of the *Silent Friend Human Frailty.*

THE FOURTEENTH EDITION.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

THE SILENT FRIEND.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS, London.

Published by the Authors; sold by Heaton, and Buckton, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 630, Oxford-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho, London; Guest, 51, Bull-street, Birmingham; and by all booksellers in town and country.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—*Age and Argus.*

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the *marriage state*, cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—*Era.*

"This work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt.—*Farmers' Journal.*

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

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

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. None are genuine without the signature of

R. and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America, of whom may be had the "SILENT FRIEND."

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of one pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all *other means have failed; they remove Scorbutic* Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven in the morning until Eight in the evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, &c., can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

Sold by Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate, Leeds, of whom may be had the "Silent Friend."

MESSRS. BRODIE AND CO., Consulting Surgeons, have removed their Establishment from 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, to No. 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London.

BRODIE ON THE CAUSES OF DEBILITY IN MAN.

Life is only life when blessed with health; without it all men are poor, let their estates be what they may.

MESSRS. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London.

Just published, Fifteenth Edition, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, enclosed in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.

BRODIE'S MEDICAL WORK on the CAUSES of DEBILITY IN MAN. Long experience in the treatment of a class of diseases hitherto neglected and imperfectly understood by the great bulk of the medical profession, has enabled the author to prove that there are concealed causes of indigestion, consumption, insanity, and nervous debility, in existence, where the mere routine practitioner would never dream of finding them. Published and sold by the Authors, Messrs. Brodie and Co., 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London; and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Purkiss, Compton-street, Soho; Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Barth, 4, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; Sutton, *Review*-office, Nottingham; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhampton; D'Egville, Worcester; Jeyes, Northampton; Ousley, Shrewsbury; Parker, Hereford; Gibson, Dudley; Turner, Coventry; T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; Gardiner, Gloucester; Fryer, Bath; Harper, Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Wood, High-street, Birmingham; Roberts, Derby; Ferriss and Score, Union-street, Bristol; Slatter, Oxford; W. H. Robinson, 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh. And by all booksellers and druggists in town and country.

THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Brodie on Virility; or, The Causes of Debility in Man." London: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row. This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways. Brodie and Co. have also published "The Secret Companion," a work of a very valuable character, which is enclosed and sent free with all their medicines.—*The London Mercantile Journal.*

"Brodie on Virility and the Causes of Debility in Man." London: Brodie and Co., 27, Montague-street, Russell-square. The authors of this valuable work evidently well understand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can, and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—*Kentish Mercury, Gravesend Journal, and Greenwich Gazette.*

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA; or, Nature's Grand Restorative. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous and sexual debility, irregularity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from excesses, &c. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved. With each is enclosed "THE SECRET COMPANION." The five pound cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings) may be had as usual at their residence. Sold by all medicine venders in town and country, of whom may be had Brodie's Medical Work on the causes of debility in Man. Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zeylanica; or, Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Vegetable Pills.

Consult "THE SECRET COMPANION," embellished with engravings, and enclosed with each box of Brodie's Purifying Vegetable Pills, price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to each bottle and box, as none else are genuine. These Pills are mild and effectual in their operation, without mercury or mineral, and require no restraint of diet, loss of time, or hinderance from business; possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world, protected from observation. Country patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine venders, can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, are in daily attendance for consultation at their residence, 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, from eleven in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven till two. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Brodie and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdom, and especially recommended by the Faculty.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, COLDS, and CATARRHS have been so aggravated by the recent severity and variableness of the season, that the consumption of these Lozenges is now unprecedented. The proprietor, however, respectfully informs the public, that although the demand is so enormous, he takes care to keep a constant supply on hand; and he is daily receiving from various part of the kingdom testimonials of their efficacy in the alleviation and cure of all pulmonary complaints. Thirty years' experience has so fully proved their utility, that they are now constantly recommended by the faculty, as an unfailing remedy in all complaints of the chest, whether constitutional or arising from recent cold. They possess all the very desirable recommendations that they produce no inconvenience, require no precaution, and effect a cure of these maladies in an incredibly short space of time, as is attested by the most respectable and unqualified testimonials. Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d.; and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, pharmaceutical chemist, No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

Sir,—I should feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tin of your most excellent lozenges, for, having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent Cough for many years; and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief.

I remain, sir, yours truly,

HENRY WOODERSON.

Feb. 12th, 1845, 1, North Feltham-place, near Hounslow.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's.

Dear Sir,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

JAMES ELLIS.

(Late proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's.)

9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

To Mr. Keating.

Mr. Croft,—Sir,—I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr. Keating's Cough Lozenges, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but derived very little benefit from them: but since I have made trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

SARAH FLETCHER.

Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, August 21st, 1844.

Agents for the North of England.

Manchester, Mr. L. Simpson, Druggist, Princess-street; Cheetham Hill, Mr. Croft, Druggist, Union-terrace; *Leeds*, Messrs. Reinhardt and Son; Mr. Smeeton, Druggist; Messrs. Baines and Newsome, Booksellers; *Halifax*, Mr. W. Jepson, Chemist, Silver-street; Mr. J. Lofthouse, Chemist; *Bradford*, Mr. M. Rogerson, Chemist, Darley-street; Mr. J. Pratt, Chemist, Ivegate; *Stalybridge*, Mr. Wm. Bevan, Druggist; *Hull*, Mr. Reinhardt, Druggist; Mr. J. Simpson, Chemist; Messrs. Ross and Burton, Chemists; *Bolton*, Mr. George Dutton, Chemist, &c., Market-place; Mr. G. La French, Chemist, Cheapside; *Bury*, Mr. Bowman, Druggist; *Birmingham*, Wood, High-street; *Ashton-under-Lyne*, Mr. Stansfield, Druggist; *Belper*, Mr. Riddy, Bookseller; Blackburn, Mr. L. Fish, Druggist; *Macclesfield*, Mr. H. Hodkinson, Druggist; *Nottingham*, Mr. B. S. Oliver, Stationer, Long-row; *Derby*, Mr. J. T. Hassall, Druggist, Victoria-street; R. Bryers, Druggist; Jones and Hewitt, Druggists; J. Greenswith, Druggist, *Mercury* Office; *Preston*, Mr. J. Raw, Druggist; Mr. George Sharples, Chemist, Fishergate; *Rochdale*, Mr. Leech, Druggist; Mr. Booth, Druggist; Mr. Taylor, Druggist; *Stockport*, Mr. Rayner, Druggist; Mr. Wilkinson, Druggist; Messrs. Sims and Shaw, Druggists; *Sandbach*, Mrs. Peover, Druggist; *Warrington*, Mr. William Barton, Druggist; *Wigan*, Mr. E. H. Barnish, Druggist; *Leigh*, Mr. James Kirkman Bennett, Chemist; *Huddersfield*, Mr. Jacob Fell, Chemist, Market-place; Mr. H. Fryer, Chemist, New-street; *Burslem*, Wm. Pearson, Druggist; *Hanley*, Charles Jones, Druggist; *Longton*, George Sibary, Druggist; *Leicester*, T. W. Palmer, Druggist; J. Goddard, Druggist; *Stoke-upon-Trent*, Wm. Dean, Druggist; *Norwich*, T. B. Moor, Druggist; George Stacey, Druggist; William Cooke, Druggist, *Norfolk Chronicle* office; *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, W. Fordyce, 15, Grey-street; *South Shields*, Bell and Co.; *Walsall*, J. H. Watkins, Druggist; *Wolverhampton*, R. Fowke, Druggist; *Dewsbury*, T. S. Brooke; *Wakefield*, J. Dawson and S. Sidney, Chemists; *York*, W. D. Scholefield, Chemist; and all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.

Sold Wholesale by THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggists, Liverpool.

Poetry.

A STRIKING REMEDY;

OR, MERCIFUL MAXIMS, A LA GRANTLEY BERKELEY.

Off! guardian, commisioner, clerk,
Your assistance no farther we need;
Too long have you been in the dark,
Or too nice have you been in your creed:
Talk of poor laws, and acts of "the board,"
As strong in dominion and dread!
What service do these things afford
When compared with—a punch on the head?

Do you think that the "vulgar, brute mind,"
Whose moodings to madness may press,
Can comfort or cheerfulness find
In hearts which can feel its distress?
Can words stay the hungry's desire,
Or crush down his clamour for bread?
O, no! something more you require—
To be had in—a punch on the head.

Off! away with your warnings and cries,
Your powers of prison so chill;
All such bugbears the needy defies—
Small choice 'twixt "the union" or "mill."
Hand to hand let the injured him meet,
(Tho' justice no sentence has said),
And the pamper'd the perishing greet
With an "aptly-plied"—punch on the head.

If the outcast your boundary should cross,
And, his misery making his claim,
Creak of hardship, illness, and loss,
As a poor plea for seeking your game,
At once put to silence the wretch,
With a mandate that mercy has sped:—
"Here, John, go directly and fetch
That poor fellow—a punch on the head."

When bumpers are crowning the board,
And chairmen are "happy and proud,"
When Ciceros hit the right chord,
And soapings are lavish and loud,
Still firm to the labourer's cause,
Call in one to honour "the spread,"
And present him, "midst roars of applause,"
With an elegant—punch on the head.

So remember, henceforth, as a rule,
When paupers are publishing woe,
That to talk is to tamper and fool;
To act right—a word and a blow;
Striking measures alone are the plan
With rascals who want to be fed;
—Put 'em down, "like a practical man,"
With an Old English—punch on the head.

Great Gun.

Reviews.

CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE—Parts XII., XIII., XIV. T. C. Newby, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

Nearly every reader, we dare say, has, in the course of his life, read some one book, which, beyond all others, rivetted his attention at the time, and which, though years may have elapsed since that book was handled, its main features are yet as distinct to the memory as when first read. We *know* this to be the case with more than one acquaintance; with one, the particular book has been *Robinson Crusoe*; with another, *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*; another, *Tom Jones*; another, *Waverley*; another, *Don Juan*; and another, *Nicholas Nickleby*. We confess to be no exception to this rule; and the work now under notice is just such a work as will not fail to impress its contents uneraseably on the memories of those who read it. The *Chronicles of the Bastile* is a book to be read by day and dreamed of by night: a work in which the characters therein seem to breathe upon the paper, and become real flesh and blood; beings whose fortunes we look upon with hope or dread, who are to us loveable or hateful, as their deeds attract or repel us. We know of no similar work of the present time so well calculated to promote the cause of liberty as these "*Chronicles*." The workings of the hateful despotisms under which Europe for so many centuries groaned, are laid bare with a masterly and unsparing hand; and the revelations of the frauds and crimes of the tyrants of by-gone days will be read with dismay by their successors of the present, who, though their claws have been pared, and their teeth, to a certain extent, drawn, still are not altogether powerless, and still, as far as they dare, practice the arts of their infernal predecessors. The member for Finsbury's recent *exposé* of the Government atrocities in connection with the Post-office, renders the following extracts from part xii. of this work most interesting. D'ARGENSON, the lieutenant-general of police, and head of the infamous spy-system in the reign of Louis XIV., was the first, in France, who conceived the idea, and introduced the infamous system of intercepting and opening individual correspondence. In the following scene D'ARGENSON is engaged with a subordinate named GRUMEAUD, in sorting and examining the letters at the "*Bureau de la Poste*," the former being on the look-out for letters addressed to his victims, or to those who, incurring his hatred or suspicion, he might purpose victimising:—

THE "CABINET NOIR."

The room itself was very dark, for it had no window and was called the *cabinet noir*; less perhaps on account of its obscurity—though it was obscure enough, in all conscience—than of the nature of the business carried on therein; it was likewise exceedingly bare of furniture, possessing but one chair and the table already mentioned; long black cobwebs, covered with dust, hung about from the ceiling, and in the corners, long since deserted by their noisome occupants—one or two of which still dangled from them by the legs, shrivelled up into skin, and spinning round and round at the slightest breath of air that stirred; in the middle of the chamber stood an iron tripod, upholding a small brazier, filled with live charcoal; in one corner, near the chimney, was strewn a number of opened letters, and on a shelf, fixed into the wall, were arranged, ready for immediate service, a variety of seals, of different kinds and devices, with a few sticks of coloured wax, and a box containing a composition of the consistence of putty, a piece of which, an individual who stood behind D'Argenson had just pinched off, and was now kneading in the hollow of his hand. On the table burnt a small oil lamp, by the side of which lay a book, in which the lieutenant of police occasionally wrote a remark or two, as he set apart for examination certain epistles whose superscription appeared to interest him more particularly than the others. Several of these had already undergone inspection, the process of breaking open the seals and re-adjusting them being performed with considerable dexterity by the individual in waiting—a tall, lean man, with pinched-up features, sallow complexion, and sandy hair—who, though perfectly *au fait* to the scandalous business in which he was engaged, did not appear to take especial delight therein; whilst his superior seemed, on the contrary, beyond measure pleased with the result of their labours, bestowing, every now and then, a look of satisfaction on his subordinate, and chuckling to himself, and rubbing his bony hands together, in the exuberance of his glee, whenever a disclosure of particular moment fell under his observation.

* * *

Yes! and I intend to promote thee, remarked D'Argenson, turning round and speaking in a confidential tone; which is more than thy late employers did! But, as I told thee before, secresy is an indispensable condition of our compact.

The respited felon bowed.

Well, then, continued the lieutenant of police, I purpose to extend my operations, and make thee my chief assistant, at a considerable advance of pay! The system works well; its existence is unsuspected, and it has proved of infinite service to me; but I must perfect it! I will have it in my power to know—when it suits my purpose—the business—aye, even the most intimate thoughts—of every individual in the kingdom! Woe, then, to such as offend me! There shall be nothing hidden from me; *sang dieu!* The lover shall not write to his mistress, nor the mistress to her lover, but I will be of the party! I will surprise family secrets and make a market of them; for of *these* there is no lack. There shall be no political intrigue afoot, either, that I will not likewise make myself acquainted with, and aid, or mar, as best suits my views; no commercial speculation, but that I will, by this means, forestall, and turn to account. Everybody shall feel my power; *tonnerre dieu!* My very name shall make the innocent tremble like the guilty! I have lived long enough to discover that no one loves me; but I don't care for that! I will soon make the proudest of them pay court and cringe to the man they most hate—even to me—and laugh in my sleeve whilst they do my bidding! What sayest thou to this, friend Grumeaud—is it not a grand, a glorious idea?

'Tis in every respect worthy of Monseigneur, replied the man.

The conversation between these worthies proceeds, but is suddenly interrupted by the arrival in the court-yard of three couriers, one from the south of France, the other two special couriers—one from Madrid and one from Rome. Amongst the letters brought from the south of France, is one from a servant of the Baron de St. Auney, who is confined in the Bastile through the persecution of his enemy D'ARGENSON. From this letter D'ARGENSON gleans some important information, which having done, he next turns to the letters brought by the two special couriers: the one packet is from the French Envoy to the Papal Court, and the other from the French representative at Madrid. We proceed with our extracts:—

Apparently, the packet from Tours contained nothing more to interest the speaker, who continued his inspection notwithstanding, muttering to himself the while; throwing it aside, he took up the second—the one brought by the messenger from Rome—and read the superscription: it was addressed to the Secretary of the Archbishop of Paris, was bound round with purple silk ribbon, and sealed with three large seals.

Here's something for thee to do, exclaimed he, handing the epistle to Grumeaud; the impression is bold, so it wont be difficult: quick! I'm impatient.

The man received the missive, examining it for a moment very narrowly; he then pinched off a piece of the composition, about the bigness of a nut, and commenced kneading it in his palm, employing the knuckle of his fore-finger for that purpose; having moulded it into a convenient form, he flattened one end of it, and applied it to one of the seals of the letter, pressing it hard down, in order that every interstice might be properly filled; a few seconds sufficed to take off a perfect fac-simile, which he compared with the original. The result proving satisfactory, he took a sharp pen-knife and artistically removed the superfluous edges by paring them closely off, taking care to leave them smooth. This done, he held the new seal over the brasier until it was quite dry and hard—an operation that did not occupy more than five minutes; and, when it was completed, handed it to D'Argenson, who, after a minute scrutiny, nodded his head approvingly, and motioned to Grumeaud to open the letter. This operation required considerable nicety; but was performed with the same skill as the last. Holding the packet at a convenient distance from the fire, Grumeaud began by loosening the ribbon, as soon as the warmth had melted the wax sufficiently to permit of its being done. He then repeated the process of warming, until the seals gave way, leaving the outer envelope intact. The inner ones were removed in a similar manner, and the contents of the packet at length exposed to view. They consisted of a small oblong box—which, on examination, proved to be a *reliquaire*—and a couple of letters; one of them addressed, like the cover, to the Archbishop's Private Secretary, the second to "*Monseigneur the Archbishop of Toledo*;" both written in the same hand.

The contents of these letters being taken possession of, the packet from Madrid next shares the same fate. Having obtained his ends, D'ARGENSON next orders GRUMEAUD to reseal the letters:—

The operation was simple enough, and performed with much dexterity; indeed, so neatly as to defy detection; the letter to the Secretary being re-folded, re-sealed, and laid in precisely the same position upon the *reliquaire*, the ribbon was attached with scrupulous attention that each fold and each seal fell in its proper place; the packet was next subjected to the process of warming, until the wax was sufficiently melted to adhere, and to receive the impression of the forged seal: it was then handed to D'Argenson, who having examined it very minutely, nodded his head in token of his satisfaction.

Don't you think it wants something, Monseigneur? asked the man casting a very sly glance at his employer.

The latter looked again, and observed that he did not think so.

There's no gloss on the wax, Monseigneur! remarked Grumeaud, with a cunning smirk.

Pardieu! thou art right! exclaimed the lieutenant of police; but surely that will not be observed.

Can't make too certain, resumed Grumeaud; and taking from the shelf a small phial containing a clear, unctuous liquid, in which the feather-end of a crow-quill was inserted, he drew the latter very lightly over the surface of the new impression, and with an air of triumph threw the packet upon the table.

I told thee thou had'st genius! exclaimed D'Argenson, looking at the seals; thou hast taught me a lesson in cunning that I shall not soon forget.

Whilst the reader's breast heaves with disgust, and his brain thrills with horror at the contemplation of this accursed system, let him remember that that system exists to this day in this country. The power is not only lodged in the hands of the Government—but, as recent exposures have shown, that power is unscrupulously exercised whenever the interests of foreign brigands or home usurpers are to be served by its operation. Let it be remembered, too, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs in this country has opened the letters addressed to the ambassadors from foreign nations, as regularly as those letters arrived; a fact reflecting eternal disgrace upon the English name. The villanous doings of a D'ARGENSON have been part and parcel of the regular *duties (!)* of a RUSSELL, and a PALMERSON, a GRAHAM, and an ABERDEEN. 'Tis surely time the system was changed. 'Tis surely time the people rose in their moral dignity, and to *such* rulers cried "Get you gone, make way for better men!"

We have only space to add, that we trust the "*Chronicles of the Bastile*" will have a circulation equal to its merits; in which case it will stand second to no current work in the best possible proof of public approbation and support.

TOLLS ON THE RAILWAYS AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Some degree of interest has arisen as to the liability or non-liability of the North Shields Railway Company to the payment of tolls to the lessee of the corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. We shall not, on the present occasion, go minutely into the matter (perhaps we may revert to it more fully hereafter), but merely observe that, according to the Act of Parliament herein, certain descriptions of merchandise, on being brought into the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, are liable to the payment of certain tolls to the corporation. That body, as is well known, have been in the habit of letting the tolls, for a limited period, to the highest bidder. During the period that Mr. John Hopper was the lessee, from 1839 to 1841, the North Shields Railway was constructed, crossing the ancient circumvallation of the town on which the tolls are demandable, and, of course, conveying a considerable portion of *payable* merchandise into the town of Newcastle, which otherwise would have been brought on the common roads as heretofore; thus has the lessee sustained considerable damage, and in consequence of this diversion of the traffic Mr. Hopper has been a considerable loser, and consequently unable to pay the amount at which the tolls were leased to him. Had he received what was covenanted and guaranteed to him by the lease, namely, a toll on all roads coming into Newcastle, there would not have been this deficiency, but, on the contrary, he would have been many hundred pounds into pocket. It would seem that the matter stands simply thus:—The corporation have leased the tolls, agreeably to the Act of Parliament, to Mr. Hopper, for a definite time, and for a specific sum, guaranteeing to him all the rights, profits, and immunities thereunto belonging and secured by the said Act. On the other hand, the Railway Company may perhaps contend that the railway is their private property, and that they "have a right to do as they will on their own." However, between the two, it is quite certain that the lessee has been materially injured; and there is no doubt but that he may avail himself of a legal remedy. We believe the directors of the Carlisle Railway have, under the advice of their judicious solicitor, wisely avoided even the chance of expensive litigation on this head, by having made a timely arrangement and compromise with the finance committee of the corporation of Newcastle; whether the proprietors of the North Shields Railway will follow their example, or otherwise, remains to be seen. We shall not go further into the subject at present, beyond giving the following letter, which was presented by Mr. Hopper to the Finance Committee on the 7th inst.:—*To the Finance Committee of the Corporation of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—Gentlemen,—I beg leave most respectfully to acknowledge your claim upon me, for the sum of one hundred pounds, as lessee of a portion of the tolls payable to your body; and I trust you will give credit to me when I state, not only my willingness, but my strong desire to do that which is right in the matter, so soon as I can obtain the means of doing so. Many members of the corporation have known me a long period of time. It is with peculiar satisfaction that I am enabled (now that I an drawing to the close of life), to refer you to the whole of my conduct throughout my career, as to my honesty and integrity. The reason why, at this time, I am unable to discharge the claim you have upon me, is my not having received £700 which I am entitled to receive from the North Shields Railway Company, for their traffic across that portion of the line of circumvallation of the borough which you leased to me. I have made many applications, in various ways, to that body for compensation; I have never received a direct refusal to pay from them: at the same time I have not received any satisfaction of their intention to pay me. Under these circumstances I have caused a true and impartial statement of the case to be laid before counsel, together with true copies of various documents, showing the authority of the corporation of Newcastle to lease the said tolls, and the position I stand in with respect to that body. The result is, the Learned Counsel's opinion is favourable to my claim. The next point I beg to invite your attention to, and solicit most humbly your advice upon, is what steps you would recommend the adoption of, to induce the proprietors of the North Shields Railway to entertain my claim, with a view to (its adjustment, if need be, or) a settlement of the same, without going to the extremity of instituting legal measures to enforce its recognition and settlement, and thus enable me to obtain the means of honourably paying the claims of the corporation upon myself, which I am most anxious to do. Trusting the subject is worthy the consideration of the Finance Committee, I beg leave, in conclusion, to subscribe myself, gentlemen, your much obliged and very humble servant, JOHN HOPPER, Jackson's Chare, Gateshead, 7th March, 1845.

Chartist Intelligence.

LEICESTER.

THE CHARTISTS of the Hampden locality wish to inform their friends that they have engaged a room of Mr. Warwick, Printer, Union-street, which will be their future place of meeting. They have also opened a school for the instruction of adults and children (open on Sundays, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings), in the above-named room, which will be carried on without any charge whatever.

MR. COOPER'S CONDITION.—*To the Chartist Body.*—Friends,—In the *Star* of the 8th inst. you have laid before you a brief statement of *Mr. Cooper's condition*, from his own pen; and we may also learn what his position will be at the time of his liberation, if steps are not immediately taken to provide him with suitable clothing. The following was told to our friend Peplow, by one of the gaol officers, only a few days since:—That Mr. Cooper is completely lost for want of clothes! His *coat* (he observed) had more colours than "Joseph's;" and as for his *trousers*, a vestige of the original cannot now be recognised! This being the case, I ask you, as men seeking justice, will you allow Mr. Cooper, who has been imprisoned more than two years for advocating *your* rights—for advising working men to cease labour *till the People's Charter became the law of the land*—will you allow him to go forth from his dungeon on the 3rd of May next, *pennyless! homeless!* and in *rags?* Immediate subscriptions are necessary in order that Mr. Cooper may have clothes ready to come out in. We have no funds in hand. All localities who have received printed lists are particularly requested to transmit what cash they have in hand by the 1st of April, and afterwards, to return the lists with further monies they may have received by the 1st of May next. Donations received by Mr. Peplow, Browning-street, Stafford, and myself—address as under. Printed lists will be forwarded, per post, to any person desirous of rendering assistance, on application to William Tatlow, secretary to the "Cooper Testimonial Committee," Welford-road, Leicester. [Surely this urgent and pressing appeal will be responded to. The Chartist name will be dishonoured if no efforts are made to relieve Mr. Cooper from his most painful situation.

HALIFAX.

LECTURE.—Mr. Doyle, on Sunday last, lectured in the Working Man's Hall, Halifax, on "Self-government." He spoke of its tendency to bring comfort to every individual. He showed how class legislation, through its ramifications, took advantage of the supineness or apathy of the people to gain unlimited power, and then used that power for individual aggrandisement, and to crush the liberties of the people by appointing soldiers and policemen to coerce the people into submission. He entered into a detail of taxation, the production of labour, the new Poor Law, &c. Mr. Doyle addressed a very numerous and attentive audience for an hour and a half in a most eloquent and impressive manner, with great effect.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING of the members of this locality the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That we, the Chartists of Tunbridge Wells, in full meeting assembled, do hereby express our confidence in the integrity of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and heartily thank him for his great services in the people's cause."

NORTH LANCASHIRE.

DELEGATE MEETING.—This meeting took place according to announcement, on Sunday the 16th inst., at Bradshaw's Temperance Coffee-house, Burnley. The following places where represented, viz.:—Burnley, Colne, Haslingden, Haggate, Wheatley-lane, Bacup, and Oswaldtwistle. The next delegate meeting will be held at the same place, on Sunday, April 6th, to which each locality in the district are requested to send their opinions, either by delegate or letter, relative to the questions in the "*Star*" of February 22nd. To those localities who have not attended to the business of the district this notice is especially applied, for without *their* co-operation and support it is impossible to organise the district, and supply it with efficient lecturers, to arouse North Lancashire to its former state of energetic action in the *struggle* for those glorious principles which we profess to admire.

PRESTON.

LECTURE.—Mr. Clark lectured in the Hall of Science, on Thursday, the 13th inst., it being his second visit during his month's tour through the North Lancashire district. In his first lecture he took a retrospective view of the various strikes which have taken place within the last thirty years, stating the loss sustained in wages through each strike, and the little good (as they all but too well felt) which had resulted therefrom. After pointing out what, in his estimation, was the cause of failure, he concluded by urging upon them the necessity of a union of all the Trades. In the second lecture, he pointed out the way in which all the different classes possessing political power, had proceeded to protect themselves, at the expense of the unenfranchised portion of the *community*; and earnestly recommended attention to the acquirement of like political power on the part of the workers, for the purpose of duly protecting themselves. To this end and for this purpose, principally, he desired a union of all the Trades. They might, by such a union, hope to give more effective assistance to each other in case of strikes. This was one just and legitimate end for which a union of this kind might be formed; whilst, meanwhile, they never lost sight of that political power, without which they never could hope to shield themselves effectually from the tyrant's power. The remarkable clearness with which the lecturer expressed his sentiments, the solidity of his arguments, and his pleasingly satirical manner of delivery, secured for him the marked attention of his auditory, and their warmest approval of all he uttered. The Chartists of Preston hope that he will long continue to be the able expounder of their principles, and the honour of their order.

DEWSBURY.

DELEGATE MEETING.—The Dewsbury district delegate meeting was held on Sunday, when delegates were present from the following localities, viz.:—Dewsbury, Wakefield, Littletown, and Birstall. The following resolutions were passed:—"That the employment of a lecturer for the district be postponed until after the Convention." "That we approve of the resolution passed at the West Riding delegate meeting, for the West Riding to send two delegates to the forthcoming Convention."

ROCHDALE.

SERMONS.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson preached two sermons last Sunday, in the Assembly Rooms, to respectable and attentive congregations.

OLDHAM.

LECTURE.—On Sunday last, Mr. J. K. Taylor delivered his fourth and last lecture on the Life, Writings, and Genius of Robert Burns. He recited a variety of songs and other poems, and concluded by giving a short narrative of the poet's life, which terminated in the 38th year of his age. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer for the satisfactory manner in which he had acquitted himself throughout his course of lectures.

BRADFORD.

ON SUNDAY the members of the General Council met in their room, when the following persons were nominated as Council for the ensuing quarter:—John Rogers, William Jackson, Thomas Cole, John Cole, William Clark, John Leadley, sen., John Leadley, jun., treasurer, John Smyth, sub-secretary. It was resolved—"That the Council meet at ten o'clock in the morning instead of two in the afternoon; to commence on Sunday (to-morrow)." "That Mr. W. M. Wheeler be nominated as candidate for the West Riding to the Chartist Conference; and that Messrs. Cole and Jackson, delegates, be instructed to propose him at the delegate meeting, to be held in Halifax, on Sunday the 23rd inst."

FIRE IN MANCHESTER-SQUARE.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past nine, a fire broke out at the mansion of Lady Lucy North, No. 24, in Manchester-square. It originated in her ladyship's bed-room, a front apartment on the second floor. The domestics adopted excellent measures to prevent the extension of the flames, and they were confined to that part of the house where the fire originated. The damage done was, however, considerable, but her ladyship is insured in the Globe Office.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS,

For the Week ending Monday, March 25th, 1844.

[Extracted from a DIARY of *Actual Operations* on five small farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are—First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington—all of them within a few miles of Eastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of England. The DIARY is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin.

"Let us ever remember that, in all our attempts to improve society, we ought to direct our efforts to the young and unsophisticated; by giving them sound mental and physical training, we may correct the errors and subdue the prejudices of their elders."—*Anon.*

NOTE.—*The school farms are cultivated by boys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools* SELF-SUPPORTING. *We believe that at Farnly Tyas six-sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cultivate their land, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings.*]

SUSSEX.

MONDAY—*Willingdon School.* Boys digging second time for mangel wurzel. *Eastdean School.* Twelve boys digging, planting potatoes, carrying manure, and gathering roots and stones. *Piper.* Turning mixen, and making it as fine as possible. *Dumbrell.* Digging for oats.

TUESDAY—*Willingdon School.* Boys digging same as yesterday. *Eastdean School.* Boys digging for and sowing oats, planting potatoes, digging for barley, and rolling, &c. *Piper.* Sowing carrots. *Dumbrell.* Drilling oats, digging.

WEDNESDAY—*Willingdon School.* Boys digging for skinless, or Peruvian barley. *Eastdean School.* Boys digging, sowing oats, carrying tank liquid for the mangel wurzel and carrots. *Piper.* Hoeing seed carrots, and turnips. *Dumbrell.* Digging.

THURSDAY—*Willingdon School.* Boys digging as before. *Eastdean School.* Boys digging, sowing oats, thrashing oats, cleaning them for seed, cleaning out the pigs, &c. *Piper.* Hoeing onions. *Dumbrell.* Mending a fence.

FRIDAY—*Willingdon School.* Digging as before. *Eastdean School.* Boys digging, sowing oats, rolling clover, and treading it well, picking weeds, &c. *Piper.* Weeding wheat. *Dumbrell.* Carrying potatoes home, and dung back, mending a fence.

SATURDAY—*Willingdon School.* Boys turning manure heap. *Eastdean School.* Boys emptying portable pails, carrying manure to the tares, cleaning out tank and school room. *Piper.* Weeding wheat. *Dumbrell.* Harrowing fallow with the heifer, digging.

YORKSHIRE.

Slaithwaite Tenants. C. Varley, road making. *John Bamford,* sowing spring tares, harrowing, preparing ground for sowing *spring* wheat, cleaning ground for oats.

COW-FEEDING.

Willingdon School. Fed the same as before.
Dumbrell. No variation in the feeding.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

POTATOES.—In planting potatoes let your potatoe ridges be nearly three feet apart; your sets nine inches distant, *and placed down whole,* and your manure as fine as possible.

TURNIP SEED BEDS.—[Seed sown, three-quarters of a pound on beds, will furnish plants for one acre of land.] Provide stores of Swede plants at the earliest possible period, for transplanting. Begin early in April to sow successions of the best seed you can *procure*, and do not care for a small failure on account of frosty weather. Use the steep before described for leguminious and other seeds; pass the liquid through the seed many times; then mix up the moistened seed, right well, *with* a few handsful of *home made guano*, in its driest state. Sow the mixture upon a four feet wide seed-bed, in a warm corner of your turnip field, and for protection cover it with thorn boughs; repeat this till you find your crop of plants out of danger.

TOP DRESSING WHEAT WITH HUMUS COMPOST, No. 2.—[Where weeds grow, better things *might* grow; and we never hear of weeds paying rent.]—Where you observe your wheat pinched, poor, and half starved, give it a top-dressing now with fine *earthy manure compost.* Let it remain a week before you hoe, and you will find that this small dressing, and the hoe after it, will pay double for the labour bestowed. You cannot hoe your crops overmuch, whether there are weeds or not, for it will prevent the growth of them, and let the air into the soil, without whose influence there can be no vegetation.

[The farming reader will remember that last week we inserted from Mr. Nowell, the author of the MANUAL from which we make our weekly extracts, a *note*, in which he recommended that we should insert, *immediately*, certain parts of his book, because calculated to impart valuable information to cottier farmers how to make, preserve, and prepare the manure which they have constantly within their reach *at home* on their own "stead." That suggestion we now act on, and give below the familiar and *understandable* processes of chemistry detailed by Mr. Nowell; with the suggestions he makes for the enconomising of every atom of fertilising substance that falls in the farmer's way. Mr. Nowell's plans for this purpose are plain, simple, easy, and inexpensive; and the adoption of them, to the wise and judicious using of the manures *we have* AT HOME, will be far more *sensible* than allowing these *to waste*; and then sending ships to the other end of the world to fetch *Guano* to supply the place of those far better manures which ignorance or carelessness have suffered to perish. To all engaged in tilling the soil, who do not file the *Star*, we would recommend that they *cut out* of the paper the following directions for dissolving bones and preparing other chemical tillages, and paste them neatly on a piece of board, or book-back, so that they may be easily and constantly referred to, until the processes recommended become perfectly familiar to the operator. To them should be added the directions for preparing the *peat*, the *potash*, and the *humus composts*, which we have before given from Mr. Nowell's work; and the steep for leguminious seeds.]

THE FIELD-GARDENER COMPELLED TO ECONOMISE HIS MANURE.—["In the moral government of this world, it is most wisely ordered that whatever we wilfully waste at present, we are sure to feel the want of in future."]—His operations being confined to a small area, seldom more than four or five acres of land, he is obliged, in a space so confined and with limited means, to practice this necessary economy. He is early taught to value his cow or pig, as not *merely* yielding for him so much milk or so much animal food, but also as producing him the manure absolutely necessary for his future operations. The cow, the pig, are his machines for the manufacture of manure, and if its supply be deficient, he goes not elsewhere to obtain it, but sets up a new machine for its production, in the shape of an additional cow or a pig. Hence he will husband every particle of it with the greatest care. Manuring as he does every crop, necessity compels him to do so. He knows his labours, without this economy, would be in vain. Hence also, for the most part, arises the superiority of small over large farms, in regard to their relative amount of produce. A most ingenious method of collecting the whole excrementitious matter voided in the privies, is followed by the Eastbourne tenants. An ale cask, with one end knocked out, or a large butter firkin is provided. About half way down its sides, two iron ears or handles are strongly fixed, for the convenience of removing it. Two of these PORTABLE PAILS are placed under the privy seats, and removed, when filled, by two persons each taking hold of a handle. These tubs being turned upside down, the contents are received upon mould, and immediately composted with more mould, coal ashes, or other refuse. A most potent compost, probably not inferior to guano itself, may be made by mixing the contents of one of these privy tubs with about six times its bulk of well-sifted dry coal ashes, and 8 lbs. or 10 lbs. of gypsum; beating it up to the consistency of masons' lime, with as much tank liquid as it will retain. This mixture, thrown under a shed, will dry spontaneously, and prove a most valuable top dressing for wheat, upon which it may be sown by hand; for all offensive smell quickly disappears, being speedily removed by the action of the gypsum, and the retentive nature of the mould or ashes. Of the importance of this simple contrivance, the observation of an eminent philosopher (Boussingault), will afford a striking proof:—"If we admit," says he, "that the liquid and solid excrements of man amount on an average to 1½ lbs. daily (1¼ lb. urine, and ¼ lb. fœces), and that both taken together contain 3 per cent. of nitrogen, then in one year they amount to 547 lbs., which contain 16.41 lbs. of nitrogen, a quantity sufficient to yield the *nitrogen* of 800 lbs. of wheat, rye, oats, or of 900 lbs. of barley."

CHEMICAL TILLAGES AT HOME.

——— "Let no presuming impious railer tax
Creative Wisdom, as if aught was form'd
In vain, or not for admirable ends."—*Thomson.*

It is a remarkable thing, that all the investigations of chemists and the experiments of practical farmers, and some of them have been truly ingenious, would seem to point to "*home*" as the source of the most valuable manures. A great variety of substances have been tried as fertilisers; but the best amongst them are found to be those that may be said to be ready at hand amongst our "household stuff." Thus, you have rape dust as home produce; you have common salt in continual use; you have salts of ammonia, of potash and of soda, as well as phosphates of lime, and magnesia in the urinary and other excretions, and in a form, too, best fitted for vegetation. Sulphate and muriate of ammonia *(sal ammoniac)* are found in the soot from coal fires; while potash or its salts are found in the ashes of wood fires, as well as in the water ejected after purifying the body, or its covering, by washing with soap, or other detergents. You have abundance of phosphate of lime *(bone ash)*, &c., in the hair, flesh, and bones of animals. Nitre *(or saltpetre)* forms spontaneously around you, in the soil, its grand element, nitrogen, being derived from the atmosphere, or from the transformation of the ammonia of decaying bodies; which element, nitrogen, is so essential to vegetable life, that it has been termed the "*moving agent*," which, acting under the living principle of the plant, moulds into shape the other elements; nay more, you have a substance that contains all these things, a complete type of guano, in the dung of your domestic fowls.

———"Serene Philosophy!
Effusive source of evidence and truth,
Without thee, what were unassisted man;
A savage, roaming through the woods and wilds
Rough clad; devoid of every liberal art,
And elegance of life."—*Thomson.*

Such are the principal fertilisers as established by chemical theory and the nicest experiment; and such facts are most significant and demonstrative that, in nature, there are very admirable provisions for our preservation. They seem to declare to us that wherever there is life, at the same time most of the elements necessary for its existence are forming in its vicinity. And especially would it seem to be pointed out to us, that cultivation, on any space, must derive more support from the animal existence, upon that space, and the labours of man, properly directed, than from any other source. This constitution of things we might expect to find in a world where there are so many and such beautiful adaptations. Man requires continual and uninterrupted supplies of food; and it does not appear to have been designed that he should go far from home for the things to aid him in its production, but rather that his life should be made to depend upon that of the animals near his dwelling, coupled with his own forethought and industry. In the wilderness, by calling around him, by allying himself with, and promoting the existence of the domestic animals, he would live as a civilised being—while without them he must perish, or sinking into the savage state, exist as a savage, by the chase. So that the domestic animals may properly be said to be the pioneers of civilisation.

"M. Liebig is inclined to measure the civilisation of any country by the quantity of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) consumed therein."

Utility of Science.—Science may not have been fortunate in offering to the agriculturist an enlarged list of fertilisers; but it has done much in teaching us how to elaborate into composts the natural manures, and artificially to imitate these things. We have been instructed by it how to fix their volatility; to reduce them to a finer state—to the increase of their *energy* upon vegetation, and how to apply them—with something like precision—to the requirements of the different species of vegetables. We reduce bones, mechanically, to dust, in order that they may act upon our crops with greater energy; but the chemist, by employing solvents, can reduce them to a state of division, greater by thousands of degrees. It was M. Liebig who first directed bones to be decomposed, by sulphuric acid, *oil of vitriol;* and the suggestion has been so practically useful, that I may safely bring before your notice, and recommend a trial of his process. Be it understood, however, that I wish all attempts of an experimental nature to be effected, in the first instance, upon a small scale, for an application of a particular substance may be beneficial upon one soil, and have no effect whatever upon another. In general, however, the good effects of the "bone solution" has been so decided, its efficacy so great, in various places, that a trial may be undertaken with some confidence.

"The solution of bones has been applied to crops, in many instances, with great effect, and the results wonderfully accord with the predictions of science.—*See Mr. Pusey's Report.*"

Bones Dissolved in Oil of Vitriol.—Provide a wooden vessel to hold forty gallons, which place in a corner of your shed. Pour into it *eight gallons* of water. Then add 24lbs. of *oil of vitriol;* and afterwards *one bushel of bones,* finely ground. Stir all well together, and *frequently.* After a few hours you will find the earthy part of the bones completely dissolved, and nothing remaining but the cartilage, or glue of the bones, in the fluid, and the fat swimming upon the surface of it, in the form of animal oil. The solution presents a milky appearance, *like gruel,* and if applied alone to the crop, may be further diluted with plenty of water. This quantity will be sufficient for a rood of turnips. The method of applying it will be afterwards adverted to. It may be composted also into the solid form, and its application in that state will, in certain seasons, be far more convenient.

"Bones may be roughly stated to consist of fat, jelly, and an earthy matter called phosphate of lime. This earthy part may be *withdrawn,* or *fetched out,* by the action of *oil of vitriol.* The fat, the jelly, and a substance called phosphoric acid are set free, the latter having grand fertilising properties.—*See Mr. Pusey's Report.*"

Souring Vessel.—I adopt this name from the dyer, and apply it to the tub or vessel above-mentioned, which I would have you to consider as a *fixture* in the corner of your shed. Supply it occasionally with a portion of *oil of vitriol* and water, and therein keep up a gradual dissolution of bones, by regularly feeding the fluid with them. To this end let not a bone of any kind depart from your premises. Gather your own for this purpose, or procure a supply elsewhere. Pound them with a mallet, into rough fragments, and throw them into the *souring tub.* The acid will penetrate their substance, dissolve their earthy part, if even moderately large, and leave the animal matter behind in soft masses. Thus you will have a continual supply of bone solution, wherewith to feed the guano-compost, a description of which follows.

"Guano, or the dung of birds generally, possesses the united virtues of both the liquid and solid excretions of animals."

Home-made Guano.—Mix the contents of the privy-pails above described, with six times their bulk of finely sifted coal-ashes, along with a few pounds of gypsum. Beat the mixture up with as much of the "bone solution" as it will retain. Leave the heap flattened down to dry spontaneously in a corner of the shed. As it does so, add from time to time, and diffuse equally over the heap, as much chamber-lye as it will hold. As the mixture still continues to dry, *water it with* the bone solution, and chamber-lye alternately, but keep *the latter* in excess. Thus you may enrich the mess to any degree. When there is a further supply of soil in the privy-pails, you may compound it afresh with the heap already formed, or proceed as before to make a new one. I need not describe the *rationale* of the process; but may remark that such a compost, after a sixth part of its weight of common salt has been added, must be a close imitation of the natural guano.

"In bones you have not all the substances that exist in wheat, but you have some of them, such as phosphate of lime, &c. Where do the animals get it?—from plants—which draw it out of the soil for their accommodation. It is but right, then, to restore it, when done with, to the ground, that plants may feed upon it in their turn."

Phosphated tank liquid.—Put six gallons of water into your "*souring tub,*" and 20 lbs. of *oil of vitriol.* Then add 40 lbs. of bones, finely divided. When the earthy part is *fetched* completely out of the bones, and nothing remains but small cartilaginous masses, pour the semifluid mixture into the tank; the contents, if about 500 gallons, will be nearly neutralised, and the alkaline ammonia will be assumed as a component part of a fixed and highly fertilising substance—*phosphate of ammonia:* the result of the action being, that sulphate of lime or *gypsum* phosphate of lime or *bone-ash,* and phosphate of ammonia, have been severally eliminated or set free, all of them fertilising agents of value, particularly the last, which may probably be found, by future experiments, to form the most active agent in guano. Use this phosphated tank liquid, much diluted with water, as a top dressing, upon either grass intended for hay, or winter wheat, by scattering it over one third part of an acre of each of them; and I think the verdure called forth by its agency will surprise you. There is no corrosive quality whatever within it; a mild saline substance, and insoluble earthy matters having taken the place of the corrosive *oil of vitriol* that was used.

"The chief art of agriculture depends upon the collection and preservation of those manures which contain *ammonia.*"

Ammonia or Hartshorn Spirit.—There is a substance now hawked from house to house, in the manufacturing districts, under the name of "*scouring liquor,*" or *hartshorn spirit,* well known to many, from its pungent smell. This smell arises from the exhalation of a peculiar vaporous, or ærial substance which it contains. The same substance, in a gaseous, ærial, or vaporous state, exhales from the common smelling salts, from stale urine, or decaying animal substances. It is the *ammonia* I have spoken of before, and exists in all urinous fluids. It contains one of the great elements of fertilisation. You will perceive that, being volatile, *it* must be continually flying away from the fluids that contain it. This may be prevented, however, by the employment of certain agents; *oil of vitriol* being one of them. This ammonia, under whatever form it may be presented to us, is a *material* of the greatest importance. Your tank liquid contains abundance of it, *unfixed* however, and ready to volatilise or fly away unless prevented. It becomes, therefore, an object of importance to decrease this instability, by causing it to combine with a substance of greater fixity.

"Whoever fails," says M. SPRENGEL, "to employ some neutralising substance to combine with the ammonia, which is produced in so great a degree in summer, suffers a loss of manure which exceeds all belief. It is a gaseous substance, and not a solid material visible to the naked eye, which thus escapes and is lost; but for all that, it is of greater importance to the nourishment of plants, than perhaps any other portion of the excrements."

Vitriolated tank liquid.—Add about 14 lbs. of *oil of vitriol,* value 1s. 9d., to about 500 gallons of tank liquid, which, after stirring well, pump into the tank barrel, and apply as a top dressing to one-third of an acre of meadow grass, intended for hay, or to the same area of winter wheat. The effect may probably surprise you. By this addition a combination is effected between the *oil of vitriol* and the *ammonia* of the tank: sulphate of ammonia or *gas salt,* a fixed and stable compound, has been formed, worth far more than the oil of vitriol used. The acid has disappeared; and there will remain nothing of a corrosive nature in the liquid to act deleteriously upon vegetation.

KIRKBURTON ALLOTMENTS.—We wish to correct what we last week stated relative to these allotments. Frederick Thynne, Esq., the agent of Lord Dartmouth, has apportioned for this purpose a farm of eleven acres near that village. He has placed one person upon a farm of several acres as a MODEL MAN, and surrounded him by twenty allotment men, giving them one rood each. Tthe rent charged is the usual farmer's rent, with the addition of rates and taxes, which will be paid by the landlord: the MODEL MAN will collect the rents and pay them at the usual time to his landlord's agent. This is an example well worthy of imitation, and were it followed by other large proprietors would speedily introduce the small tenancy of land throughout the country, without any additional trouble to the agents, in regard to the collection of numerous small sums of money from a numerous tenantry. It is a new principle, simple in itself, and easy in practice.

HUNSLET ALLOTMENTS.—We were also misinformed in regard to the collection of money at Leeds, and its investment in land for allotments. It ought to have been at Hunslet, near Leeds. A vestry meeting, through the activity of Mr. Richard Bayldon and other friends to the cause there, has voted, we believe, £800, received from the directors of the Manchester and Leeds railway (as a compensation for ground appropriated by them), to be vested in trustees, laid out in land, &c., to be let in allotments. We understand the trust deed is already about being executed. There is also, we believe, a great disposition on the part of gentlemen in Leeds to promote the taking of land by the Board of Guardians, on which to employ the casual poor like human beings, instead of employing them to "*shiver on the roadsides, breaking stones, feeling the utter hopeless degredation of their condition.*"

Tit Bits.

LADY THIEVES' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

A society of *light-fingered* ladies is said to be about to be formed, for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the recognisances many ladies are bound over in, and thus enable them to avoid the unfashionable ordeal of a criminal court, and the pain of being placed in a dock generally occupied by thieves of the vulgar class. The following is an abstract of the prospectus just issued:—

LADIES' PROTECTION SOCIETY,

formed for the purpose of enabling ladies to pay the bond-money, and thus defeat that vulgar and revengeful feeling that would place a *lady* in the same predicament as a *common woman.*

NONE BUT LADIES

will be admitted. The subscription will be only two guineas per annum—each lady being allowed the privilege of drawing a sum, *in case of necessity*, sufficient to meet two charges

IN ONE YEAR.

Ladies who are bound over in more than the usual sum will be expected to contribute five guineas towards the general fund.

STANDING COUNSEL WILL BE ENGAGED

to conduct the proceedings in the police court. Agents will be employed to engage persons to *cheer* ladies on their entrance and return from the police courts, as well as to

HISS AND HOOT

their accusers. Ladies in every district of the metropolis, and even the provinces, are invited to join this

ADMIRABLE INSTITUTION.

Ladies who do not wish to

LOSE CASTE

must see the policy of not delaying to enrol themselves. Though some ladies have escaped,

JURIES CANNOT ALWAYS

be depended upon for

GALLANTRY AND GOOD BREEDING.

There is evidently a *growing feeling in the vulgar* to make no distinction as to station in life. To defeat this barbarous desire is to forfeit the recognisance-money, which to *real* ladies is of no consequence. A number of ladies of distinction, whose names need not to be particularised, have consented to act on the committee.—*Satirist.*

WHITE SLAVERY.—We would recommend to the saints of Exeter-hall another and a better subject for their sympathy than that which they exclusively display towards blacks. A well-written letter appeared a few days since in *the Times,* addressed to the editor by a female, from which we learn that at a milliner's shop where she is employed, an order has been issued that the young ladies should work from seven in the morning till twelve at night during the season: those *who are not willing* to comply with this order are to leave the establishment. The farce of calling these white slaves "young ladies" would be laughable, if we did not remember the inhumanity of their employers. We are sorry we cannot expose the name of the person who has acted in this scandalous manner, as, probably, even some of her aristocratic customers would be humane enough to withdraw their patronage.—*Ibid.*

A GREAT FACT.—In the merry month of May we shall have a legion of canting Mawworms in town, holding forth for the benefit of the "niggers." We hope and trust that some independent and fearless fellow will bear in mind the fact which the papers record. It is a "great fact" that the "blacks," at the great fire at Barbadoes, of which we have just received intelligence, looked at the scene of destruction in perfect apathy, and rendered no assistance," acting exactly as they did when a similar calamity befel Kingston." Yet for these black gentlemen John Bull has saddled himself with a burden of £800,000 per annum for ever.—*Ibid.*

ANACREON MOORE.—To Moore, who was styled by Byron "the poet of all circles and the delight of his own," the following observations on Metastasio by Sismondi, are admirably appropriate:—"No writer, perhaps, in any language, has been ever so completely the poet of the heart, and the poet of the women. The critics reproach him with not having portrayed the world either as it really is, or as it ought to be; but the women defend him by replying, that he has represented it such as they wish it to be."

KISSING.—Dow closes a sermon on kissing with the following quaint advice:—"I want you, my young sinners, to kiss and get married; and then devote your time to morality and money-making. Then let your homes be well provided with such comforts and necessaries as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes, brooms, benevolence, bread, charity, cheese, faith, flour, affection, cider, sincerity, vinegar, virtue, wine, and wisdom. Have these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Do not drink anything intoxicating—eat moderately—go about business after breakfast—lounge a little after dinner—chat after tea, and kiss after quarrelling; then all the joy, the peace, and the bliss the earth can afford shall be yours, until the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and a happier world."

WHAT IS A POET LAUREATE?—A man that used to receive a pension for writing verses, but now has one for leaving off.

A HERO!—The Madrid journals announce the arrest of a brigand, named José Sastre, who is charged with having committed one hundred and seventeen murders!

HOW TO GET A COMFORTABLE WARM DURING THE COLD WEATHER.—Enter a coffee-room, inquire for a gentleman you are sure is not there, stand before the fire, read all the newspapers, and then leave word, if any person should inquire for you, that you will call again.

A BECOMING TRIBUTE TO TRUTH.—The following *naive* statement appears in a leading article in the *Standard*:—"We *have grown into a habit* of accepting the charges of falsehood *as a regular paid* tribute to our vigilant and careful *veracity.*"

THE AMBASSADORS' BOX.—We hope it is not too late to have a model of the British lion at the foot of the principal staircase of the new houses of Parliament; so that England, like ancient Venice, may have its "Lion's Mouth," into which accusations can be dropped with impunity. Charges of conspiracy against English members will then be made easy to the meanest ambassador, and refugees denounced in the handsomest manner. As an earnest, however, that the letters would infallibly be opened, perhaps it would be better that the head of Sir James Graham should be substituted for that of the British Lion.—*Punch.*

THE LAZIEST FELLOW IN NEWFOUNDLAND is John Jingles, who employs a nigger to sneeze for him, and pays the coloured gentleman a dollar a day for his exertions.

THE FAVOURITE PASSAGE WITH PARLIAMENT AND POTENTATES.—There is one passage in the Scriptures to which all the potentates of Europe seem to have given their unanimous assent and approbation, and to have studied so thoroughly as to have it quite at their *fingers' ends:*—"*There went out a decree in the days of Augustus Cæsar, that all the world thould be taxed.*"—This Act has never been repealed.

"THE LAIRD O' COCKPEN HE'S PROUD AND HE'S GREAT."—So says the song of the ancient "Laird o' Cockpen;" and when we inform our readers that the modern laird of that "ilk" is no less a personage than the redoubtable Dalhousie, the President of the Board of Trade—he who by his "reports" knocks railway shares up here and down there—we have no doubt that at least our railway readers will jump to the conclusion, that the modern laird is as proud and as great as his immortal ancestor to whom Miss Jean said "Na!" and who consoled himself with the reflection that said, "Miss Jean was daft to refuse the laird o' Cockpen."

A SAILOR'S BELIEF IN NELSON.—A veteran hero of Trafalgar having lately submitted to the penalty of a broken limb from having too freely indulged in grog, the clergyman of his parish paid him a visit, to impart spiritual consolation, and to endeavour to induce Jack to give up that habit which had led to his distressed condition. The worthy minister was impressing the scriptural warning that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven," when the indignant sailor interposed, "Aye, sir; but Lord Nelson said as how a man who had *done his duty* would get to heaven." Vainly did the clergyman strive to assure the sailor that what he had quoted was from a far higher authority than Lord Nelson. The disciple of the "Admiral Duke" declared that he "didn't wish for any authority higher than Lord Nelson!"

THE POTTED BEEF CASE.—The "prosecutor" of Miss Osborne has evidently made a good thing of it. Let him now be generous and extend the benefit of his "patent" to the whole of the aristocracy. Here is a notice for his shop window:—"Potted beef allowed to be stolen here, to be paid for in the witnesses' room at the Old Bailey. N.B. A boy, warranted to watch and run, wanted." The example of this beef-meter-out-of-justice is being followed by his brother tradesmen, who are industriously baiting their counters with spiced dainties to tempt the aristocratic *fingers* of eccentric lady pilferers. Potted beef has risen in consequence, and continues so to do, but not so high as to be out of the reach of future Osbornes. We are bound to give the poor missing boy credit for a rumour which is prevalent amongst the lower classes: it is, that in his master's absence he stole the identical pot of beef which had before been taken by Miss Osborne, and, being caught in the fact, is now undergoing two months' hard labour, tread-mill, and a whipping to part with.—*Great Gun.*

DREADFUL DESTITUTION.—We understand that the stipend of the canonry of St. Paul's Cathedral, to which the Rev. Mr. Tyler has been appointed since the death of the Rev. Sydney Smith, has been *reduced to one thousand a year!* Gracious powers! can this be possible? A thousand a year! Miserable pittance! Our heart bleeds for the reverend gentleman's privations.—*Ibid.*

EAGLE.—A large and beautiful eagle, of the golden tribe, was seen the other day hovering about the lakes in Cumberland.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS' DELEGATES WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

A deputation from the above body, who have been sitting in London during the last fortnight, had an interview with Lord Dalhousie, at the Board of Trade, Whitehall, on Wednesday last. The deputation was accompanied by J. Brocklehurst, Esq., M.P., and H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P. Many other Members of Parliament, who took an interest in their distressed condition, would have accompanied them, but previous engagements prevented. The deputation was introduced by the two honourable gentlemen, and were received by his Lordship in the most courteous manner.

Mr. Aglionby stated that previous engagements would prevent him staying during the whole of the interview, but he thought it his duty to inform his Lordship and the Government that there were many M.P.'s who took a great interest in the devising of some practical plan for the relief of that much suffering body, the Hand-loom Weavers.

Lord Dalhousie expressed himself much gratified by the statement of the honourable member. Then, turning to the deputation, he apologised for not being able to name an earlier day for the interview, as he feared that he had kept them in town at great expense and inconvenience: but there must have been some mistake respecting a former appointment which he could not account for.

Mr. Lowe, the secretary, said the letter did not reach the delegates until four o'clock—two hours after the time appointed for the interview; and he believed the neglect must have been at the Post-office.

Lord Dalhousie, turning to Mr. Sherrard, said, I think I have seen you before on behalf of the Spitalfields Weavers; and you will please to open the case, as I think I can derive more information from your own statements than if I were merely to ask questions.

Mr. Sherrard said, the Spitalfields Weavers had repeatedly made applications to the Board of Trade; but it was thought that as the Hand-loom Weavers of the country generally did not make similar applications, their grievances were merely local, and could not well be legislated for. On the present occasion the country delegates would show to his Lordship that the grievances were universal. The condition of the Spitalfields Weavers was deplorable in the extreme. Many families were cooped up in small, miserable rooms, and oftimes compelled to work on Sundays to eke out a miserable living.

Lord Dalhousie remarked, that to persons in his station in life, surrounded by affluence, it was not easy to perceive how a necessity could arise for working on the Sunday; but, admitting the necessity, he thought working on the Sunday could not be attended with any beneficial results.

Mr. Sherrard: The fact was to be deplored, but the *responsibility* rested on those whose conduct produced such state of things. What the Weavers had to complain of was HOME-COMPETITION; one unprincipled manufacturer paying a less rate of wages than another, and thus compelling the honest manufacturer to reduce in the same proportion. It was this that induced them to ask the Government to establish Local Boards of Trade. The Spitalfields Weavers did not feel so much the effects of foreign competition, nor yet of the system of abatement so prevalent in Lancashire; it was the inequality and inadequacy of wages of which they had to complain, and which evil Local Boards of Trade could remedy, or at least abate.

Lord Dalhousie, turning to Mr. Lowe: Are you from Lancashire, which we heard so much of last year, and to whose case the attention of the Government was directed to make some alteration in the Act of Arbitration to meet your peculiar hardships.

Mr. Lowe: Yes, your Lordship, the Weavers of the district of Leigh have grievances to complain of, that perhaps no other class of workmen in the country are subject to. They suffered dreadfully from what are termed "*abatements*," [or stoppages of wages on the most frivolous pretences; and so enormous are the "abatements," and so extensive the practice, that the great mass of the people are in such a state of wretchedness as hardly to be conceived. To give your Lordship an idea of the system, I have here compiled a table of "*abatements*" made by different manufacturers in three given days. The first manufacturer abated from his Weavers in three days, £45 12s., out of about £260 wages; another abated £18 4s. 7d., out of about £90; and so on in proportion, to the lowest abatement made by the most respectable masters, whose abatements from 204 Weavers, and out of £300 wages, only amounted to £3 17s. In this case only one Weaver considered himself unjustly abated, which is very trivial, as compared with other masters' abatements.

Lord Dalhousie: What do these abatements take place for?

Mr. Lowe: On various pretences. Sometimes for being too thick; again for being too thin: for being too soft, and for being too hard; for being woven too tight, and for being woven too slack: in fact, for a hundred and one causes: but the greatest grievance of all is *abatements for time.* The agent, with every warp, gives out a ticket, on which is specified the price to be paid *if returned within a given time;* and, if not, to be abated one penny per yard; and so on in proportion: *the time stated being such as the Weavers cannot perform the work in.*

Lord Dalhousie: But will they not make you some little allowance from that stated time?

Mr. Lowe: Not a minute. The time is fixed, and if the Weavers are not there to the minute, they must take the work home till next morning, and are subjected to the abatement.

Lord Dalhousie: Don't you think if some alteration was made in the Act of Arbitration that it might be made applicable to your case?

Mr. Lowe: Not any, my Lord, for *there is such a combination among some of the manufacturers, that if a Weaver takes advantage of the law, they will not employ him;* and himself and family are either thrown on the parish, or left to die of starvation.

Lord Dalhousie: Your case is indeed a very hard one.

Mr. Lowe: Another great hardship is the long distances the Weavers have to travel for warp and weft. [Mr. Lowe then produced a table showing numerous cases where the Weaver had to travel three, four, five, six, and seven hundred miles, from the taking home of one cut to the getting out of another.] The remedy the Weavers propose for these grievances is Local Boards of Trade, where the Weaver shall be recognised as part of the law, and thus escape proscription and persecution.

Lord Dalhousie: Are there periods when employment is plentiful, and when it is scarce?

Mr. Lowe: Yes; there are some periods of the year when employment is very scarce indeed; but *there is always a redundancy of hands,* and I have prepared a table to show your Lordship the *decrease* in the number employed, that has taken place in our district.

[The table was handed in.]

Mr. Brocklehurst: Your Lordship will please to remember that when the Spitalfields Weaver complained, he was told "his work had gone into Lancashire:" but *here is Lancashire,* showing a decrease also. The true cause is, the importation of foreign wrought silks. Were this not so, these poor men would not be seeking for Boards of Trade; for their labour would be in demand, and these would be more employment than the hands could do. Only think of £280,000 of duty paid on silks coming through the Custom-house. That must be a serious drawback on the workman.

Lord Dalhousie: I fear a great deal more comes in another way.

Mr. Brocklehurst: I think not. I believe the idea of the amount of smuggling is greatly exaggerated. If smuggling were carried on to any great extent, we should hear of some great seizures, as in the case of brandy and tobacco, which might be considered in comparison with silk imperishable commodities; for silk was like cooked meat, it must be consumed in season, or it would be lost. He was confident if there was some responsible Minister at the head of the Custom House, like Lord Lonsdale at the Post-office, smuggling would be put an end to.

Mr. West said he represented Macclesfield and district, which was chiefly engaged in the manufacture of silk in its various branches; and where one branch suffered, the others must feel the pressure. They had to complain of the effects of foreign as well as home competition; but from the declarations of the Government, they had no hope that they would go back to the old protective system: they did, however, earnestly hope, that their condition would not be made *worse* by still further reductions of the protective duties. They asked the legislature for Local Boards of Trade, because *they were desirous that* STRIKES *and* TURN-OUTS *should cease. At present* STRIKES were the only remedy they had against reductions. In 1832, the Weavers of Macclesfield had a strike which lasted seven weeks. During that time the town suffered much; and, though the Weavers suffered hunger, they were determined to die rather than their wages should be liable to periodical reductions. As he had said, the Weavers suffered much; and the manufacturers suffered also. This taught both parties a wholesome lesson; and no great strike had taken place since. They had maintained their prices with very little variation up to the present time. The Weavers had a committee, appointed from their own body; and if any manufacturer attempted a reduction, he was at once waited on, and reasoned with. If he continued obstinate, a *strike* was the result; the Weavers and other workmen, supporting their brethren in their struggle until an arrangement took place. The working out of this system had originated the idea of Local Boards of Trade, whereby bad feeling would be destroyed, and a better spirit created between masters and workmen, by their mixing more with one another, and legislating for the mutual benefit of each.

Mr. Bentole said he also came from Macclesfield. The Weavers had not to complain of the system of "abatements" so much as the Weavers of Lancashire. Their great grievance was the *inequality of prices* paid for weaving the same description of fabric. In proof of this, he would read to his Lordship extracts from a table which had been compiled, by which he would see that in some instances *unprincipled manufacturers were paying from 25 to 40 per cent. under the regular trade price.* This had a most injurious effect; and often drove the fabric out of the market altogether, rather than the respectable manufacturers should be compelled to reduce their Weavers under what was hardly a living price.

Lord Dalhousie: If you have had this arrangement of your committee waiting upon manufacturers for the purpose of regulating prices, how is it that these parties could be allowed to persist in paying such an inequality in prices?

Mr. Bentole: I was convinced that this would occur to your Lordship's mind. It arises from two causes; if the workmen strike, the fabric is sent into Lancashire, where they get it done much cheaper: and again, there are individuals who do not weave themselves, but have a number of looms, for which they receive "loom-rent," at the rate of three shillings a week: and there are always to be found destitute Weavers, who are glad to receive work at any price. He wished to inform his Lordship, that a great majority of the manufacturers of Macclesfield were in favour of Boards of Trade; twenty-one out of twenty-eight having signed a document to that effect.

Mr. B. Hanson, from Carlisle, said he represented a district chiefly engaged in cotton. The condition of the Weavers had been wretched for a number of years. Sir James Graham had truly said in the House of Commons, that the wages of the Carlisle Weavers were only six shillings a week; and to that miserable pittance had they been reduced since 1808, when their wages were 18s. per week. They had prepared a lengthy statement of their sufferings, which he begged to hand to his Lordship. They considered their labour was entitled to protection as much as any species of property; and they hoped their case would meet with the serious attention of the Government.

Lord Dalhousie said he felt much gratified with the information he had received. It was the duty of every Government to receive information from every class in the community, no matter how humble; and he could assure the deputation their case should receive the most serious attention of the Government. They had had in contemplation some alteration in the Arbitration Law; but they had been waiting for the report of the Framework-Knitters' Commission, whose distressed condition was nearly similar to that of the Hand-loom Weavers. That report had been received, and was now under the consideration of the Government. He wished it, however, to be distinctly understood that *neither he nor the Government pledged themselves to any specific plan;* but if any practical remedy could be applied to amend their distressed condition, he was sure the Government would most gladly adopt it.

The delegates then handed in statements from Wigan, Middleton, Norwich, and Leigh, for his Lordship's perusal; and Mr. West, on the part of the deputation, returned thanks to his Lordship for the courteous manner he had received them. The deputation withdrew, highly gratified with the interview.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1845.

THE SPOTTISWOODE PAPER MONEY SCHEME, AND ITS NEW-BORN ADVOCATE.

We have in type, an article, embodying *several extracts* from the writings of the hired advocate of the "EMANCIPATION" of the industrious classes, by means of unlimited issues of Paper Money—which said extracts *prove,* beyond all power of contradiction, that the said advocate has *"turned his back on* HIMSELF!" and is now engaged in writing-up schemes which he has formerly *denounced* as the *perfection of* rascality, and PROVED to be inimical, in the highest degree, to the interests of the producing many. This we *demonstrate* by merely quoting the writer *against* himself: but we are obliged to defer the *exposé* for one week longer, the several calls on our space at a late period of the week, particularly the Report of the interview ofthe Hand-loom Weavers with the President of the Board of Trade, rendering such a course indispensable. Next week, however, we shall serve up the delectable dish: and thus exhibit the melancholy spectacle of an unprincipled writer prostituting his pen to the support of a "FRAUDULENT SCHEME;" a sheme which "would be a FLAGITIOUS ROBBERY on all servants, clerks, annuitants, and other persons employed at fixed salaries for specified periods;" a scheme which "would operate as an act of insolvency for half of the traders of the kingdom;" a scheme that "could only, *even if successful,* make society more artificial than ever;" a scheme that "would be a Godsend to bankrupt merchants and insolvent tradesmen;" a scheme that would "ROB honest creditors of half their debts—enable bankers to accommodate demi-insolvents WITH FICTITIOUS CAPITAL— *overrun the country with fresh swarms of middle-men usurers*—and operate as an all-absorbing engine to suck the wealth of society out of the hands of those who produce it, and silently transfer it, as it were by magic, into the hands of commercial speculators, who, at the same time that they produce nothing, are the greediest and most inexorable of tyrants;" a scheme that "would just yield a bubble of prosperity, which would soon disappear from the surface, and leave the surges of society more troubled than ever:" we say that we shall have to exhibit the melancholy spectacle of a public writer WRITING FOR HIRE in support of a scheme so truly "execrable," even AFTER he has *demonstrated* it to be *all* that in the above *quotations* it is described! This we shall do by quoting, *in extenso,* HIS OWN LANGUAGE, as we have done above in brief: and having done that, we shall leave him to the contempt and scorn of those whose interests he would sacrifice to the usurious speculators who are their "greediest and most inexorable of *tyrants!*"

THE TRADES' CONFERENCE.

On Monday next, under the presidency of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., the delegated representatives of British Industry will commence their proceedings: and on Saturday we shall submit a full and faithful report of their doings to the world. The little countenance given by the Press to this important experiment will, so far from lessening its importance, adds to it the charm of novelty. Had the projected conference been for the representation of any middle-class section of society it would have been heralded into existence and followed to its completion by a large number of our cotemporaries: but where labour seeks the means of its own regeneration without middle-class interference, the sons of toil are ever met either by cutting sarcasm or cold neglect. Had not the national Trades of the country evinced a strong desire to do their own work for themselves, and had not all chance of proffered service failed to divert the Working Classes from hope in themselves to reliance upon the promises of others, we should have had a multiplicity of interested arbitrators sueing for the adjustment of their cause; and the fact of no such tender being made we ascribe to the improved Working Class mind of the country. At any time such a representation as that of so important a body as the Trades of England, must carry with it a large amount of interest: but at the present moment, when the Prime Minister appears to have resolved upon the complete new modelling of the social system, to have withheld from him the opinions of the most interested in those several changes, would have furnished a justification for every ministerial blunder, and would have added a new difficulty in the way of redress.

As we have before observed, the time for such a gathering is not when hostile measures shall have been proposed, and when hasty opposition would have the appearance of rash and unnecessary excitement, rather than the result of deliberate thought; but not being represented in the House of Commons, we aver that the Minister himself has, by the comprehensiveness of his several propositions, invited the aid of all to effect a general settlement. Had temporary "prosperity" lured the Working Classes into the unopposed acceptance of Sir Robert Peel's measures, all subsequent opposition—after the effect of those measures, all tending towards Free Trade and the consequent depression of native industry and English wages—had become known, would have been met with: "My measures were before you; you must have known what their effect would be; you failed to declare your hostility in time—they have now become sanctioned by your representatives, and are law, and therefore you must for ever holdy our peace." Again, although sectional and class opposition is offered to the measures of the Prime Minister, nevertheless we discover even in Labour's advocates, the amount of amelioration which is intended as their clients' share. Hence, in the motion of Mr. Cowper for bestowing land allotments upon the labouring classes, we find the honourable gentleman's mind is directed to the preservation of comparative slavery than to the total emancipation of those whose cause he professes to advocate. We look to the possession of land by the Working Classes as the means of organising them into a perfectly distinct and wholly emancipated body; while *he* tells us that he is not prepared to go to that extent, which would so weaken the strength of the labouring man as to deprive his employer of the full benefit of his lusty labour. Now this is sentimental slavery with a vengeance. It is *saying* in broad terms, you shall devote your health, your strength, and vigourous labour, to the service of those who pay you so small an amount of wages that you cannot eke a livelihood out of it; and when you have so toiled away your freshness, you may then repair to your own allotment in a state of bodily exhaustion, and there rob the night of some few hours, and yourself of sleep, to better your condition.

Had the Trades committed their cause to the tender mercy of professing friends, their advocacy would have been of a precisely similar character to that of Mr. Cowper; but having undertaken it themselves, their case will, though reluctantly, be forced upon the consideration of a servile Press, and a more servile Parliament. Of course, much will depend upon the manner in which their proceedings are conducted; as they may rest assured that a correct impression of their power and resolution will be conveyed by hired spies to the ear of Sir James Graham, and by him to the Prime Minister. Should we venture to hint at the course which should be pursued by the delegates, it would be an indirect presumption of Mr. Duncombe's unfitness for the office which he has so honourably assumed, as well as a doubt of the capacity of the delegates to discharge those duties imposed upon them. As, however, we have the most implicit reliance upon the judgment of their leader, and the capabilities of the representatives, we are spared the necessity of saying more upon that branch of the subject, than again to impress upon their minds the absolute necessity of devising some simple means by which the whole organised power of British industry may be brought simultaneously to bear upon all matters connected with the interests of the Trades.

We have written so copiously from time to time upon the inevitable tendency of the unchecked power of machinery, as to entertain a belief that the slow but certain workings of this monster-enemy will be fully and searchingly discussed, and that its indirect influence upon those with whose labour it does not appear directly to clash, will be deliberately entered upon and fully considered. Nor should we deem the land question, now considered of sufficient importance to warrant the appointment of commissions, and to occupy the time of the House night after night, the columns of the press day after day, and which may constitutes a portion of every man's daily conversation, a subject either too light, insignificant, or unimportant, to enter largely into the consideration of the Conference. Surely, when a large party maintains the principle of Home Colonization as the means of widening the field of British industry—when we consider that the monopoly of the land is the source of every social and political evil—when we reflect that every law that "grinds the faces of the poor" has emanated from time to time from this anomalous monopoly—when it is borne in mind that our national debt, our standing army, our luscious law church, our large police force, our necessity for "pauper"-rates, our dead weight, our civil list, our glorious rag money, our unjust laws, our game laws, our impure magistracy, our prejudiced jury system, our pampered court, and the pampered menials thereunto belonging, are one and all so many fences thrown round the poor man's inheritance, to preserve it for the "kindly use" of monopolists, so that, in due time, they may enjoy it for their own "sole use, behoof, and benefit;" and when we call to mind that the breath of the united Trades can blast this upas system, that destroys all that comes within its pestilential influence, then, we say, it is neither presumption on our part to suggest, nor will it be surpassing their duty, to try to devise means by which they may for ever uproot the barriers of corruption, and open the field of industry to the sons of toil.

Upon the whole, at the present moment, when the measures of Sir Robert Peel appear, if not to have paralysed, at least to have placed agitation in abeyance, it is impossible to contemplate such a movement as the projected Conference without feelings of the deepest intensity, or for the mind to have suggested one better calculated to disturb that ministerial tranquillity so ostentatiously boasted of. Sir Robert flogs his servile adherents into hypocritical subserviency in the House of Commons, as a kennel huntsman whoops or whips the pack from their carrion; but we doubt that the Trades' mind of the country, once set upon thought, and directed by the master-mind of their indomitable leader, will insure for the *"fascinating financier"* the longer possession of that bed of roses where his slumbers are now and then only disturbed by the "rolling thunder" of Cobden, or the "galling prick" of D'Israeli. Sir Robert is aware that Cobden would fly to his rescue if endangered by D'Israeli's sarcasm: and that D'Israeli's gall would be turned to honey if Peel stood in danger from the assaults of the Free Trader. Not so, however, with the Trades. It would require more than the usual pliancy of the House to defend the Prime Minister against the united assault of the justly roused indignation of those whose interests are carved up and distributed as sops to the petulant foe. We trust that Mr. Duncombe will see the necessity of converting this great national movement, if not to political, at least to electoral purposes; for he may rest assured that the day is coming, and is not far distant, when the battle of Labour must be fought upon the floor of the House of Commons; and when his usefulness to Labour's cause will be in exact proportion to the amount of support that Labour can furnish for the struggle.

In conclusion, we need but observe that the country looks to the result of Labour's Parliament with great anxiety; and, in order that all may judge, we have made such arrangements as will enable us to give their deliberations fully to the world. We wish them God speed! and that their performance may realise our fond anticipations, we remind them that their strength is in their union, their power is in their voice, and their success in their perseverance.

Hurrah, then, for Duncombe, and the People's Parliament!

RANK OPPRESSION.

THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

Below will be found the terms of agreement between one "John Hargreaves, of Broad Oak Within New Accrington, in the county of Lancaster, *Calico Printer,* and his co-partners, on the one part," and the slaves whom they condescend to employ "on the other part." Let every working man in England *read* the terms on which these ruffians propose to allow their SLAVES to live. Not only *do* they claim the full exercise of all that power which the Employer has over the Employed—"a power more dangerous than the most stringent laws"—but they would further impose on their slaves the odious and detestable duties of *spies* over their comrades! What, we would ask, do these slaveowners mean by "the direct or indirect support, encouragement, or countenance of any unlawful combination, union, or society?" Is not the law sufficiently strong to avenge any violation of its decrees? or are we to understand Hargreaves and partners are *themselves* to be judges of what constitutes the legality or illegality of a union or society? And who ever read of such a condition contained in an agreement as the following:—"That the hands employed shall *not* engage in, or be parties to, any union or society, the object, nature, or tendency whereof may be *in any respect* to controul, restrain, or impede his masters in the full exercise of their said trade or business, or attempt so to do?" The men, we are glad to learn, have refused to affix the *slave-mark* to these degrading conditions; and in submitting the whole question to the consideration of Conference we allege this case as a practical specimen of injustice from which the National Trades, if thoroughly organised, would be bound to defend the parties rejecting the degrading conditions, and to sustain them in their struggle against the masters.

We have no doubt but the spirit of *spyism* introduced by Sir James Graham for the sustainment of his Government will be adopted and extensively practised by the tyrant masters, of whom he is a most fitting Minister: but we trust that there is even yet a sufficient amount of English independence to rouse the Working Classes of the country, from one end to the other, to hostility against this monstrous innovation upon the rights of Englishmen. Trusting that the Delegates will consider the case to which we refer as one demanding investigation, we confidently leave the question in their hands.

Memorandum of an Agreement

Made on the respective dates in the schedule hereinafter written, between each of the persons whose names or marks are to the said schedule singly and individually subscribed, being Block Printers of the one part, and John Hargreaves, of Broad Oak within New Accrington, in the county of Lancaster, Calico Printers, and his copartners for the time being, of the other part.

Whereas the said John Hargreaves and his present partners carry on business at New Accrington, as Calico Printers, under the firm of Hargreaves, Brothers, and Company; and it is necessary for them to employ many persons, whose names or marks are to the said schedule subscribed, have singly and individually agreed to become the servants of the said John Hargreaves and his present or future partners for the time being, in such business as Block Printers, on the date set opposite to his name respectively in the said schedule, and at the wages, and subject to the stipulations and conditions, hereinafter mentioned.

Now, each of they, the said parties hereto, with the said John Hargreaves, and with his present or any future partner or partners of his, to serve him and them in the said Calico Printing business, as a Block Printer, from the date mentioned in the said schedule opposite his name, and at the wages and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Namely, that each of them, the said servants, shall be faithful and obedient to his masters, and faithfully and diligently execute his and their lawful and reasonable commands, and be conformable to the regulations now made, or which *shall or may from time to time* be made during the time of his service.

For the general conduct of the servants employed in the shop or workshop assigned to him by his masters, and will to the best of his ability execute and perform all such works as shall be offered or entrusted to him so long as he shall continue the servant of the said parties hereto of the other part.

And also shall not, nor will directly or indirectly disclose any of the secrets of his said masters or any of them, or of their said business, or any part thereof, to any other person or persons whatever, nor the secrets of his own particular department or occupation thereof.

Nor shall or will directly or indirectly give, communicate, or impart any information in any way whatever, of any patterns, styles of work, mixing of colours, or any other process, chemical or otherwise, which may from time to time be invented or used by his masters in their said business as Calico Printers, or by any of their servants.

And shall not absent himself from his master's employ without leave, nor waste, mis-spend, embezzle, or destroy, any of the property, goods, estates, or effects, of his masters.

Nor permit the same to be done by others, but shall give notice of any wrongful act committed by any person to his masters' prejudice immediately on having knowledge thereof.

And shall not become a member of, or directly or indirectly support, encourage, countenance, or assist, any unlawful combination, Union, or Society; the object, nature, or tendency whereof may be in any respect to control, restrain, or impede his masters in the full exercise of their said trade or business, or attempt so to do.

And also shall not, nor will do, any act whatever to the prejudice of his said masters.

And in consideration of the service to be rendered by each of them, the said parties hereto, of the one part, in manner and on terms aforesaid, the said John Hargreaves, and his partner or partners for the time being, hereby promise and agree with each of the persons whose names or marks are hereunto subscribed, to pay to him as wages for his services as aforesaid, after the rate of and according to the general list of prices made and established for the time being at the works of the said parties hereto of the other part, for the regulation and fixing of the wages of Block Printers.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto of the one part, and each and every of them, have affixed their hands, the month, and day, against their names respectively written the said schedule.

And the said party or parties hereto of the other part, or some or one of them, have affixed their, or some or one of their hands, at the foot of each signed page of the said schedule, by the said first-mentioned parties.

The Schedule referred to:—

Date of Employment.	Signature of the person employed at length.	Witness to the Signature of the person employed.	How Wages are payable.

THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In another place will be found a report of an interview which a deputation from the Conference of Hand-loom Weavers have had with the President of the Board of Trade, Lord Dalhousie. By that report it will be seen that the Government are "considering" on a measure, or measures, to *affect Labour; they are "contemplating"* an alteration in the *Arbitration Law;* and they are "considering" on the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the *condition of the Frame-work Knitters.*

It is *well* for the General Conference of Trades that these *facts* have come to light in the very nick of time. The assembling and proceedings of the Hand-loom Weavers' Conference have been most opportune. The deputation have elicited information which makes it doubly incumbent on the General Trades to have *their eyes sharp about them. They are interested* in getting to know the NATURE of the measures that Government have in "contemplation." This they can best do by means of their delegates. The Hand-loom Weavers have shown the way to the Government Offices. A deputation from the confederated Trades of the kingdom will surely be as "courteously" received, and have as much attention paid to it, as a deputation from *one* of those Trades. Labour can thus confer with its governors. It can tell its own tale; *detail its manifold grievances*—rehearse its woes—indicate its remedies—and enforce its claims. It can pursue a similar course with the members of the Legislature. Deputations from the Conference to enforce on M.P.'s the line of policy the WORKERS wish to be pursued, will not be without weight: and by means of this Conference both Government and Parliament may be induced to "*contemplate,*" and PASS also, measures affecting Labour, far different in scope, intention, and effect, to any that the last fifty years has seen.

It must be noted that the Hand-loom Weavers have pressed on Lord Dalhousie's attention the propriety of establishing *Local Boards of Trade,* for the transaction and *regulation* of Trades' business. The report that we elsewhere insert of the Boiler-makers' Conference, and the other reports of Trades' doings that we from time to time publish, show that this question is one that is very generally entertained. Too much importance cannot be attached to it. It is the only mode of putting an end to strikes and turn-outs, as it is the only mode of promoting a good understanding between the Employers and the Employed. It is the only mode of PROTECTING the honest and well-disposed portion of the employers—those who wish to give something like remunerative wages, and treat their workmen well—from the evils entailed on all by the unprincipled employers, who seek every advantage, and embrace every opportunity to grind Labour down, forcing *all* into the downward path of ruin. It is the only mode of erecting a tribunal in which all concerned could have *confidence; a tribunal at once* cheap, popular, and effective.

What could be more easy than for the Employers in a particular trade, in a given district, to elect a certain number of their own body, and the "hands" employed in that Trade to elect a similar number, who should have the power, *by law,* to meet at certain times, and, taking into account all the circumstances of the times, "the plenty or the scarcity of food"—the plenty or the scarcity of employment—and the price of the raw material and the nature of the work to be performed, FIX *the rate of wages that all shall pay;* and also determine on the number of hours that all shall work. This would not be "fixing a uniform rate of wages by Act of Parliament:" but it would be introducing the principle of *self-government* and *self-regulation* into the Trades, embracing both the Employers and the Employed. Trades' combinations, as far as STRIKES were concerned, would thus be rendered *unnecessary.* They would, *it is true,* be needed for mutual support in sickness, and for interment when dead: they might also be needed for the temporary support of the operatives out of employment; but for STRIKES and TURN-OUTS they would be unnecessary, because these latter, by the mode we have indicated, would be done away with. Let but the *proclaimed* determinations of the *Boards of Trade* have the *effect of Law,* till set aside by the same bodies, the infringement of which shall subject the offenders to heavy penalties, and we should have no attempts on the part of the unprincipled employers to beat down wages—or if we had, the *tread-mill* remedy would be much more speedy, much more certain, and much more effectual, and infinitely less *costly* than a *strike!* If new circumstances arose, fairly demanding either an increase or a reduction in the rate of remuneration, the Boards would at once deal with the question. The employers would be *there,* to see that no undue advantage was taken of *them;* the employed would be *there* also—A PART OF THE LAW to watch over *their* interests, and see that what was done was in accordance with *reason* and *right:* and thus feelings of mutual respect, mutual confidence, and mutual dependence would be begotten, and transfused throughout the bodies of which the Boards were respectively the representatives. We might then hope that harmony and peace would reign, where all has been discord and contention hitherto.

To the General Conference of Trades we would commend the consideration of this question, so well launched on the tide of public opinion by the Hand-loom Weavers and other trades. Of course, we do not mean that this question should supersede any other, of which mention has been made; but we do urge it, as one that will be *necessary* to give to Labour its true position, whatever measures else may be adopted. It is true that *the first thing* to be aimed at, is the means of relieving the labour-market of its "superabundant stock:" but diminish that number as you please, these *Boards of Trade* will be necessary for the PROTECTION and due REGULATION of those that remain.

They will, in operation, be found beneficial to all—Employers and Employed; they will *unite* all; they will give to all the power to govern themselves; they will render STRIKES, and appeals, and arbitrations, with all their concomitant ill-feeling, bad blood, anger, and all uncharitableness, useless and unnecessary: they CANNOT *be injurious* to the true interests of any: and therefore we recommend a STRENUOUS EFFORT to the Trades generally, and the *Conference* in particular, to obtain them.

To Readers & Correspondents.

J. Clegg, Holmfirth.—We should say that the beer-seller is not disqualified from serving the office of Churchwarden.

W. Wright, Stockport, had better wait the issue of his application before he seeks publicity. He must also bear in mind that his statements are *libellous,* unless published by "authority."

Isaac Lund, Keighley.—Amid the many pressing calls on our attention and space, it is possible that even a "promise" to insert a certain document or address may not have been sufficient to prevent its being passed over. Each week we endeavour to give such matter as we deem most interesting to the cause of Labour: and though we had "promised" a certain article, we should not insert it to the exclusion of more important matter.

Charles Cluderay, Holbeck.—Thanks for the copy of the placard. We are favoured with a copy also from one "James Mosley," accompanied by a *gem* of a note. We shall have something to say to this *worthy* in a short time; probably next week.

Harkaway.—We have not room for his address. If he pleases, it can be handed to the body to whom it is addressed.

Wm. Neagh, Barnsley, must bear in mind that if other parties have a right to hold an opinion opposed to his, as to the merits of a particular institution or practice, they have also a right to express it.

Parties sending post-office orders, or cash, to this office, ought to be careful to write something in their letters, so that we can tell who sends them, and what they intend us to do with the money. We have four or five agents who never write a word more than the address of this office on the outside of the orders. We are partial to short letters, when on matters of business; but these are rather too short. If those who send will only sign their names, it is all we ask; and, if they will not do that, they must expect that the cash will sometimes be credited to the wrong agents. To correct such errors afterwards takes much time in writing for all particulars, besides the risk of the person sending the money losing it altogether. From a recent alteration in the post-office order department, it is impossible to ascertain the name of the person sending, without writing to the post-office where the order was first obtained, or to the general office. Several of our agents are still determined not to send their orders payable at 180, Strand. We have this week received orders payable at the General Post-office from Halton, Preston; Arthur, Carlisle; and Clark, Birmingham. If they would but ask to have their orders made payable at 180, Strand, they would oblige.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

The late Explosion at Messrs. Samuda's Factory.—Adjourned Inquest.—Monday, March 17.—Upon the Coroner taking his seat this morning, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Ballantine addressed him, and requested to know whether he would require the presence of Mr. Samuda. That gentleman was most anxious that the jury should have before them every possible evidence which it was in his power to give them, but he had that day an engagement in the House of Commons, which would render his attendance there particularly inconvenient. He therefore wished to know if he could be relieved from attending. He had further been desired by Mr. Samuda to mention, that Mr. Lowe was a person who, up to the present time, had always borne a good character, and had shown himself to be a very careful and attentive person.—The Coroner: With regard to Mr. Samuda himself, he knows nothing of this accident or its causes, as he was, I understand, at the time some miles distant from the spot.—The Foreman of the Jury: Mr. Samuda promised that we should have the lever of the safety-valve produced, and I understand he has since refused to produce it.—Mr. Samuda: There must be some mistake in this matter. I can only say that every part that can be found I have given orders shall be produced. Eventually the lever in question was produced.—Another juryman then observed, that he had received a letter stating that the piece of wood mentioned by Burnand in his evidence as that used to prop up the safety-valve lever could be produced.—Coroner: Well, then, let it be produced at once.—A piece of wood was accordingly produced, having a nail sticking in it, as mentioned by Burnand in his evidence. Burnand said he thought it was the piece in question, as it was very like it.—Lowe, the foreman, who was present, and whose countenance appeared much scarred, observed that he would convince any person in a moment that the wood produced was not the piece spoken of. A desultory conversation then took place between Lowe and the witness Burnand, in which the former attempted to show that there had been disputes between them, and that a bad feeling existed towards him on the part of Burnand, which, however, Burnand strenuously denied; at the conclusion of which the proceedings were continued by the examination of Joseph Turner, who deposed that he lived at 51, Crucifix-lane, Bermondsey, and is a labourer. Had been in the employ of Mr. Samuda since Christmas last, and was so at the time of the explosion. Had been engaged on the boiler from the time it first came to the premises, three weeks previous to the explosion. Did not know what was given for it. It came by barge. Thinks the value of the boiler was about £30. Does not know the width of the plates, but believes they were those commonly used in works of that kind. They were sufficient to resist ordinary pressure. The workmanship of them was good. The rivets and workmanship were not disturbed by the explosion, which was caused by the tearing of the plates and some of the thickest parts of the iron. Could form no sound opinion of the cause of the explosion. Was there part of the time the two engines were united, and did part of the work. Considered that the length of pipe from the boiler to the engine and the cold weather caused the steam to condense in the pipe in its passage, which prevented the engine from working. The pipe was from thirty-five to forty feet long. There was a cock to remove the condensed water; but it did not act effectually.—Juryman: What part of the steam-pipe was that cock in?—Witness: About half its length.—Juryman: Did you perceive water running through that cock?—Witness: Yes; I saw steam and water running through that cock.—Witness continued: Cannot say whether any, and what, additional power was applied to the boiler to force the steam through the pipe. Was in front of the boiler after breakfast on the Wednesday morning. Saw nothing more than usual then. There was a piece of wood standing in an inclined direction against the boiler about four or five minutes before the explosion. The piece of wood was placed to keep the handle of the lever up instead of leaving it to move downwards, the effect of which downward movement would be to open the safety-valve. Thinks it was placed against a nail in the piece of wood, which checked its movement downwards. Did not know who placed it there. Saw nobody meddling with it.—The coroner was at this point of the case informed that Mr. Barnes, a professional gentleman, was in attendance, and that it would be a great convenience to him if he could then be examined. Upon the coroner assenting, he was called, and stated as follows:—John Barnes, of Wellington-street, Strand, is a civil engineer. Had seen and examined the boiler with the gentlemen of the jury. His attention had been particularly directed to the causes of the explosion. He had examined in the first instance if the boiler had been overheated so that gas could have been produced, but found that that hypothesis was certainly untenable, inasmuch as the upper row of tubes being of brass, were incapable of resisting such a heat as would decompose water, and, moreover, presented no signs whatever of having been overheated. It was, therefore, evident that the boiler had been burst from an overcharge of steam. Could not speak as to the degree of pressure with certainty, but thought nothing under 100 lbs. on the square inch could have caused the explosion. Knew the boiler when it was on board the steamer No. 11 Waterman, and knew that it was made to sustain a pressure of 18 lbs. to the square inch, for which it was sufficiently strong. Had not measured the plates, but thought they agreed with the drawing; they were of wrought iron. A pressure of 45 lbs. on the inch would be a very improper pressure on such a boiler. The general form of the boiler was cylindrical, which is the strongest form, since the pressure would be uniform throughout, and the resistance of the plates also uniform. There is no weak point in a perfect cylindrical boiler, but in the present case a considerable portion of the top of the boiler had been cut away in its original formation to allow the addition of a steam-box, whereby the pressure in that neighbourhood had nothing whatever to resist the tendency of the two sides from separating; that defect must have been apparent to any one who had seen the boiler, which should have been strengthened by means of cross-stays equivalent in strength to that portion of the shell cut away. This appeared not to have been done. From this defect the boiler would have yielded to much less pressure than if it had been perfectly cylindrical, or provided with stays, which would have restored the strength. Thought Mr. Lowe must have been aware of that circumstance, and that such a boiler should not have been used as a high-pressure boiler. Had also examined the safety-valve, and although he considered it in several respects injudiciously constructed, yet if it had been allowed fair play, the accident would not have happened. The principal point objected to by witness was the complexity of levers, which very much increased the chance of accidents, which might also give rise to its becoming fixed, but particularly he objected that the lever for lifting the valve was not constructed as is usual in London-made boilers, which not only allow of the valve being lifted, but which prevent its being held down by any action of the lever. In this case the action of the lever permits its being held down. Believed if the valve, with all its defects, had had fair play, this accident would not have happened. By the words "unfair play," he meant that the valve had been fastened down. Could not otherwise account for the explosion. Had heard the evidence respecting the piece of wood: the effect of that would be to prevent the valve acting. If the valve were partially open, it would let off some portion of the steam, but not enough to prevent explosion. Had calculated the time required for the rising of the steam, and from the capacity of the boiler, and from the rate at which the steam might be generated, if no escape whatever were allowed; the pressure of steam would increase about 100 lbs. to the square inch in less than a minute; if a small escape were allowed, of course it would increase more slowly. [The witness explained, that in all well-constructed London engines the safety-valves would act of themselves, and that it was utterly impossible for the engineers to load them so as to prevent their acting, or hold them down by any other means.] Witness continued: Considered it highly dangerous to place anything upon the valve to prevent its action, and as exhibiting great want of caution, and likely to lead to the consequences which have ensued in the present case. Had no information of the amount of weight placed on the valve.—Mr. Lowe wished to ask whether he had made his calculation upon the usual strength of the two fires?—Witness: Yes; but I should observe, that it is only a matter of calculation. If the fires were reduced, the quantity of steam would be also reduced in proportion.—The witness Turner was then recalled, and at the desire of Mr. Lowe, was asked what state the fires were in when he went with his can, and was answered, they were very low.—The examination of Mr. Barnes was then continued by Mr. Lowe: When boilers are proved in France, they must by law be proved at three times the pressure at which they are intended to work; but was not aware there was any law upon the subject in this country.—The Coroner here remarked that it would be important for the public safety if machines should first be tested by the Government, and that steam-boilers should be tested in the same manner as guns at Woolwich.—The witness continued: According to the weights stated to me, the weight, unbalanced by any counterpoise, would be 50 lb. on the square inch; if balanced, it would be diminished *pro tanto.*—William Heath was then sworn: Lived at 13, George-street, Bromley. Was a fitter in the employ of Messrs. Samuda. Was at the time of the explosion in the new building. Had been at work on this boiler the week before the accident. Mr. Lowe was present, and could see into the boiler, as it was then open. Lowe superintended the work generally. The work was well done, and the boiler was complete. Did not see the boiler tested before it was attached to the engine. Put up part of the pipes two or three days before the accident. Two or three minutes before the accident saw Mr. Lowe pull the lever down. He did so with his hand. That let the steam out of the funnel. Was then in the new building, facing the boiler. Did not see the piece of wood and nail. Thinks he must have seen it, but it might still have been there without his doing so. Could not say what caused the explosion. Saw there was a square and round ball on the lever as weight. Did not see Lowe remove anything from the handle. Must have seen if he had removed anything. Could see the handle of the lever from the new shop. At that time Grimes was on the top of the boiler. Thinks he was putting sacks over the steam-pipes to keep them warm.—Peter Cryer examined: Lives at No. 14, North-street, Poplar; is a fitter, in the employ of Messrs. Samuda; had been employed on this boiler nearly two or three weeks, from the time it first came on Messrs. Samuda's premises. Did not see it tested before it was fixed. Saw it on the morning of the accident. Fitted the biggest part of the safety-valve. It was done according to the instruction of Mr. Lowe, and in the usual manner of other safety-valves that he had seen. It was fitted up in the ordinary way of safety-valves. On the morning of the accident saw the boiler, and the steam was then blowing off. The safety-valve handle was stuck on a rivet of the boiler; went and fetched Mr. Lowe to it, as he did not consider it safe. Asked Lowe who had placed it there? Lowe said he had. The safety-valve was when so placed prevented from acting, unless the rod bent. It was a small rod hanging down. Did not consider *it safe in that position without a person was constantly* watching to see how the steam was going on. Left Lowe there with it, and went to his work, and saw nothing more of it. Did not see a piece of wood there. This might be from half to three quarters of an hour before the explosion. Saw nothing near the boiler. When the explosion took place was in a workshop close by. When Lowe was told of the lever resting on the rivet, he said it was all right. I asked him who had placed the handle on the rivet? He said he had done it. Tried the steam at that time. It was not very high. Went to Mr. Lowe to ask him who had put the valve there, as witness considered it dangerous. Several persons were standing by, but could not say who. Afterwards watched the boiler from a window, and could see the steam blowing off. When the boiler was first tried there was a leak, but of no consequence, and it was afterwards repaired. When working on it there were no bruises, and it was all right when attached to the engine. Did not see any additional weight added by Lowe.—Joseph Read was then called, and stated that he resided at Orchard-place, Blackwall, and was a pattern-maker in the employ of Messrs. Samuda. Had been in their service nearly four years. Had been eight or nine months employed in Orchard-place. Was present at the time of the explosion. Made the pattern of the safety-valve. It was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The thickness of the valve was $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an inch on each side. The diameter of the box above the valve was between 5 and 6 inches. Made a weight pattern, which was the intended weight for working the safety-valve. It was a round ball, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and was meant to weigh, when cast, from 37lb. to 38lb. It was not then cast, and in the meantime Mr. Lowe applied other weights. Saw one weight appended to the lever, but not another. On the morning of the explosion was there, and noticed that the steam was blowing off freely. From nine o'clock till the explosion it blew off from its own agency. The engines did not go well; but they had gone without manual assistance. Could not tell the cause of the explosion, as he observed no interruption in the action of the valve. Did not remark the position of the handle of the valve, but before breakfast saw Lowe pull down the handle of the valve, and let the steam escape. After breakfast did not see Lowe pull the handle, as the steam blew off of itself. Did not see the handle resting on the rivet. Saw Lowe several times during the morning. He appeared very attentive to the working of the engine; but made no remark.—By Lowe: Was it an old valve, or one made by my order?—Witness: The pattern of the valve-box was old, and had been used before. The casting of the valve-box was new as also the box, and was made by your orders.—Witness continued: At the time of the explosion was in the

shop, from 20 to 30 yards from the boiler. Saw it about seven or eight minutes before the explosion, but did not observe anything then; nor did he observe any piece of wood with a nail in it placed against or under the handle. His attention was not particularly directed to it.—William Bain was then called, and stated that he was a surgeon, and was called to Wright and Grimes, and George Chapman, after the explosion. They were all quite dead. Did not examine them very particularly at the time, as they were all dead. Had since examined them, and as regards Wright, found that he had received a severe fracture of the skull, extending from one ear across the top of the head to the other ear; he had also received several bruises, especially on the right and lower side of the chest, but without causing any fracture. There was also a dislocation forwards of the right knee. These were the chief external appearances. The brain was lacerated in different parts, and effusion of blood between the scalp and the bones of the head. Examined the mouth and windpipe, and found the lining membrane corrugated as from the action of steam or hot water. The other organs seemed healthy. The cuticle was removed from the whole of the face from the hot steam. These injuries were caused by the explosion, and accounted for his death.—James Chettle was again called, and said no other person was near the engine but Whitcombe, the engine-driver. The other persons were hurt by the pieces flying. The Coroner remarked it was most important to have the evidence of Whitcombe, as something might have occurred of his doing which might give a different feature to the whole transaction; and looking at the position in which Mr. Lowe stood, it appeared to him that it would be fairer to Lowe and to the public that the case should be adjourned until Whitcombe was in a state to give evidence. Mr. Lowe then said he had not the slightest objection to answer any fair question that might be put to him, nor did he object to Whitcombe being examined. The Coroner: Perhaps it would be better to have the person here who was engaged in driving the engine. We can have no evidence on many points from any person but from him and Mr. Lowe, who might be compromised by speaking. There were yet five other persons in the hospital, and it would hardly be fair to Lowe if they were to press on him now for evidence, when they might get it from other persons who could speak to the transaction. He then asked Lowe if there was any other person whom he would like to call to rebut the evidence which seemed to press against him. Lowe: Whitcombe was standing with him in front of the boiler.—His (Lowe's) right side was burnt, and Whitcombe's left side. For his part, he did not think that Whitcombe knew more about the matter than himself. He had, however, no objection to Whitcombe being examined. It was accordingly arranged that the inquest should then be adjourned to Thursday at ten o'clock; and in the event of Whitcombe's being unable to attend, the jury would then go to the London Hospital, and take his examination there.

Adjourned Inquest.—Thursday.—Verdict of Manslaughter.—Mr. Baker, the coroner for East Middlesex, and the jurymen appointed to conduct the inquiry into the deaths of the men Chapman, Grimes, Smith, and Wright, who were killed by an explosion at the works of Mr. Samuda, at Bow-creek, Blackwall, re-assembled this morning at the Town-hall, Poplar. The Coroner informed the jury that another unfortunate man, named Neale, had died on board the Dreadnought hospital ship, and the jury having viewed the body, Mr. Baker informed them that he had received a medical certificate, stating that the important witness, Whitcombe, was in too dangerous a state to be removed, and it would be necessary, therefore, that his evidence should be taken at the London Hospital. On arriving at the Hospital, the jury were conducted to the ward where Thomas Whitcombe was lying. He was sworn, and said—I am an engine-driver. I have been engaged at Blackwall since June last. I saw the boiler tried on Monday, but the steam would not touch the engine. In order to remedy this defect, Mr. Lowe got a cock put upon the steam-pipe, to draw the condensed water off; still the engine did not go well. There was nothing done after. The cock was put there on Tuesday night. The steam was got up on Wednesday morning. We had a great deal of trouble, for the engine still went at a snail's pace. There were a great many men pulling the fly-wheel round with their hands, or the engine would not have gone at all. I saw a bit of a stick applied to keep the valve partly shut to keep up the power of steam. I cannot say who did that, unless it was Mr. Lowe, who was at the safety-valve the whole time. I saw him work the valve several times, but did not understand the return of it. The fires were as low as possible, scarcely any at all, in fact the bars were quite bare. I let the fire out, because I was afraid something would happen. I think that there were better than 60 lbs. of pressure on the square inch on Wednesday. I think there was sufficient water in the boiler. I was under Mr. Lowe's orders the whole time. I cannot form any conjecture as to the cause of the accident. I am of opinion that it was an over-pressure of steam that caused the explosion. I did not say anything to Mr. Lowe about there being too high a pressure on the boiler. The jury then returned to Poplar, and the coroner summed up the evidence at considerable length. Having concluded, the jury retired to consider their verdict at a quarter to four, and returned into court at six o'clock. The foreman then announced that the jury had unanimously found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against George Lowe, and they added their opinion that the machinery generally on Mr. Samuda's establishment was of a most defective character.

THE MURDER AT SALT-HILL.

TRIAL OF JOHN TAWELL.

(Continued from last week.)

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He should perhaps have contented himself with a brief narrative of the facts of the case, but he could no forget that the circumstances connected with this case had, no doubt, come before them through the usual channels of public information, and he therefore felt it his duty to advert to another matter. It was stated that the unfortunate prisoner at the bar had many years ago been sent from his country for the commission of a certain act of which he was found guilty by a jury of his fellow men: but it was likewise known that he had cleared his character, and re-established himself as an honest Christian and charitable man. It must first, in order to convict the prisoner, be proved that the woman died in consequence of taking a dose of poison—that, in point of fact, prussic acid was administered to her by Mr. Tawell. These facts had not been proved; the evidence with regard to them was perfectly illusory. If they believed that the woman died of poison, it was necessary for the purposes of the prosecution to prove beyond the smallest doubt that the poison was administered to her by the prisoner. The jury must be made aware of that fact by certain and irresistible evidence before they could convict. With regard to poisoning by prussic acid, there were only eight or nine and thirty cases on record, and only two of those were found to be committed by design, the others were all accidental. Little, therefore, had been the experience of medical men in questions of this nature, and not one single person had been brought forward who could speak practically of the appearance of a body when under the influence of prussic acid. The opinions given by the medical men were framed upon what they had read in certain books, which were merely the opinions of the persons who wrote the books, and which could be no evidence at all. They were bound to prove, in the first instance, that one grain of prussic acid was sufficient to destroy life, and that one grain was found in the woman's body; and they had no such proof before them founded on practical experience. Mr. Champneys, who it could not be denied was the principal witness, when asked respecting the result of his own experiment, said that when he put the true quantity of prussic acid into the true quantity of porter "he could scarcely perceive the smell" until the froth had gone away. Now, if Mr. Champneys had written the result of that experiment in a book in the terms in which he gave it in evidence, and that his opinion was brought forward in a similar case to the present in a year to come, would it form evidence upon which to convict? So little did the medical men know of the appearance caused by prussic acid, with which they state the woman was poisoned, that they tested the stomach for oxalic and other acids, and because they could not satisfy themselves with their experiments, they at once jumped to the conclusion that the woman was poisoned with prussic acid; but their judgment was founded upon a mere theory, which could not be admitted.

Mr. Baron Parke suggested to Mr. Kelly that he made a mistake in asserting that in cases of death from natural causes Mr. Champneys had said there was an odour of prussic acid observable.

Mr. Kelly begged pardon if he was wrong in making the quotation from Mr. Champneys, but they had it from other sources that such was nevertheless the fact. But Mr. Champneys quoted another case. He (Mr. Kelly) asked him was it the case of the boy, and Mr. Champneys thought there were two more cases. That was another inaccuracy. There was only that one case quoted by Taylor, where the body was examined thirty hours after death, the boy having taken 3½ grains of the prussic acid. But this very case, as quoted by Taylor, was not correct itself, for it was to be found in Christicon, who, very probably, took it from the original report, and there he states that there was no odour perceptible in the body or blood, "although it was strong in the stomach." Thus they saw the awful degree of danger they ran in taking the evidence of books, or of witnesses whose evidence was founded only on cases recorded in books. They had Mr. Champneys himself first wrong in making two cases out of one, and they had next the very case he had so duplicated reported, or at least quoted wrongfully by Taylor. Mr. Kelly then went on to the consideration of the facts regarding the actual death of the deceased. It had been proved that prussic acid was found in her stomach after death; how much would be another question. Whence it came and how produced they would also have to consider. These were questions he would come to presently. But the smell was acknowledged on all hands to exist where prussic acid existed in a free state. It was alleged on the part of the Crown that the woman had swallowed down a quantity of prussic acid in its free state, and yet there was no odour at the mouth, in the blood, or in the stomach. He (Mr. Kelly) said it boldly—no man dare to take away the life of his fellow-man on such evidence as this. But prussic acid had been found in the stomach of the deceased woman. He would show that she had at the time of death in her stomach substances containing or capable of yielding an actually greater quantity of prussic acid than had been produced by Mr. Cooper from the contents of the stomach. He would show that she had eaten a quantity of apples, and most probably pips and all; from which it would have been easy to obtain as much prussic acid as had been found. They had heard the witness who told them of the deceased having received a basket of apples about Christmas, the entire, or nearly the entire of which were consumed by her by the beginning of the year. Now, it was known that, with the exception of almonds, there was no substance from which prussic acid could be so readily obtained as pips of apples. Mr. Thomas, the chemist's assistant, who had undertaken to experiment upon pips of apples, did not wish to trust to his own limited experience, and he therefore went to the London Hospital, and there, under the able directions of Mr. Lievesley, the lecturer, he obtained from the pips of fifteen apples, not an "inappreciable quantity," as Mr. Cooper called the result of his very incomplete and loose experiments, but no less than two-thirds of a grain of pure acid; more, actually a greater quantity of prussic acid, than Mr. Cooper had extracted from the whole contents of the deceased woman's stomach. He contended, he would put it to the jury, that upon such evidence he would be entitled to their verdict; but in a case where it was only necessary to raise a doubt, he would say he had shown the case most eminently doubtful. He contended there was no proof at all adduced that the woman had died from the effects of prussic acid. Mr. Kelly next addressed himself to the evidence regarding the stifled screams heard by Mrs. Ashley in the adjoining house, and asked where the surgeon had found the proofs that stifled screaming was an evidence of death by prussic acid. A succession of stifled screams was the description given by Mrs. Ashley of the noise she heard. Now where, he would ask, did Mr. Champneys learn that death from prussic acid was accompanied by a succession of stifled screaming? The description given in the books was, that death approached by paralysis and gasping, and finished with one convulsive scream; but where did Mr. Champneys hear of a succession of stifled screams? He should next observe upon a portion of the evidence, which he confessed he remarked with pain, and that was the evidence of Mr. Champneys with regard to the state of the lungs. He did not give that portion of his evidence as he should. He fenced with the question as to their congestion. Having commented upon that portion of the evidence and drawn a comparison between Mr. Champneys and the other medical witnesses, the learned counsel said it might be asked if the deceased woman did not die from the effects of prussic acid, of what did she die? He submitted he was not bound to answer that question. That was an investigation that did not belong to him. They had heard one of the female witnesses who had told them that she poured a little water down the deceased's throat, and foam immediately appeared at the corner, and she fancied or feared that she would be suffocated if the application were repeated. Now, what was there to show she had not been actually suffocated by that very draught of water? (Here there was a murmur mingled with laughter, through the court.) Mr. Kelly paused a little, and when it had subsided he proceeded—It should be observed that the surgeons had not examined the bronchial tubes. There was, therefore, no evidence that she did not die of suffocation; and although it might be objected that such a mode of death would be a very remarkable coincidence, yet they had frequent opportunities of observing the occurrence of most extraordinary coincidences. He would mention a very curious and remarkable coincidence which recently occurred in the case of a gentleman of his own profession, one well known to the members of the legal profession—he meant the late Mr. Serjeant Andrews. In that unfortunate gentleman's case, in a moment of delirium, he had made an attempt upon his life, and had cut his own throat. Assistance was at hand, and in good time. The wound was sewn up and dressed, and the unfortunate gentleman was in a fair way of recovery, when he was found dead in his bed, the bandages torn off—most probably in the death struggle—and the wound re-opened. But the flow of blood from it was not sufficient to produce death, and on further examination it was discovered that a blood-vessel had burst, and from the bursting of that blood-vessel he had died. Now, had not that case been thoroughly investigated, the most natural and obvious supposition would have been that he had died from having wilfully torn off the bandages from his throat. Yet, investigation had established the contrary. Here was an extraordinary coincidence. The learned counsel then read a letter from the prisoner's wife to him, which was written in most affectionate terms. It was dated on the 1st of January, the day on which the murder was committed. It was, proceeded Mr. Kelly, impossible that a man could receive such a letter and be a bad man. He went down to see the unfortunate woman on the Wednesday. He saw her and remained with her an hour or two. Some porter was sent for, and then it was alleged that he tried to poison her. The woman in the house said she heard high words, and that she thought they were about money matters, and that he soon afterwards left the house. What was more natural than that after quarrelling he should leave the house, and her annoyance or passion at his not perhaps yielding to her wishes might have caused a fit, and that fit have caused her death. He did not mean to say that this was the case; the matter was a mystery, but it was not an unlikely state of things. He did not call upon them, notwithstanding the evidence of the policeman as to what the prisoner told him, to say that the woman poisoned herself, nor did he believe that she died of poison at all. With regard to the prisoner's being seen running on the night of the death, and to his going to see Herschell's telescope, because he had time to do so before the train left, they were matters of little consequence. The night was a cold one, and he might run to warm himself; and curiosity might induce him to go to see the telescope. Well, he went to town, and called at various places. He was closely followed, and taken into custody at the Jerusalem Coffee-house. When charged with the crime it was said he denied it. He might have done so it was true, and he certainly could not be excused for denying that he had been at Slough; but was it not natural for a man who was so circumstanced with a woman as he was with Mrs. Hart to deny any knowledge of her, fearing that the circumstance might reach the ears of his affectionate wife, and perhaps break her heart? In common charity they ought to take these feelings and circumstances into consideration. With respect to his purchasing the two phials of prussic acid, he contended that that was no evidence whatever of guilt. Was it likely that a man of common sense as he was, would go to a shop and purchase a certain quantity of prussic acid, and administer it to a fellow-creature, and then after violating the laws of his country, and rendering himself liable to the highest penalty they could inflict, go to the same shop, the next day, for the purpose of buying a similar quantity of the poison. Seeing how the case was surrounded with difficulties, that the evidence was not direct, and could not, therefore, be satisfactory, he trusted that the jury would not break that beautiful and blessed principle of the English law, which gave to those accused of crime the benefit of any doubt which might exist as to their guilt, and that a verdict would be recorded in the prisoner's favour.

Mr. Henry Lane, churchwarden of Berkhampstead; Mr. Joseph Gomm, master builder, Berkhampstead; Mr. Tomkins, coal-merchant, Berkhampstead; Mr. Joseph Baldwin, of the same place; Mr. H. Castle, timber-merchant, Millbank, London; Mr. John Richards, of Dover; Mr. Abel Salter Trew, who had known the prisoner in Sydney; the Chevalier Dillon, and Mr. John Gower, gave evidence in favour of the excellent character in general borne by the prisoner, and to his especially kind and benevolent disposition.

At the conclusion of the evidence to character, the Court adjourned to eight o'clock on Friday morning.

THIRD DAY.—Friday.

Conviction and Sentence.—The Court was again opened at eight o'clock this morning, and was more crowded even than yesterday. Mr. Baron Parke took his seat on the bench at a few minutes after that hour, and the prisoner was immediately brought in and placed in the dock. He appeared much as he did yesterday, with this difference, that his face had a more anxious and worn expression. The feeling of excitement in Court with regard to the issue appeared intense. The Learned Judge, as soon as silence had been proclaimed, commenced summing up the evidence. His Lordship began by the usual observation, that it had then become the province of the jury to decide upon the merits of this most deeply important case, and to decide, after having heard from him those observations which it was his peculiar duty to make, both upon the law of the case and the evidence given in it, upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner who stood there upon his trial before them. The prisoner was charged with the commission of a crime almost unparalleled in the history of human wickedness. The question was one of fact, and it was the duty of the jury to consider it, they being the judges of the question of fact.—His Lordship then proceeded to offer some comments on the present state of the law affecting the forms of prosecution and defence in cases like unto the present. He proceeded as follows:—The case was to be proved, as they had been told, by circumstantial evidence. It was the only sort of evidence that could be obtained in most cases of a similar nature. The most atrocious crimes were committed in secret, but Providence had so ordered it that some traces were frequently left, which were sufficient to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators. The law had, therefore, wisely provided that direct proof of crime was not absolutely necessary; but, on the other hand, it was equally true that by circumstantial evidence the case should be so fully made out as to leave no rational doubt of its committal. He (Baron Parke) should, therefore, advise them (the jury) to lay down the rule, that they should first consider what had been proved to their satisfaction, and then to consider whether all those facts were quite consistent with the guilt of the prisoner. Whilst on that part of the question he should observe that the counsel for the prisoner had admitted all those facts, but had asserted that the law required not only that those facts should be proved, but that it should also be shown directly that the deceased had died by poison, and that a sufficient quantity of poison to produce death had been found in her stomach. That was not true of the law. It was not necessary to give direct and positive evidence in every step of the case. There was no difference between direct and circumstantial evidence, if the evidence was sufficient to satisfy their minds that death had ensued from poison. It was not necessary to prove what quantity of that poison was necessary to produce death by the testimony of any person who had actually seen human life destroyed by it, nor was it necessary to prove that such a quantity as would destroy life had been actually found in the body. They should consider all the facts of the case, and if they were satisfied that the prisoner had administered the poison to the deceased, and that she had died of it, it was not necessary to prove what quantity had been administered to her. The only positive fact which the law requires to be proved was the finding of the body, where such was possible. He said "possible," because in such a case as a person being cast overboard at sea, for instance, the body could not be produced, and the jury should be contented with positive evidence of the wilful casting overboard. But where possible the body should be proved to have been found. This was necessary, because formerly persons had been found guilty of the murder of persons who were afterwards found, alive. The body of the deceased having been found, it was to be considered whether the prisoner had administered poison to her. The quantity was not necessary to be proved. He (Baron Parke) agreed with the Learned Counsel for the prisoner that it was necessary to prove that poison had been administered, and that, if it had been, that the question would be—whether it had been administered to the deceased by the prisoner, or by herself. The only allegation that she had done so was that of the prisoner himself: and if the jury thought the extraordinary story told by him was worthy of credit, it would agree with the latter mode of accounting for her death. But if they did not believe it, they had no other conclusion left than that he had committed the crime imputed to him. The Learned Judge then proceeded to comment upon the evidence of Mrs. Ashley and others, who deposed to the perfect health and good spirits of the deceased up to a few minutes previously to the discovery of her lifeless body, and to the medical evidence of her state of perfect internal bodily vigour, leaving no doubt that she had not died from natural causes. He then went to the evidence of Messrs. Champneys and Pickering, the surgeons, who, on opening the body of the deceased on the day following her death, at once smelt the odour of prussic acid. There, then, was evidence at once of the presence of prussic acid in the stomach on the day following a sudden death, accompanied by appearances such as would be symptomatic of sudden death from that powerful poison. Mr. Cooper, the chemist, had analysed the contents of the stomach subsequently, and found a quantity of pure prussic acid in it. His Lordship then proceeded to comment upon the evidence of prussic acid having been in the stomach immediately after death, and to observe upon the allegation of the prisoner's counsel that it was producible from apples, and that it might have been produced from natural causes in the stomach, which contained a quantity of apple pulp. He pointed out that, from all the medical evidence, it was proved that the acid was contained, not in the apple, but in the pip, and the pips were not found in the pulp in the deceased's stomach. He also observed that prussic acid had been obtained from the pips themselves only by a process of distillation, and was not producible by the mere natural process of digestion in the stomach of a human being. No one would die from eating apple pips, although a person might be killed by the prussic acid obtained from them by chemical distillation. Besides, the action of the acid was sudden and immediate, and the deceased had died in the manner she would have done after suddenly swallowing some. Having drawn attention to the evidence regarding the smell having been perceptible or not under different circumstances, his Lordship said that all that could be inferred from it was, that although the perception of the odour of the acid was a positive proof of its presence, the non-perception was no proof of its not being present. As to the deceased having died from the water being poured down her throat, his Lordship said it was quite idle to attribute her death to such a cause. At that moment she was not living. Death had already done its work. With regard to the quantity of prussic acid requisite to kill a human being, it had been proved that less than a grain would kill in some cases, as appeared by the melancholy instance so frequently referred to of the seven epileptic patients in Paris; and Mr. Cooper had proved that more than a grain existed in the stomach of the deceased. He having first found that no other poison existed in the body, he came to the conclusion that prussic acid was the cause of death; and having tested the contents, he found that sufficient was actually there to destroy life. His Lordship then went to the consideration of the conduct of the prisoner, and observed that it would be necessary for the jury to couple that conduct with all the other evidence in order to judge how far it bore out or contradicted the inferences which might be derived from it. After reviewing at some length the various movements and conduct of the prisoner from the time of the deceased's death to the time of his arrest in London. His Lordship read over the conversations of the prisoner with the constables when taken into custody, and then went on. On the Friday, about one o'clock, the prisoner had an interview with his legal adviser (Mr. Williams), and after that interview, and not until after it, did he make any attempt at explanation, or give any account of what had taken place, and the account he then gave was, that extraordinary statement which he (Baron Parke) should read at full length for them. (His Lordship read the statement made by Tawell to the two constables, in which he said the poor unfortunate woman had once lived in his service; and gave the account of her putting something out of the phial about the size of a thimble into her glass, and then drinking it off, &c.) Here, then, the prisoner had represented himself as present when the poison was administered, and, as it was found in her stomach, it was for the jury to say whether the question did not amount to the simple one, of whether she had destroyed herself, or the prisoner had administered it. If he thought that she had been threatening to poison herself, he certainly should at least have stayed to see what the effect would really be upon her. The jury should next observe, keeping that story of the prisoner's in mind, that no such phial as that described by him was found in the house. His Lordship here explained that the bit of half-burned paper which had evidently been used to cover some small bottle, had not been produced by the counsel for the prosecution, but by his (Baron Parke's) own orders, he having found it mentioned in the depositions, and having thought it a matter that should be inquired into. He then returned again to the prisoner's conduct, and said that the fact was proved by Mr. Thomas, who had sold him the poison in the morning that the prisoner had prussic acid in his possession on that day. He (Mr. Baron Parke) did not give much weight to the observation of prisoner's counsel that he would not have been likely to go back next day to the same shop for more if he were conscious of guilt, because in cases of murder, especially in cases of murder by poison, it was found that great precaution was not always used. The perpetrators did not expect to be at all found out. As to the medicinal use alleged to have been made by the prisoner of this deadly poison, he might have had various views; but, at all events, it had been shown that he had the poison in his possession—he had the means of doing this act on the day it had been committed. The next question was that of motive; and for the purpose of coming to an opinion on that point, his Lordship thought it necessary to give a brief history of the connection between the prisoner and the deceased. Having gone through that portion of the evidence which detailed the commencement of that connection, his Lordship came to the scene between the prisoner and the deceased in his house, which Baron Parke commented on as showing the extraordinary affection and devotion of the deceased for the prisoner. With striking self-devotion she said, that in order not to prevent the union of the prisoner with the lady he was about to be married to, she would go out of the world, and be dead to the world, even to her own mother, from that day forth; and the jury had heard from that very mother, that from that time she had never heard of her unfortunate daughter until after her death. She kept that promise. She did go out of the world, and went from place to place, until she went to reside at Slough. His lordship touched upon all the evidence regarding the alleged pecuniary circumstances of the prisoner, and read the letter from his wife, in which allusion was made to the anxiety to have the papers from Sydney. The strong facts against the prisoner were his presence at the woman's house about the time she died; his declarations before and after his arrest, and the fact that prussic acid was found in her stomach. He had now given an outline of the case, and made the general observations it was his intention to make, and he would next proceed to read over the evidence. The Learned Judge then read the evidence in detail. He then proceeded to say that he believed he had gone through the whole of the case, and read all the material evidence at length; and it was for them now to form their conscientious opinions as reasonable men, holding the scales of justice between the public and the prisoner. If the evidence adduced left any rational doubt upon their minds—a doubt which, as sensible men, they thought had weight, but not a trivial doubt created by ingenuity, but a rational doubt—they were bound to give the prisoner the benefit of it. It was their duty to do so, for they were bound to convict no one on evidence which left any rational doubt upon their minds. But if they thought they could not explain all the circumstances of the case—the presence of prussic acid, and the conduct of the prisoner—if they believed his statements unworthy of credit, and conscientiously thought he was guilty of the offence with which he was charged, it would be their duty for the sake of public justice to find him guilty. He would add nothing more, but would leave the issue in their hands. The Learned Judge said there was one circumstance which he wished also to remind the jury of, and to which he had already adverted, but only in a general way—he meant the good character which the prisoner had received from several witnesses. Such evidence was admissible in cases of this kind, because it went to show the general impression of the habits and feelings of a person. The prisoner was reputed to be a kind-hearted and benevolent man. It was admitted by his counsel that he had been transported for some offence, the nature of which they had not been told; but it was said that it was not one which was calculated to affect his character for kindness of disposition. His Lordship then read over the evidence alluded to, and left it for the jury to decide in reference to its value to the prisoner in his present position.

The Learned Judge concluded his summing up at thirty-five minutes after eleven o'clock, and the jury then retired to consider their verdict.

At five minutes after twelve o'clock the jury returned into court, and a passage was immediately cleared for them, in order that they might face the prisoner whilst delivering their verdict.

The prisoner looked extremely pale, but advanced to the front of the dock with a firm step.

The Clerk of the Crown said,—Gentlemen, are you agreed to your verdict?

Foreman.—Yes.

The Clerk of the Crown.—What say you, is the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

Foreman (in a loud and firm tone).—GUILTY.

The Clerk of the Crown, addressing the prisoner, said,—You have been indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Hart, and you have been found guilty of having committed that murder. What have you now to say that the Court should not give you judgment to die according to law?

The prisoner made no reply.

The usual proclamation for silence, whilst the Judge was pronouncing sentence, having been made,

The Learned Judge put on the black cap, and addressed the prisoner in the following terms:—Prisoner at the bar,—The jury have just returned their unanimous and deliberate verdict against you. They have performed their painful duty under the solemn obligation of their oaths, and it now remains for me to perform my duty, by telling you that for that horrible, base, and cowardly crime, of which you have been convicted, upon clear and satisfactory evidence, you must die an ignominious and horrid death on the common scaffold. You thought to commit that crime, and you thought no eye would see you, except that eye which sees all things, and to which you probably paid no regard; but, happily, circumstances were discovered, and numerous cogent and satisfactory reasons have been adduced which have left no doubt on the minds of the jury, as they have none upon mine, nor, I will venture to say, upon the minds of any of that auditory who have been listening with painful attention to the trial, that you are guilty of one of the most diabolical offences that ever man committed. We now see, almost as it were with our own eyes, you mixing the poisonous ingredients in the cup from which she was to drink in a moment of unsuspecting confidence on her part, supposing that you were her benefactor and protector. You hurried her—you hurried her in a moment, without allowing her an instant for the preparation of her thoughts, to give that awful account for which you have now only a few days left you to prepare. I will say nothing more of your heinous offence, because I do not wish to aggravate those feelings which I hope and believe are at this moment tearing your mind. I wish it were so, that you may be brought to repent of that grievous sin, and of that course of your life, which has been marked by hypocrisy, during which you wore the garb of a virtuous, peaceful, benevolent, and religious body of persons. I say to you, repent of those grievous indulgences of your passions, and the crimes of which you have been guilty, when in a state of mind so devoid of all feeling as to commit this wicked and cruel murder. I will say no more. I hope you will profit by the little time left you, which will not be longer than the law allows, and endeavour to repent of your crimes. Prostrating yourself at the throne of mercy—seeking there, through the grace of the Almighty and the merits of the Saviour, that mercy which you cannot obtain from men. It remains for me to pass upon you now the sentence of the law—that sentence is, for the murder whereof you have been convicted, that 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 until you are dead, and that your body be taken down and buried within the precincts of the gaol wherein you shall be confined after the passing of this sentence; and may God have mercy upon your miserable soul.

During the passing of the sentence the prisoner appeared calm and unmoved, but when the last words of the Learned Judge were uttered the muscles of his face became slightly convulsed, but he walked back into the dock without the assistance of any person.

Notwithstanding the calm demeanour of the unhappy criminal throughout the trial, and even while sentence was being passed upon him, his strength became exhausted when he descended the ladder which leads from the dock to the gaol-yard. He fell upon the ground in a fit, but he was immediately raised by the gaolers who were conducting him to his cell, and he recovered in a few minutes. His spirits, which, during the time he was in prison previous to his trial, were unusually good, have now sunk to the lowest possible ebb. Up to a late hour of the evening he continued to pace his cell, and cry "Oh dear, oh dear, what will become of my poor wife and children!" Dinner was served to him at his usual hour for eating, but he declined to partake of it. Later in the evening he ate some beef steak. Whether in seriousness or otherwise, his conduct gave evidence of a feeling of certainty that he must be acquitted. He not only invited the person who daily served him with his meals to visit him at his house, but anticipating that his trial would terminate on Thursday night, he actually had a carriage in readiness to convey him to his home. His son, by the unfortunate woman Hart, was in the court during the trial. He is a very fine lad, about five years of age. When the verdict of guilty was pronounced by the foreman of the jury, a murmur of applause was heard in court, but it was at once and very properly suppressed.

The Salt-hill Murder.—Since the murder of Lord William Russell by his valet, Courvoisier, in 1840, no event of a similar kind has produced so deep a feeling in the public mind as the "Salt-hill murder." The early history of the convict, and the more recent events of his life, throw around the affair an air of romance. Transported upwards of a quarter of a century since for having a forged Bank of England note in his possession, he thus escaped the scaffold for a series of forgeries upon a local bank; the remarkable feature in that extraordinary incident of his life being, that, though the Bank of England note found in his possession when taken into custody on the more serious charge, was a forged one, yet he was guiltless of knowing it to be forged. It was, however, employed as the mode of extricating him from the consequences of the capital offence, for which, as the law then stood, and the almost invariable execution of its sentence upon all who were brought within its condemnation, he would doubtless have been hanged. Tawell was, therefore, only too glad to plead guilty to a charge which involved transportation, to escape the gallows. In the land of his banishment his good conduct attracted the favourable notice of the authorities, and eventually obtained from them a ticket of leave, enabling him to pursue any avocation he pleased for his own benefit, and finally emancipation. He had some knowledge of chemistry, and opened a shop as a chemist and druggist in the town of Sydney, combining with the sale of drugs advice as to the mode of using them. His trade increased; and, having "made some money," he embarked it in a series of joint-stock trading speculations of a more extensive description, which also succeeded beyond his hopes. He subsequently purchased some shares in a whaler, and speculated in oil, in all which success crowned his exertions. After residing in Sydney about fifteen years, John Tawell left the colony—which he entered as an outcast—a wealthy man. He returned home, and to the neighbourhood in which he resided previous to his expatriation. His original offences against society, if not wholly forgotten, were well nigh obliterated from the recollection of those who were acquainted with his early history. Such thought, and justly so, that the man who had redeemed his character in a penal colony by a course of industry and integrity, and who had returned home with the fruits of that industry and integrity, ought not to be placed beyond the pale of respectable society on account of offences for which he had repented, and was willing to atone by a future life of honesty and benevolence. Those who were young at the time of his departure from England, saw in John Tawell an intelligent, active, and prosperous man; and knowing nothing which ought to deprive him of their respect, they received him to their circles, and co-operated with him in those benevolent exertions to which he was willing to contribute from his purse, and to aid by his personal exertions. One feature in his character at this season is remarkable; and it seems to have been the clue to, and the ruling desire of his life. Before the forgery on the Uxbridge bank was discovered, Tawell was a member of the Society of Friends. He was, as a necessary consequence of his detection as a forger, expelled from that respectable and strictly moral community. Since his return to England his efforts to obtain a restoration to the Society have been incessant. He subscribed to their schools, and to those benevolent objects in which the members of that sect are known to take a peculiar interest. He dressed in their distinctive garb; attended regularly their meetings for worship; and in every external circumstance sought to be considered as identified with their body. With the characteristic caution of the members of that far-seeing sect, John Tawell was not permitted to be more than an outward-court worshipper. In this we offer a willing tribute to the prudence, and zeal to preserve their body from reproach, by which the Society of Friends is characterised. By their undeviating prudence in such matters, they have, to a very considerable extent, been exempted from the pain of seeing their religious community brought under public odium, however ungenerous and unfounded, by the detection in their fellowship of those who dishonour and disgrace a religious profession by the commission of crime. By his first wife the wretched man had two sons, both of whom are now dead. The eldest, who was married, practised as a surgeon in London, and after his death his widow was chiefly supported by the charity of Tawell; but it is currently reported that lately he has not been so liberal in his allowance, assigning the same reason as it is supposed he did to the unfortunate victim of his cruelty, Sarah Hart—namely, the embarrassed state of his affairs in Australia. On the death of Tawell's first wife, he took another decided step to evince his ardent desire to be yet more closely associated with the Society of Friends. He had been introduced to a lady, a member of that community, by whom the mental endowments and moral qualities which constitute the excellences of the female character were possessed in a somewhat extraordinary degree. Mrs. Cutforth was then a widow, having a daughter by her deceased husband of about seven years of age. Mr. Cutforth had been extensively engaged in trade, and was for a considerable time successful. The failure of several firms led eventually to his ruin; and although no imputation rested on his integrity, and no reproach was cast on his management, his health and spirits had sustained a shock from which they never recovered, and he gradually sank into illness, which terminated in death. His widow, aided by friends who knew her in prosperity, and respected her in adversity, opened a school in Northampton-square, St. John-street, for the education of a few young ladies, chiefly members of Quaker families. The success which attended Mrs. Cutforth's exertions for the respectable maintenance of herself and daughter, induced her to enter upon a larger establishment at Berkhampstead, which she was conducting with advantage when Tawell selected her as the object of his attentions, and eventually, against the advice and remonstrances of her best and most judicious friends, obtained her for his wife. They were married at the registrar's-office, Berkhampstead, in February, 1841, as the Friends refused to grant permission for the marriage to be celebrated in their meeting-house; and the contracting parties not choosing, for obvious reasons, to have recourse to any other religious body. The immediate consequence of Mrs. Cutforth's marriage to Tawell was, as usual in such cases, a "disowning" of her by a formal act of the "quarterly meeting" of "Friends," the rules of that body not tolerating a union which is not first sanctioned by its members. Although excommunicated, the lady (now Mrs. Tawell) continued to attend meetings, and visited, and was visited in return, by her former friends. The school was given up. Tawell's income was sufficient to maintain an establishment of respectability. They lived in considerable comfort, and in some style. He was active in the parish as a participator in its public business, and as a promoter of objects of benevolence. It was, however, remarked that there was an air of bsutle and self-importance about the man which showed a wish to make himself conspicuous—probably prompted by a self-consciousness that there was something to be done in the eye of man to enable him to secure a position to which his right might be, some time or other, questioned. All this time, and while Tawell was endeavouring to earn back for himself reputation and respect, there was a deeply-seated consciousness that he was in hourly danger of being exposed as a hypocrite and deceiver. During his first wife's illness, which terminated in her death, Sarah Hart, a young woman of some attractions, had been her nurse. Immediately after, if not before her death, an illicit intercourse had commenced between this woman and her master. It was continued at different places. Two children were its fruits. An allowance of £1 a week seems to have been paid for her maintenance by her seducer. At length, wearied with the charge, or more probably prompted by fears of the effect upon his domestic peace and social position, should a discovery be made of his connexion with this woman, he planned and perpetrated her murder. This was detected in a manner so surprising, brought home to him by a body of circumstantial evidence so complete, as to leave no doubt of his guilt, the atrocity of which removes all sympathy for his fate.

Aylesbury, Tuesday.

Some discussion has arisen among the authorities as to how he shall fare during the brief period he has to live, and whether he shall be executed in the prison dress or in the Quaker's dress he wore at his trial. The visiting magistrates met upon the subject on Saturday, and again to-day (Tuesday). It is decided that the condemned man shall have no restrictions put upon his diet, and that he shall die, as he lived, in his Quaker's habiliments. Yesterday he was visited by his wife, his step-daughter, Miss Cutworth, and his brother, Mr. William Tawell, who is said to be a draper in London. Mrs. Tawell had not seen her husband since Sunday week last. This meeting was thought likely to be a most painful one, and the prisoner had been heard to declare that he dreaded it more than death itself. It lasted for near two hours, after which they expressed themselves astonished at the manner in which it had been sustained. They evinced great fondness for one another, and Mrs. Tawell, who mentions him in terms of great affection, does not hesitate to express her firm conviction of her husband's innocence. Her daughter is of a similar opinion. Up to the time of the trial Mrs. Tawell spoke hopefully and cheerfully, and at times confidently, of her husband's acquittal. Tawell likewise made remarks, from which it appears that he felt certain of escape. After the meeting in question, Mrs. Tawell said she felt more reconciled to the fate of her husband, but his brother was in a state of distraction at the doom which has overtaken one so closely related to him. All alike speak of his kindness as a parent, his affection as a husband, his amiability as a friend, and his constant benevolence and unbounded charity.—The day of execution is now fixed for Friday, the 28th instant.

Aylesbury, Wednesday.

It is extraordinary with what avidity every morsel of intelligence relating to the murderer John Tawell is sought and snatched up by the public. As may be supposed, many incorrect stories concerning him find their way into circulation, but nothing can be more absurd and reprehensible than some of the inventions which idle gossip has promulgated. Public feeling is, generally speaking, against him; every day some fresh amount of crime, in the way of poisoning, is attributed to him. Sarah Hart is supposed by the credulous to be by no means the only person upon whom he has practised his knowledge of chemistry; and it is suspected that while he kept his druggist's shop in Sydney a wide field was open to him for the exercise of his skill. His partner at Sydney is said to have died suddenly, leaving him all her property. His two sons are said to have left this world suddenly. His first wife, it is stated, died suddenly. Sarah Hart had a narrow escape once; and these circumstances, in connexion with her murder, by no means lessen the belief of his guilt. By those who have any knowledge of the prisoner he is regarded very differently. Everybody who knows the wretched man speaks well of him, and everybody who has conversed with him has received a favourable impression. Mild, gentlemanly, and unaffected in his manner, he listens to whatever is said to him with respectful attention, and converses with all the serenity of a martyr. A convict of the gaol remains with him at his request throughout the day, as a sort of attendant, and to this man he is particularly communicative. He received the visiting magistrates yesterday with great composure, and expressed his thankfulness for the consideration shown to him. It was intimated that nobody would be allowed to visit him but those whom he expressed a wish to see, upon which he observed, that he desired to see nobody but his wife, and he looked forward to another interview with her. One of the magistrates suggested to him the propriety of foregoing such a scene, and sparing the feelings of his wife in particular, of whom he had so lately taken leave. He, however, persisted in the wish and hope of again seeing her, meekly alluding to the affectionate terms upon which they had lived together. It is remarkable that the culprit has never once complained of the sentence which was passed upon him. When the hope of escape (which had been very great within him) was suddenly crushed, he observed that "the judge was a just judge, but a stern one." He has once remarked, with remote reference to his sentence, "that he could conscientiously acquit himself of cruelty or treachery to anybody." But he rarely, if ever, adverts to his crime. Mrs. Tawell is known to have been aware of the existence of such a person as Sarah Hart, and even of Tawell's having children by her; but she was utterly unconscious of his visiting her, and attributes his last visit to purely humane motives.

Child Burnt.—On Friday evening week, a little girl, aged nine years, daughter of Mr. Thomas Williams, cowherd, residing at No. 1, Half Moon-court, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, was dreadfully burnt, in consequence of her clothes having ignited while playing before the fire. It appears that the mother had gone out for work (being employed in the army tailoring business), and left the sufferer alone amusing herself on the hearth, when the poker fell out of the fire upon the child's pinafore, which instantaneously communicated with the whole of her clothing. She is severely burnt about the body and head, one of her ears being literally burnt off. She was immediately removed to King's College Hospital, little hopes being entertained of her recovery.

Most Awful Occurrence at Exeter.—Five Lives Lost.—Monday Afternoon, Two o'Clock.—We have to record one of the most frightful accidents which has occurred in this city for many years past. At half-past one o'clock the committee of the Female Penitentiary, Holloway-street, assembled to transact the usual business, and several tradesmen were in attendance to receive orders. At these times it is customary for the inmates to retire into an apartment provided for the purpose, so as not to see or communicate with any of the male sex. In the midst of the deliberations of the committee, they were all at once alarmed by the most awful and heart-rending screams. On following the direction whence they came, they arrived at the door of the room before alluded to, when a scene presented itself sufficiently frightful to daunt the hearts of the boldest, and which defies altogether our powers of description. It was at once evident that the floor of the apartment had given way, and the occupants, twenty-one in number, had been precipitated into a tank of water, which extended underneath to the size of the floor, and was at that time at least ten feet deep. In this awful well were the unfortunate beings struggling for life, and it was only by the promptest aid that sixteen could be extricated from their perilous position. The remaining five were soon after taken out, but we regret to say life was extinct. The time being so near the hour of publication precludes our giving any more particulars of this sad affair, nor can we at present give the names of the sufferers.—*Exeter News.*

Dissolution of the Kensington Union.—By an order dated "Somerset House, March 11, 1845," the poor law commissioners have directed the dissolution of the Kensington Union, which order is to "take effect upon and after the 25th day of March instant." The above order is the first of the kind which has been issued by the commissioners under the provisions of the last new poor law, the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 101, sec. 63, which gives power to the poor law commissioners to dissolve unions should they see fit, without the consent of two-thirds of the guardians of that union which was previously required, the introduction of which clause was successfully pressed upon Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., by Colonel Wood, M.P., and Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the instance of the committee appointed by the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary Abbot, Kensington, whose strenuous exertions to obtain a dissolution of so large and unwieldy a union deserves the highest praise. By a second order of the poor law commissioners, bearing the same date, the parish of Kensington will in future have a board of guardians of its own—eighteen in number—the election of whom will take place on the 10th of April next. The parish of Paddington, under a similar order, will also in future be governed by a board of eighteen guardians; and by a fourth order of the poor law commissioners the parishes of Hammersmith and Fulham will be joined together, the former having nine guardians and the latter eight guardians, making a total of fifty-three for the four parishes, while the number when in union was only eighteen, viz.:—Kensington, six; Paddington, five; Hammersmith, four; and Fulham, three. The poor law commissioners have also expressed an intention of uniting Kensington with other parishes not yet specified, for the purposes of district schools for the pauper children, and district asylums for casual poor. With regard to the district schools, the churchwardens have been requested to call a vestry meeting for the purpose of memorialising the poor law commissioners against including that parish in a school district, on the ground that the number of pauper children is quite sufficient to form a district school of itself, the parish possessing ample convenience for establishing the same, and the advantage of certain charitable funds applicable to educational purposes.

Great Western Railway.—On Friday a poor man, named John Jonathan, a wireworker by trade, proceeded from Bristol to Bath by the third-class (or cheap) train of the Great Western Railway. The carriages employed in this train, although covered, are exposed at the sides, and in the present inclement state of the weather are, if possible, more inconvenient than the notorious second-class vehicles of this line. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate man at the Full Moon Inn, Bath, on Saturday, when it appeared in evidence that, although the deceased had been for some time labouring under ill health, he left Bristol on Friday morning not worse than usual; that he was well clad, having double his usual quantity of clothes on; and that the cough from which he had previously been suffering had been eased by some medicine prescribed for him in Bristol. On his arrival at Bath, however, he was unable to get out of the carriage in which he had been conveyed; he was removed by one of the porters, and assisted out of the station, thence transferred to the care of one of the boys who wait about the place, and after staggering a few steps he fell down and expired. He was conveyed to the shop of Mr. Bright, a chemist, in the immediate neighbourhood; two medical gentlemen were immediately sent for, both of whom attended, but their efforts to restore animation were unavailing. The above facts having been deposed to by various witnesses, the jury returned a verdict that, "The deceased died by the visitation of God, and that his death had been accelerated by his exposure to the inclemency of the weather in one of the third-class carriages of the Great Western Railway." The jury also appended to their verdict a strong recommendation to the Great Western Railway Company to carry into effect the promised alteration of the second and third-class carriages made by the chairman at the last half-yearly meeting, at as early a period as possible.

Death of William Howell's Wife.—This unhappy woman, the wife of William Howell, who was lately executed in this town, expired yesterday week at Hulver. Report states that she died of a broken heart.—*Ipswich Express.*

The late Explosion at Algiers.—The *Algerie* states, that the day after the explosion of the gunpowder magazine at Algiers (particulars of which will be found in another page), 135 men did not respond when their names were called; of these forty-eight are wounded. The number of artillery soldiers killed was eighty-eight, and the wounded eleven. The cause of the dreadful catastrophe was still unknown. At the bottom of the funnel produced by the explosion, was a small magazine of ammunition, generally containing empty projectiles, but in which were lately stored some powder and loaded shells, belonging to the navy. The magazine was hermetically closed by means of four double gates, furnished with new locks. Its walls were extremely thick, measuring seven and a half feet on one side, and more than four on the other. It had not been entered during a fortnight, and the avenues leading to it were carefully guarded. The singularity of the occurrence gave rise naturally to many conjectures; nevertheless it appeared almost impossible that the disaster could have been the work of malice. The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 15th instant quotes a letter from Algiers, stating that the body of a negro or Moor had been found under the ruins of the powder magazine, who had not been recognized by any of the persons belonging to the naval department. It was thence believed that he might have been induced to commit "an act of fanaticism," of which he fell the first victim, but nothing positive was known on the subject.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—DR. RYAN'S first Series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of DOMESTIC LIFE, daily, and on the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. POPULAR LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS, by PROFESSOR BACHHOFFNER. A new SERIES of OBJECTS exhibiting beautiful effects in CHILDE'S CHROMATROPE, in the PHYSIOSCOPE, and the PROTEOSCOPE. The SHRINE of the NATIVITY is one of the latest additions to the DISSOLVING VIEWS. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND exhibiting daily on the person of an individual who has lost his natural hand. Working Models of new inventions explained. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER. The DIVING BELL, MICROSCOPE, &c., &c.

Admission One Shilling, Schools half price.

N.B. A WORKING MODEL of the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, fifty feet long, is expected to be ready by the 24th inst.

Forthcoming Meetings.

London.—City Hall, Turnagain-lane.—A meeting of the shareholders of the above hall will be held in the coffee-room at half-past ten precisely, on Sunday morning next, March the 23rd. The discussion—subject, "Roebuck *v.* the Irish Members of Parliament"—will be resumed at half-past ten the same day in the hall. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet for the despatch of business in the evening, at seven, the discussion—subject, "Is the ensuing Trades' Conference calculated to benefit the Working Classes?"—will be resumed. Several delegates are expected to attend.

City Locality.—The members of the city locality will *not meet* till Tuesday week, April 1st.

King of Prussia, Tooley-street.—At the meeting of the St. John's and St. Olave's locality on Tuesday evening last, the present members of the Executive were nominated for re-election. The members are particularly requested to attend on Tuesday evening next, as the nomination of delegates to the ensuing Chartist Convention, to represent Southwark and Lambeth, will take place.

Camberwell and Walworth.—A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, at eight precisely.

Westminster.—A meeting will be held at the Sun and Thirteen Cantons, Clock-house, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Sunday evening, at eight precisely.

Hammersmith.—A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening, at eight precisely.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, March 17.

A great many bills were forwarded a stage towards maturity, but with very little debate. Some sparring between Lord Ellenborough and Lord Campbell alone diversified the routine, of which the occasion, course, and termination were as follows:—

On the motion of Lord Campbell, the House went into committee on the Deodands Abolition Bill.

The Earl of Ellenborough objected to certain words in the bill, which he thought unnecessary.

Lord Campbell said the bill was very short, it consisted only of two clauses.

The Lord Chancellor.—But the second clause is sufficient.

Lord Campbell.—At any rate the objection does not come very well from the Noble Earl, who certainly had dealt in unnecessary words, if certain instruments that came from India, and which were imputed to him, were actually of his composition; but many persons in this country doubted whether they were not altogether an imposition, and not from the Governor-General of India.

The Earl of Ellenborough.—My Lords, I am glad the Noble and Learned Lord has referred to my conduct in India. I am here to answer any man as to my conduct in that country, and I now wish to hear said in my presence that which has been stated in my absence. (Hear.)

Lord Campbell.—I beg to assure the Noble Lord that in the observations I made I had not the most distant idea of making any reflection upon him (hear), but I will merely say, if the Noble Earl is contented with things as they remain, so am I.

The Earl of Ellenborough.—I beg to give the Noble and Learned Lord a piece of advice which I believe was once given by Lord Chatham, in the House of Commons, to some Hon. Member of that House who had chosen to arraign his conduct—that the next time he meant nothing, he had better say nothing. (hear.)

Lord Brougham.—I hope this will go no further (hear, hear), except that as my Noble Friend, who was absent on a former occasion, says, as I myself know, that nothing will ever give him more satisfaction than to hear himself openly attacked in his presence, for he is ready to defend himself. I must add this, that as often as anything was said in impeachment of his conduct in his absence he was zealously and fully, and anxiously defended (hear, hear)—he was successfully and ably defended by my Noble Friend the gallant Duke—and he was zealously though, God knows, not ably, but I believe successfully defended by the individual who now addresses your Lordships. (hear, hear.)

The Earl of Ellenborough.—I know the whole debt of gratitude I owe to the Noble Duke upon this as upon other subjects, but I cannot venture to speak of the subject.

The matter then dropped, and the bill passed through committee.

This edifying example ended, their "Lordships" soon after adjourned.

Tuesday, March 18.

COAL MINES.

The Marquis of Londonderry was desirous of asking his Noble Friend a question of considerable importance, which was, whether he should now move, or on a future day, for the report of Messrs. Faraday and Lyell, who had been sent down to inquire into the explosions which had taken place recently in the north of England? He verily believed that the report would be productive of very great benefit, and that it reflected great credit upon those who had compiled it.

The Duke of Wellington replied, that her Majesty's Government had turned their attention to the dreadful occurrences which had taken place in the mines of the north of England, and had sent two gentlemen of great talent to make inquiry into those and all similar misfortunes, with directions to make a report upon the subject; which report was communicated to the gentlemen interested in the coal mines in the north of England; and they having considered the subject, and stated their opinions, and made suggestions founded upon their knowledge and experience which were highly interesting, the Government had considered it to be its duty to refer those opinions to the scientific gentlemen whom they had previously sent down to inquire. Her Majesty's Government were waiting, and were anxious to wait, to have the opinion of the scientific gentlemen upon the suggestions made by the coalowners before they proceeded to the publication of those documents. (Hear.) He agreed with his Noble Friend that it was desirable that those papers should come before the public, and that they should be eventually laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament. There could be no objection whatever to the publication of these papers at the proper time; but he submitted to his Noble Friend, and he thought their Lordships would be of the same opinion, that they should be complete; that the information contained in them should be rendered as perfect as possible before they were published; and, therefore, he would suggest to his Noble Friend to postpone his motion until those papers were complete. (Hear.)

The Marquis of Londonderry expressed his satisfaction at the course pursued by her Majesty's Government on this subject, and acquiesced in the suggestion of the Noble Duke to postpone his motion for the production of the report in question. He also took that opportunity of thanking, on behalf of that trade of which he was a humble member, her Majesty's Government for removing the duty on the export of coals, a measure which would tend greatly to improve the condition of the pitmen, who for six or seven months past had suffered great misfortune and wretchedness, in consequence of *the conduct they had pursued under the influence of designing demagogues.* They were a class of men usually respectful to their employers, industrious, and peaceable; but he was sorry to say that they had been *excited* and UPHELD by persons from whom better things might have been expected.

Some bills were then forwarded a stage, after which their "Lordships" adjourned until Thursday, the 3rd of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, March 17.

The Speaker took the chair shortly after twelve o'clock.

The House was occupied with the further consideration in committee of the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Bill, and the Railway Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Bill. The report on both bills was received and agreed to.

The House then adjourned till five o'clock.

When the House resumed,

Sir C. Lemon brought in the Cornwall Railway Bill, which was read a first time.

The following railway bills were severally read a second time, and ordered to be committed:—The North British Railway Bill; the South Devon (Tavistock and other branches) Railway Bill; the Berks and Hants Railway Bill; the Blackburn and Preston Railway Bill; the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway Bill; the Launceston and South Devon Railway Bill; and the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway Bill.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy presented two petitions, one complaining of the opening of Mr. T. Duncombe's letters at the Post-office, the other praying for some modifications in the criminal code.

A message from the Lords brought down a bill for relieving the Jews from municipal disabilities, to which they desired the concurrence of the House.

Sir R. Inglis wished to know on what day after Easter his Right Hon. Friend at the head of the Government intended to take the second reading of the bill brought from the other House of Parliament for granting relief to the Jews? (Cheers from the Opposition benches.)

Sir R. Peel did not know that he could now state on what day he should move the second reading of the bill. They must take the estimates on an early day after the Easter recess; but this he would promise his Hon. Friend,—he would not move the second reading on any day so early as would deprive him of due notice—say a week. Perhaps his Hon. Friend would not object to the first reading of the bill now? (Hear, hear, from the Opposition benches.)

Sir R. Inglis had no hesitation in stating, notwithstanding the friendly cheer with which his Right Hon. Friend's announcement had been greeted, that he might, consistently with precedent, object to the first reading of the bill. He had himself objected to the first reading of such a bill upon every occasion when it was introduced. In recent times at least the ordinary courtesy of that house had been to give a first reading to all bills sent down from the other House, although during the last thirty years there were three excepted cases. He should not object to the first reading.

On the motion of Sir R. Peel, the bill was then read a first time.

The second reading was fixed for Monday, the 7th of April.

POOR LAWS IN SCOTLAND.

Lord Dalmeny wished to ask a question of the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to the Poor Law in Scotland. No doubt the House would recollect that a short time ago he had asked the Right hon. Baronet whether it was the intention of the Government to propose this session to Parliament any legislative measure for the amendment or alteration of the Poor Laws in Scotland? To that question the Right Hon. Baronet returned an answer couched in very courteous, but not very definite terms. He now, therefore, wished to renew the question, and to ask whether it was the intention of the Government to propose this session any legislative measure for the alteration or amendment of the Poor Law in Scotland, and, if such were their intention, at what period of the session they would lay their measure on the table of the House?

Sir J. Graham.—Notwithstanding the multiplicity of business which has pressed on the attention of myself and my colleagues since the commencement of this session, I can assure the Noble Lord that the important subject to which his question refers has not been overlooked by her Majesty's Government, and I would take the liberty of suggesting to the Noble Lord and the House that the interval of the Easter recess may still be given to us before we return a definitive answer to his question. I will undertake on the first day after the Easter recess that either I or the Lord-Advocate of Scotland will announce definitively the course that will be taken by the Government. (hear, hear.) And now, seeing my Noble Friend the Member for Dorsetshire in his place, and observing that a very important bill stands for a second reading on Wednesday next,—namely, that introduced by the Noble Lord with reference to persons employed in calico print-works, I venture to ask whether my Noble Friend—considering that the bill was ordered to be printed on the 12th inst., and has been in the hands of members only three or four days, recollecting also the great importance of the subject and the interests involved in the determination of the House—whether he has any objection to postpone the second reading till after Easter?

Lord Ashley.—I was most anxious, both for the sake of those gentlemen who are concerned in this business, and also of the persons engaged in it, that the question should be brought to an issue as soon as possible, lest hopes should be excited only to be afterwards disappointed. But having heard from the Right Hon. Baronet that the Government have not yet made up their minds, and that for considerations of public convenience Wednesday should be given up to them, I shall not hesitate to postpone the bill till after Easter. I shall defer the second reading of the bill till Wednesday, the 2nd of April; but perhaps I may be allowed now to observe that I am astonished her Majesty's Government should hesitate to affirm the principle, and the principle only, of such a measure as that, which goes no further than to limit the labour of children under thirteen years of age below a period of sometimes thirty-six consecutive hours. (Hear, hear.)

SCOTCH BANKING SYSTEM.

Mr. Duff asked whether the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) was willing to give any intimation, before the holidays, of his plan for the revisal of the system of banking in Scotland, as the idea of a charge on so important a matter had created considerable excitement in that country, and a full opportunity of considering it would be very desirable.

Sir R. Peel felt bound, with respect to the measures connected with the banks in Scotland and Ireland, to defer the explanation of them until the period of introducing the bill. This should be done at as early a period as possible. He was quite aware of the importance of the question, but it was impossible to fix a time until the financial measures had made further progress.

THE IRISH MEASURES.

Mr. Bellew inquired in what order the expected measures relating to Ireland would be brought forward?

Sir R. Peel.—The first two measures relating to Ireland to which the Government propose to call the attention of the House will be a bill relating to the College of Maynooth, and a bill for extending academical education in Ireland. I dare say that these, with the other measures that must be brought forward, will occupy some time; but I will, after the recess, state in what order I propose to take the other bills.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

Captain Bernal Osborne asked whether the Government intended to found any legislative measure this session upon the Landlord and Tenant Report?

Sir R. Peel replied, that her Majesty's Ministers had the subject under consideration at present, and were making as much progress with it as they could; but the evidence had not long been in their possession. He hoped to lay upon the table some measure connected with that report.

Lord J. Russell inquired whether any such measure would be introduced by a member of the commission, or by the Government?

Sir R. Peel was not prepared to say; but, of course, it was highly probable that, if a measure should be brought into the other House by the Noble Lord at the head of the commission, it would be with the entire sanction of the Government, though it was obvious that he could not pledge himself to this.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

Mr. Wakley having received a communication from a gentleman of great respectability, referring to a transaction he witnessed in St. James's-park, wished to ask whether the gate-keepers were instructed to prevent working people from going through in their working dress? It was right to add, that the gate-keeper on that occasion produced written instructions to this effect.

The Earl of Lincoln said that such instructions were at one time given to the gate-keepers, but two or three years ago he (Lord Lincoln) instructed them not to act upon them, except in cases where persons in their working dresses were intoxicated, or otherwise unfit to be admitted. (hear.)

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

On the order of the day for the House going into committee on the Customs Act,

Mr. Miles rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice:—"That it is the opinion of this house that in the application of surplus revenue towards relieving the burdens of the country, by reduction or remission of taxation, due regard should be had to the necessity of affording relief to the agricultural interest." He asserted that agricultural distress was not local, but general, and that it did not arise from any unfortunate vicissitudes of the seasons, but from the erroneous legislation of the present Parliament. He showed, that under the existing Corn Law, there had been an importation of foreign wheat during the last thirty-two months seven or eight times greater in amount than in the thirty-six months immediately subsequent to the introduction of the Corn Law of 1828; and argued that the British farmer had suffered great loss from this competition of foreign wheat with his own produce. During the same period, too, there had been a great decline in the price of every kind of meat in Leadenhall, Smithfield, and Newgate markets; and the importation of foreign cattle, though it was small in comparison with what was originally expected, had increased, was increasing, and would increase still more considerably in a few years. He had supported the present Corn Law when it was originally introduced; but if he and the other friends of the agricultural interest had fancied at that time that the Corn Law would be followed up, first by the tariff, and afterwards by the Canada Corn Bill, he thought that they could have raised a resistance to it which no Minister would have found it possible to overcome. To these measures the farmers attributed their present distress, but they complained also of the amount of the poor's and county rates; and insisted that in those two instances they were taxed more heavily than the rest of the community. He complained, too, of the rent-charge under the Tithe Commutation Act: it had been calculated on an average of 54s. a quarter, whereas they were now getting only 45s. a quarter for their wheat. He then suggested several measures, which he conceived would either remove or alleviate the causes of those complaints; but the principal was a measure for transferring from the county-rates to the Exchequer the whole expense of all trials before the Judges of the Assize, and of supporting and maintaining all persons committed to the county gaols for felony and misdemeanour, and of all persons committed on such charges; and half the expense of all prosecutions at the quarter sessions, leaving the other half, as at present, to be paid out of the county-rates. He also proposed that half the expense of coroner's inquests, and that of printing every year the registry of county voters, should be transferred to the same public fund. On a former night he had stated that the total amount thus transferred would be £400,000, but he had since seen reason to correct that statement, and he now believed that it would not be more than £300,000. Now, as the landlords and tenantry contributed greatly to the property tax, by which the present surplus of revenue was obtained, he thought that he had a right to ask the Government to make to the agricultural interest this remission of taxation. He assured it that the agricultural body had no confidence in the measures which it proposed. They thought that anything would be better than their present position. They saw that the tariff which was passed three years ago, was now going to be revised again, and that the shield of protection which was then thrown over some of the productions of their industry, was about to be removed still further from them. Under such circumstances, they could not refrain from asking themselves what there was to prevent the Corn Laws from going next? He concluded by stating that this motion was not made with the general assent of the agricultural interest; but he had acted up to his own principles, that protection must be diffused not only over agriculture, but also over many other branches of native industry.

The Earl of March, in seconding the amendment, declared his entire concurrence in the sentiments just expressed by Mr. Miles.

Sir James Graham announced the intention of Government to resist this motion. The grounds which Mr. Miles had laid down for its support were rather reasons for repealing the existing Corn Laws, and for reconsidering that portion of the tariff of 1842 which was not affected by the tariff which would shortly be under the consideration of the house. Mr. Miles had accused the Government of doing tardy justice to the agriculturists. He defended the Government from that charge, and took an historical review of its financial measures, from its first entry into office down to the present day. He showed that in that time it had remitted taxes to the amount of £6,304,000, which it had supplied by the imposition of the income-tax, from which all persons whose income was less than £150 a-year were exempt; and then went on to contend that from that large remission of taxation the agricultural interest had reaped great benefit, in common with all the rest of the community. He controverted Mr. Miles's position that the distress of the agricultural interest was not local but general throughout the United Kingdom. He asserted that in Ireland the last year had been a year of unexampled agricultural prosperity; and he spoke from his own knowledge, when he said that in Scotland and in the north of England agriculture was not in distress, but prosperous and improving. He reminded Mr. Miles that the last three years, during which that importation of foreign wheat had taken place of which he complained, were years of defective production in these kingdoms, and asked him to consider in what state the country would have been supposing there had been no importation. So far from being sorry that a progressive increase of importation had occurred, he considered it eminently advantageous; for with the rapid increase of our population many years would not pass away without the occurrence of some frightful convulsion, if they were to persist in refusing admission to foreign corn. He defended the tariff of 1842 and the Canada Corn Bill, which he considered as a most useful auxiliary to the present Corn Law. He showed that the decline in the price of meat in Newgate, Smithfield, and Leadenhall markets was not owing to the importation of foreign cattle into this country, but to the general depression of trade throughout the country, and to the low rate of wages in the manufacturing and metropolitan districts; and argued that the landed interest had no right to claim relief from the burden of the poor-rates on account of causes connected with the general distress of the country. He showed that in 1813, when the population was only ten millions and a half, the amount levied for poor and county rates was 16s. 5d. a head upon the whole population of England and Wales; and that now, when the population was sixteen millions and a half, it was reduced to 8s. 3d. a head. He then turned to the remedies proposed by Mr. Miles, and said that he had an insuperable objection to the hon. Member's main proposition, to transfer the whole cost of prosecutions at assizes from the county rates to the public purse. It was true that such a proposition had been made by a committee of that house in 1834, but the Executive Government of that day had refused to carry it into effect, and had amended it by proposing that only one half of that expense should be borne by the public. By such a measure persons having a local interest in the saving of the county expenditure had the means of checking prodigality of expenditure in instituting and conducting criminal prosecutions. He thought that the present arrangement was at once just, prudent, and liberal, and therefore he should not be a party to any departure from it. Mr. Miles had stated that his proposition was not a new one; it certainly was an old acquaintance of his, and he (Sir J. Graham) had voted against it in 1834 and in 1836, and should now, as before, give it his most decided opposition. The landed interest derived a certain protection on account of these burdens, and he was of opinion that it ought not to attempt to throw them off.

Mr. Newdigate rejoiced at the results which the Right Hon. Baronet described as having been produced by the income tax; but he thought the Right Hon. Baronet had rather set aside than dealt with the facts of his Hon. Friend the Member for Somersetshire, that the agricultural interest had, beyond all doubt, suffered materially since 1842. He thought each member was bound not to forget the interests of those whom he represented in Parliament, and that he ought not to be contented to hear his constituents told that they were to be indirectly benefitted by the measures of the Government, while positive boons were granted to other classes of the community. One might think that the Hon. Member for Stockport (Mr. Cobden) was the high priest of Free Trade, and that the occupants of the Treasury bench were chanting responses to the service. (A laugh.) The hon. Member proceeded to state that he did not agree with the Noble Lord the Member for the City of London, that "protection was the bane of agriculture." He was of opinion that one of the causes of the existing distress was the monetary system of this country. He must express his firm conviction that the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Graham) had not disproved the statements made by the Hon. Member for Somersetshire; but he believed that the tone of the speech of the Right hon. Baronet and the fact of the Noble Lord the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests being engaged in considering a subject so deeply interesting to agriculture, would have a most beneficial effect. (Hear.)

Lord John Russell observed, that if his expression that protection was the bane of agriculture required any justification, that justification was found in what had occurred that evening in the House. Mr. Miles had mentioned the various measures by which the system of protection had been broken down; and had enumerated among them the Corn Law of 1842, the tariff of the same year, and the Canadian Corn Bill of 1843; and yet he had not proposed the repeal of any one of those laws, but had merely proposed that some £350,000 should be taken off the county-rates, and should be paid by the Exchequer. Mr. Newdigate had then told them that the speech of Sir J. Graham would be highly consolatory to the agricultural interests. And why? Because he proposed to adopt some additional protection? No such thing, but because he was anxious to give progressive facilities for the importation of foreign commodities. Those two speeches showed that protection was the bane of agriculture; and if any further proof of it was wanted, it was supplied by the admirable and powerful speech of Mr. Cobden on a former evening. The Noble Lord then entered into an historical review of the Corn Laws since 1815, for the purpose of showing that each successive law diminished protection more than its predecessor, and that those for whose benefit they were enacted were among the first to complain of the injury which was thus inflicted upon them. He showed that the very Ministers who had been brought into power to maintain agricultural protection, had felt it to be their duty to break it down; and argued that it behoved the House, warned by the experience of the past, to induce the farmer to look, not to the law for protection, but to his own energy, activity, and increased science for the means of meeting the difficulty of his position. He then quoted the opinion of Mr. Baring, now Lord Ashburton, for the purpose of showing that it is contrary to sound policy to advance any interest beyond its natural means, and still more so at the expense of others. He thought that the gentlemen who had voted for the Corn Law of 1842 would have much reason to regret the support which they gave to that bill. He had voted himself against that measure, but it had been carried by the representatives for agricultural counties. They had, therefore, no right to say that they were ill-used, as they had assisted the Government to carry out its policy. The present state of things had a tendency to place the landed aristocracy of the country in an odious position. He therefore implored them to make such an arrangement of this question between all parties as would enable the people of England to see, that if the landed aristocracy was the most powerful, it was also the most generous portion of the community.

Mr. B. Escott was sorry that Mr. Miles had intercepted by his motion the very important commercial resolutions which would otherwise have been submitted to the House that evening. Mr. Miles now asked for the repeal of the county-rate as the best means of relieving the distress of agriculture. Had Mr. Miles forgotten who it was that imposed the county-rates? Why, it was Mr. Miles himself, and the very gentlemen who were now ready to vote with him. The real motive of this motion was the discontent of the farmers with their representatives in that House. He had heard reasons why the farmers should be discontented. He pointed out the inconsistency of Mr. Miles and his friends in issuing circulars calling on the farmers to unite their energies to repeal the Corn Law and the tariff, and in calling, nevertheless, on members of that House to stick to that tariff and to that Corn Law, which they represented elsewhere as the sole cause of distress. He then defended the budget of 1842 and 1845, and declared his intention of voting against the motion.

Lord Worsley was of opinion that the agricultural distress had not just begun now, but two or three years ago. It was now, however, so severe that it compelled the farmers to speak out. He had not voted for the inquiry proposed by Mr. Cobden on a former night, because he conceived it calculated to delude the people, but he should vote for this motion, because its object was clear, and the people could understand it.

Mr. D'Israeli.—When I ineffectually attempted, Sir, to catch your eye, after the conclusion of the speech of the Noble Lord the Member for London, I would then have presumed to offer some considerations to the House on the question respecting protection to native industry, which that Noble Lord mooted; but such considerations I cannot presume to offer at the present hour of the night; and therefore I am afraid I must restrict myself to that principle of discussion laid down by my Hon. Friend the Member for Winchester, and confine myself strictly to the motion before the House. But, watching, as we all must do, with great interest, the formation of the character of an individual so eminent as the Noble Lord, who has been, as he informed us to-night, thirty years in this House, but appears not yet to have arrived at a result on the great questions which now interest the country, I, who would not presume to place my opinions, formed on much more recent experience than those of the Noble Lord, against his, may yet be permitted to say that, after all, one truth, I think, is perhaps evident from these discussions,—that protection is not a principle, but an expedient. If it be the latter, it must depend on circumstances, and, if it depend on circumstances, the matter cannot be settled by those quotations of abstract dogmas which have been cited by the Noble Lord. However, we shall all have ample opportunity to discuss this great question, which is now the question of the age and of the country. By our speeches or by our votes, either in this House or at the hustings, sooner or later, we must come to the test on this great question, "Will you have protection or will you have, not free trade, for that is not the alternative, but free imports?" (Hear, hear, hear.) I cannot forget the speech recently delivered by the Hon. Member for Stockport. That, indeed, is not easily to be forgotten by any one who listened to it. I will not, therefore, say that there is much more to be said on both sides of this question than we have yet been favoured with; but I will say, with the greatest respect to those Hon. Gentlemen whom I see near me, that I do believe that there is much more to be said on one side of the question than has yet been offered to the House. (Hear, hear.) I shall not presume, however, to enter into the question at present. If, indeed, I held the position of some who at such an hour as this might rise, but who, however anxiously expected, yet do not favour us with their observation—(Hear, and a laugh), I might venture to enter a field so vast; but I may be permitted to say, that before we come to settle this great question, we must grapple with that great point of war against hostile tariffs. We must ascertain how far free imports would affect wages and prices in this country; how far these again would operate on the distribution of the precious metals; and how far a new distribution of the precious metals would affect your power of maintaining your standard of value. I am not offering these observations in a controversial tone to the House, but am merely indicating that before we come to that question, which must be settled, there are great considerations which must be entered into in an unimpassioned, and, I trust, in a searching manner. (Hear, hear.) But I now come to the question before the House—the question which the Hon. Member for Winchester, who advocated with such fervour and ability (a laugh) his opposition to this motion, wishes the present discussion to be narrowed to. I will meet him on the ground he has chosen. We have a motion, the terms of which are familiar to every gentleman present—it is, to take into consideration, in the distribution of the surplus revenue, the claims of the agricultural interest. This is not a new motion. It has been introduced to this House before, when Hon. Gentlemen now on this (the Ministerial) side of the House were in opposition. (Hear, hear.) Under identical circumstances a similar motion was then proposed. What took place under those circumstances ought to be some guide to us as to the result of the present motion. The motion brought forward at the time I am now referring to was the motion not of a triumphant but of a powerful Opposition—an Opposition distinguished by the quality of cohesion. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) In 1836 a powerful Opposition, wishing to try a fall with, I will not say a feeble, but, at any rate, a not confident Government, selected this motion as a point of battle on which contending parties might try their force. The motion was proposed by a Noble Friend of mine, who is now a Member of the other House,—the Noble Lord the then Member for Buckinghamshire (hear, hear): and, after a discussion, not of very great length, a division took place, which did not shake the Government to the centre, but made it tremble. (Hear, hear.) In 1836 the majority was not much above thirty in favour of the Administration on a vital question. The motion was identical; I believe the phraseology of it was identical with the present motion; and I should suppose, therefore, that the Hon. Member for Somersetshire must have reckoned, in bringing forward a motion which, on a previous occasion, had united together a great number of supporters, many with distinguished names, on a successful issue to his proposition to-night. (Hear.) I cannot doubt that the Hon. Member for Somersetshire, looking to the list embalmed in those records to which we all appeal, and reading the names of those who voted in 1836 with my Noble Friend, must not only have anticipated equal but even greater success, for this is a Conservative House of Commons, and the other was a Whig House of Commons. (Hear.) The Hon. Member must have reckoned on receiving a commanding support in bringing forward this motion. There is the Right Hon. Gentleman the Secretary for Ireland (Sir T. Fremantle)—he had voted under similar circumstances for an identical motion. (Hear.) I know the Right Hon. Gentleman too well for a moment to doubt that he will vote the same way to-night. (Great laughter.) At the time to which I am alluding, 1836, there was a budget, and there was a surplus, and the agricultural interest came forward and said, "Are we not to be considered?" The Right Hon. Gentleman the Secretary for Ireland thought that they ought to be considered, and I am not at all surprised at it, as he has always been a friend to agriculture. (Cheers and laughter.) I remember having had the honour of meeting the Right Hon. Gentleman in the presence of his constituents. I cannot forget the occurrence, because the president of the meeting happened to be the noble individual who made the motion I have spoken of in 1836 ("Hear, hear," and a laugh); and I remember the speech which the Right Hon. Gentleman then made. Those were "dreary moments"—days of opposition, when there was no chance of getting into power unless you were borne forward by an agricultural cry. (Cheers and laughter.) I know the feelings of the constituency of Buckingham. They were satisfied, and justly so, with so accomplished a representative; they were satisfied with his sympathy in opposition; and they knew when he got into power they would have a friend on whom they could count. (Laughter.) I should like to know if the constituency of Buckingham had been told that a resolution would be brought forward, at a later period than 1836, similar in its nature to the motion of 1836, and that then their representative, being then a Minister, would be found to vote against it, they would have believed such a tale? Of course they would not; and of course the Right hon. Gentleman the Secretary for Ireland will not vote against this motion to-night. (Great laughter.) The noble individual (the Duke of Buckingham) who presided at the dinner to which I have referred, could not, I am sure, suppose for one moment that the Right hon. Gentleman would vote against the motion, for that noble individual, finding that the policy of the Government was contrary to that policy which he had advocated in Opposition, quitted office. (Loud cheers.) Therefore I think we may count on the Right hon. Gentleman the Secretary for Ireland supporting this motion to-night. (Cheers and laughter.) I do not think that we need despair of the support of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade (laughter)—Sir G. Clerk, for he also supported a similar motion under similar circumstances. (Cheers and laughter.) In 1836, there being a budget and a surplus, the Right Hon. Gentleman the Member for Stamford conceived that the agricultural interest, of which he was the champion, had a right to be considered. No doubt he, too, will now vote in favour of the present motion. (Renewed laughter.) There is also a Noble Lord, the Member for a division of Nottinghamshire (Lord Lincoln), no less a person, indeed, than a member of the Cabinet. He was also of opinion in Opposition, and at that time, that if there were a surplus the agricultural interest should be considered. If the Noble Lord was of that opinion when in Opposition, of course, now that he is a member of the Government—a Government brought into existence by the agricultural interest—he will divide in favour of the present motion. (Cheers.) I believe I might pick up a few Lords of the Treasury, but I will let them pass; I must not omit, however, the Gallant Officer the Clerk of the Ordnance (Captain Boldero), the member for Chippenham, a district so distinguished for its agricultural feeling. All these gentlemen the Hon. Member for Somersetshire surely counted on when he entered the House to-night. (Loud laughter.) It is, however, but just to state (and I am sure that all the agricultural constituencies from Buckingham to Chippenham will feel doubly grateful for it, when they read the division list to-morrow and find that their representatives were present)—it is, I repeat, but right to state that the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government was, on the occasion I have referred to, of a different opinion from those other Hon. Gentlemen whom I have mentioned. (Hear, hear.) He acted in a different manner with respect to that motion; on the division he went into the Whig lobby alone of all his party, whom he left united in favour of the motion. The Right Hon. Baronet did behave throughout in the most handsome manner. (Laughter.) He expressed no annoyance at the indiscreet effort of his party, which had almost made him a Minister (great laughter); he did not give them a lecture; he did not say, notwithstanding that they went into a different division-lobby from their leader, they had broken out into open rebellion. (Cheers and laughter.) The Right Hon. Baronet preserved his consistency, and kept on the very best terms with his party. (Cheers and laughter.) That being the state of the case, I have no doubt the Right Hon. Gentleman will vote against the motion to-night; following the precedent of that time he will treat his immediate supporters with the same affability as he did before. (Laughter.) These are facts. (Hear, hear.) We may quote *Hansard* by the line to prove them. They are facts so notorious, and so fresh in the memory of every Gentleman, that it is unnecessary to repeat them. This is sticking to the question, as the Hon. Member for Winchester requires. (Loud cheering and laughter.) I entirely differ from my agricultural friends around me, though I make these observations in their view of the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman; nothing is more easy, when your constituents are dissatisfied, than yourselves to grumble against the Right Hon. Gentleman. I believe the Right Hon. Gentleman has done more for agriculture than any Minister or Government has done for a quarter of a century. That is my calm, deliberate opinion; and, placed as I am in a momentary collision with the Treasury bench, I am bound to make this admission. (Hear, hear.) "Hear! hear!" as the Hon. Member says; I am sincerely prepared to maintain that cheer. Why, what has the Right Hon. Gentleman not done for agriculture? Before the meeting of Parliament the Right Hon. Gentleman reconstructed his Cabinet, and left out the Minister of Trade. (Loud cheers and laughter.) There was a great compliment to agriculture! (Great laughter.) The agriculturists, then, ought to be satisfied. They complain of the Right Hon. Gentleman. It is not that they want this tax taken off or this act to be done, but they complain of his conduct: no doubt they have reason. It is the old story of the contrast between the hours of courtship and the years of possession. (Cheers and laughter.) There is, they say, a difference in the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman. I remember him making his protection speeches. They were the best I ever heard. It was a great thing to see him rise and hear him say, that he would sooner be leader of the gentlemen of England than possess the confidence of sovereigns. That was a grand thing. (Renewed cheers and repeated laughter.) We don't hear much of the gentlemen of England now. (Great cheering.) What of that? They have the pleasures of memory, the charms of reminiscence. (Laughter.) They were his first love, and though he may not kneel to them now as in the hour of passion, still they can recall the past; and nothing is more useless and unwise than these scenes of crimination and reproach, for we know that in all these cases, when the beloved object has ceased to charm, it is in vain to appeal to the feelings. (Great laughter.) You know that this is true. Every man almost has gone through it. My Hon. Friends reproach the Right Hon. Gentleman. He tries to keep them quiet. They persist. He must take refuge in arrogant reserve and haughty frigidity. Will they go on?—what happens? What happens under all such circumstances? The Right Hon. Gentleman interferes no more. He sends down his valet, who says in the genteelest manner, "We can have no whining here." (Cheers and laughter.) Now, sir, that is the case of the great agricultural interest (renewed laughter),—that beauty whom every one wooed, and that one deluded. (Continued laughter.) We are now arrived at the catastrophe. Protection seems to be in about the same condition as Protestantism in 1828. (Cheers and laughter.) The country may moralise on the result. For my part, if we are to have free trade, I would sooner have the measures carried by a man of genius like the Member for Stockport, than by any person, however skilful in Parliamentary manœuvres, and who has tampered with the generous feelings of a great party and a great nation. (Loud cheering.) I care not what may be the consequences. Dissolve, if you please, the Parliament you have betrayed, and appeal to the people, who, I believe, mistrust you. I shall publicly express my belief that a Conservative Government is an organised hypocrisy. (The Hon. Gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Darby (who spoke from a remote seat under the gallery, and was almost inaudible) was understood to censure the conduct pursued by the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury, and to assure him that, however he might amuse the House by his personalities, he would not gain much respect. He accused the Hon. Member of inconsistency, and observed, that while he charged the Right Hon. Baronet with having caught the Whigs bathing and stealing their clothes, he had himself found not the Whigs, but the Radicals bathing, and had taken up the profitless calling of hawking their old clothes. (Laughter and cheers.) He defended the present Administration, and excused them for not doing more than they had done for the agricultual interest on the ground of the difficulties in which the country had been left by the Whig Government.

Mr. Smythe had not the remotest intention of intruding himself, especially at such an hour, upon the House, had it not been for that severe, and crushing, and masterly reply of the Hon. Gentleman the Member for Sussex—(laughter)—to the speech of his Hon. Friend the Member for Shrewsbury—not delivered that evening, but delivered some fortnight before—(hear, hear); and remembering how Gentlemen had been taunted with preparation, even when they had no opportunity of speaking, he thought he was not without justification in rising to answer the speech of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman—that effective and severe philippic against his Hon. Friends around him. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Far be it from him (Mr. Smythe) to interfere in that schism which had manifested itself that evening on this great agricultural question, supported or opposed in such various ways by the different agricultural members—far be it from him to mingle in the debate which was begun on behalf of the agricultural interests in so spirited a speech by the Noble Lord the Member for Sussex, and continued in so spiritless a speech by the Hon. Gentleman also the Member for Sussex—far be it from him to mingle in such vexed matters; but he would tell the Hon. and Learned Gentleman this—that it was not by raking amongst hustings speeches—it was not by going back fifteen years, and telling his hon. Friend that he then entertained particular opinions—though he suspected that if the Hon. and Learned Gentleman would take the trouble to look, he would not find that they were very different from the opinions his Hon. Friend entertained at that moment. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and Gallant Officer of the Ordnance had done him the honour to cheer that remark,—he would recall to the hon. and Gallant Officer his vote on the Irish Registration Bill, and should like to know how he would vote now if an Irish Registration Bill were brought forward by the Government (hear, hear); or how the vote he gave some time back would tally with the vote he would give on a subject that would shortly agitate the public mind—the further grant to the College of Maynooth. (Hear, hear.) He should like to know how the hon. and Gallant Officer would vote then. (Hear, hear.) He would venture further to tell the hon. and Learned Gentleman that this national question, if not solved by that great agricultural mind to which the hon. Member for Wolverhampton had made so happy an allusion—if it were not solved by the attention they might give to the subject, it would never be solved by the great parochial mind of England. (Hear, hear.) And now he would simply state this—that, differing as he might from his Hon. Friend in the vote to which he might come that evening—and differing as he did from the hon. Gentleman who brought forward the motion, he could not withhold his opinion that a speech, such as that of his Hon. Friend, would be far more likely to be productive of public good than the motion of the hon. Gentleman. That motion, at the best, went to this result, that it was a great thing to bring the state of the country before the House (hear, hear); but it would be a far greater thing, and one productive of far more real good at this moment, and these times, to bring the state of the House before the country. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Peel explained the grounds on which he was compelled to resist this motion. If its object were merely to transfer a sum of money from the county rates to the consolidated fund, then they would be deluding the agricultural interest by leading it to believe that such a transfer would be for its benefit. But if its object were to condemn the financial scheme of the Government, as he inferred that it was from a circular issued by the Central Protection Society, then he had additional reasons for opposing it. Whether, then, he looked at this motion upon the grounds laid down by Mr. Miles, or whether he looked at it upon the grounds put forth by the Protection Society, he could not acquiesce in it. He had never repented of the course pursued by Ministers since their accession to office. He described the lamentable condition in which he found the country when he was appointed Prime Minister in 1841, and compared it with its condition at the present moment. He took office, not with the intention of supporting any partial interests, but of taking a comprehensive view of the interests of all classes. He believed that in 1842 it was for the interest of agriculture itself that something should be done to revive the then depressed condition of the manufacturing districts. What had been then done had been completely successful, and its effects were visible in the present improvement of the country. Referring to the speech of Mr D'Israeli, he observed that he should oppose this motion in 1845 on the same grounds on which he opposed it in 1836. He had then thought, and he thought still, that it held out hopes that must be delusive. He had differed in 1836 from the party with which he usually acted, and had told them that there was no tax bearing on agriculture, save the malt tax, which they could remove with advantage to that interest. That was his opinion then, and it was the same now. He would not enter into the question of agricultural protection, for it was not raised at present; but it would be raised on the motion of Mr. Viller's on a future evening, and he would then say why he thought that the Corn Laws should not be abolished. He would not say that agricultural protection should not be reduced indirectly by the tariff, as, for instance, in such articles as lard, grease, &c. He believed the system of prohibition and extreme protection to be wrong, and he should pursue the course which he had hitherto done with respect to all such questions. Sir Robert Peel concluded his speech as follows:—Sir, we are now taunted by one side of the House with having seriously injured agriculture by the inconsiderate haste with which the protection to agriculture has been reduced; on the other side we are taunted with being mere instruments in the hands of the agricultural party, and we are told that we ought at once to proceed to the removal of all protection. Sir, it is our intention to pursue the course which we have hitherto pursued, and not to yield to the taunt either of one party or the other. (Hear, hear.) We have attempted gradually to abolish prohibitory duties; we have attempted gradually to relax extreme protective duties; in my opinion, we have done it with the best success. (Hear, hear.) I look to the general result; I look to the position of this country now, and compare it with that in which we found it; and I say that we are amply justified in the course which we have pursued, and encouraged to persevere in it. (Cheers.) Sir, the Hon. Gentleman the Member for Shrewsbury (Mr. D'Israeli) repeats an accusation which he has made upon former occasions, of our having purchased power by a forgetfulness and neglect of the pledges which we gave in Opposition. As I stated before, I shall not enter into personal controversies. (Cheers.) When I proposed the tariff in 1842, and when that charge which the Hon. Gentleman now makes was made at that period, I find an Hon. Gentleman getting up in his place, and stating "that, with reference to the accusation made on the other side of the House, that the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government had repudiated principles in Opposition which he had adopted when in office, that charge had been made without due examination of the facts of the case." I find the same Hon. Gentleman also stating, "that the conduct pursued by the Right Hon. Baronet was in exact harmony, in perfect consistency, with the principles in reference to free trade, laid down by Mr. Pitt; and his reason for saying thus much was to refute the accusations which were brought against the present Government, that in order to get into, and, being in, to keep office, they had changed their opinions on that subject." Those sentiments are attributed to the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury. (Cheers.) It is of little importance to the House that I hold in the same estimation the panegyric and the attack (cheers); but I certainly am surprised, remembering that address of the Hon. Gentleman, that the accusation which he has made to-night should have proceeded from him. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Bankes said, that the course which the Right Hon. Baronet thought the better one to pursue, was precisely the course which it was his own intention to adopt, namely, to resist a part of the Right Hon. Gentleman's financial proposition, and to propose, that instead of remitting one of the taxes he had proposed to remit, relief should be given to the agricultural interest. He (Mr. Bankes) was now informed that a part of the measure could not take place until after Easter; and, therefore, until that time, he would postpone the observations he had to make. He then hoped to be able to convince his Right Hon. Friend that in remitting that particular tax to which the attention of the House had been directed, he would give relief to that class of persons whom the Consolidated Fund did not touch, and that, consequently, there was a mode of relieving the lower classes, with a just and due regard to the agricultural interest. (Hear, hear.)

After a few remarks from Captain Harris and Mr. Plumptre, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion—

Ayes	78
Noes	213
Majority against it	—135.

The Speaker then left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Customs Acts.

Sir R. Peel moved that the duty on certain articles in the tariff, a list of which was prepared, should be abolished.

The Chairman then proceeded to read through this list. On arriving at the article "basket rods,"

Mr. Milnes said, that willows were very extensively cultivated in this country, and that a large capital was invested in their growth. Every gentleman who lived near the banks of any river knew that the osier cultivation was very largely carried on by small proprietors, and that four or five years were required to bring the growth to perfection. If "basket rods" were admitted free from duty, the osiers of Holland would entirely take away this cultivation.

Sir R. Peel said, that the same objection might be made to almost every other article; there was alum, for instance. He must object to any alteration of the proposed remission of duty.

Mr. Ferrand corroborated the statement of Mr. Milnes.

The Chairman then read the article "basket rods," and proceeded down the list to "bones."

Captain Pechell hoped, that if additional facilities were given to the introduction of bones, they would not be sent to the workhouses to be ground.

After a few words on the importation of "furniture wood," the list was proceeded with.

On coming to the article of "butter,"

Mr. Ewart said, that he should reserve the amendment he had given notice of respecting the duties on butter and cheese to a later stage. He was entirely hostile to imposing a duty on such articles as these.

On the article "grease" being read,

Mr. W. Miles said, he objected to the removal of this duty; but he thought the better course would be to go through those articles to which there was no objection, and to postpone to a future day those on which any discussion might arise.

Sir G. Clerk said this "grease" was butter which was unfit for human food, in consequence of being mixed with tar or other substances, and was only fit for feeding dogs.

Mr. Bright was surprised that the Hon. Member for Somersetshire (Mr. Miles), who was so staunch a supporter of the agricultural interest, did not object to the removal of the duty on chalk, which he believed formed a compotent part of London milk. (A laugh.) He (Mr. Bright) did not think the House was specially called upon to legislate for the food of dogs, while they paid so little regard to the food of millions of their fellow-men. (Oh! oh!)

The Chairman (Mr. Greene) proceeded to put the question, when

Mr. W. Miles exclaimed, "I'll stop you with grease." (Laughter).

Mr. B. Escott said, if his Hon. Friend the Member for Somersetshire wished to bring the principle of protection into utter contempt he was pursuing a course to effect that object.

Mr. W. Miles was not to be told in what manner he should discharge his duty. The Hon. Member for Winchester (Mr. Escott) took every possible opportunity of acting directly against the agricultural interest. (A laugh.) He (Mr. Miles) did not know how it happened, but if it was possible to throw out any imputation of factiousness against those who supported the interests of agriculture, the Hon. Member for Winchester was the first person to cast obloquy upon those Hon. Gentlemen. However, he (Mr. Miles) was not to be deterred from doing his duty by the scoffs and sneers of any Hon. Gentleman; and he could tell the Hon. Member for Winchester that when he formed a determination, he would not shrink from carrying it out. He was determined that the present tariff should not pass entirely without discussion; but he made a proposition, to which he had not received a reply, with a view to avoid unnecessarily impeding the progress of this measure.

Sir R. Peel was willing that the consideration of any article which was objected to should be postponed; but he thought it most important for the interests of trade and commerce that there should be no unnecessary delay.

After some conversation, it was agreed that any articles objected to should be noted by the chairman, and reserved for future discussion.

The remaining articles in the list were then agreed to, those to which any objection was made being reserved.

The House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the following votes were agreed to:—

£600,000, to defray half-pay for the navy and Royal Marines.

£400,000, on account of military pensions and allowances.

£100,000, on account of the civil pensions and allowances for the year 1846.

£800,000, on account of land forces afloat and abroad, for 1846.

£100,000, to defray half-pay and allowances for retiring military officers.

£300,000, to defray the expenses of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals.

The House resumed, and the resolutions were reported.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

The Lord Mayor and Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—On the 14th inst., James Stanley, a gentleman's servant, residing at Long Ditton, made an affidavit at the Mansion-house (which his lordship signed), to the effect that he, Stanley, had had 26 holes in one leg and 14 in the other, and that he had been so afflicted for two years and a half, and lately could only move by the use of crutches, and from this state he made oath he has been miraculously cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, after a host of surgeons and one hospital had failed to give relief.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette, March 14.)

Frederic Lindsay Cole, Fenchurch-street, City, wine merchant—Mary Conway Painter, Great Peter-street Westminster, grocer—John Green, Pall-mall, wine-merchant—Thomas Nelson Deaton Howard, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant—William Henry Mills, Mark-lane, City, wine-merchant—George Wagner, Bloomsbury-square, draper—William Meek, Southampton, ironmonger—Julius Thompson, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, cheesemonger—Samuel Hurd, Rochester, china-dealer—William Debney, Mistley, Essex, victualler—John Botcherby, Darlington, Durham, coal-owner—James Kewley, Liverpool, tailor—Thomas Dix, Liverpool, shoe-dealer—Samuel Marshall, Kingston-upon-Hull, builder—Charles Douglas Hope, Manchester, British and foreign broker—John Strudwick Rowe, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, draper—Theophilus Lane, Hereford, coal-merchant—John Smith, Rugeley, Staffordshire, money-scrivener—John Lane, Bristol, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

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

William Williams, High-street, St. Giles, victualler—Henry Hester, Ratcliffe-terrace, Goswell-road, tallow-chandler—Thomas Clegg, Deptford, coal-merchant—Frederick Sharman, West-square, Southwark, boot and shoemaker—George William Stocks, Norwich, linendraper—Charles Douglas Hope, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, British and foreign broker—William Daniel, Manchester, cabinet-maker—William Hulley, Bakewell, Derbyshire, tailor—Thomas O'Rooke and William Birks, Manchester, commission agents—Henry Woodgate, Kinson, Dorsetshire, horse-dealer—William Ibbotson, Sheffield, merchant—Richard Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner—William Granger, Relly-mill, Durham, paper-manufacturer—John Price, Oaken Gates, Shropshire, draper.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

T. Roberts, Blackman-street, Borough, linendraper, first dividend of 3s 10d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

A. Lett, Commercial-road, Lambeth, timber-merchant, first dividend of 4s 10d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

J. T. Milner and C. Bedford, Kingston-upon-Hull, confectioners, final dividend of 2s 9½d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.

J. T. Milner, Kingston-upon-Hull, confectioner, first and final dividend of 20s in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.

C. Bedford, Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor, second dividend of 4s in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.

C. S. Masterman, Croydon, grocer, first dividend of 2s 3d in the pound, Saturday next, and two following Saturdays, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, City.

T. Fisher, Selby, Yorkshire, linendraper, dividend of 5s in the pound to those who have not received a former dividend, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Freeman, Leeds.

G. Harriott, Ormskirk, Lancashire, beer brewer, second dividend of 1s 7½d in the pound, Wednesday, March 26, and any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liverpool.

R. Smith, Worcester, attorney, third dividend of 6d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Christie, Birmingham.

W. H. Bates, Birmingham, factor, second dividend of 6d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Christie, Birmingham.

S. Sedgley, Dudley, Staffordshire, grocer, first dividend of 1s 10d in the pound, on new proofs, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Valpy, Birmingham.

J. C. Lister, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, wine-merchant, first dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, on new proofs, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Valpy, Birmingham.

J. N. Sargent, Nottingham, grocer, first dividend of 6s 6d in the pound, on new proofs, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Valpy, Birmingham.

J. Glazebrook, Birmingham, carpenter, first dividend of 6d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Valpy, Birmingham.

T. Dobson, sen., J. Dobson, and T. Dobson, jun., City-road, carpet-manufacturers, first dividend of 3s 4d in the pound, on new proofs, second dividend of 2½d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Valpy, Birmingham.

J. Goren, Orchard-street, Portman-square, scrivener, second dividend of 4d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

J. Peaten, Paddington-street, Marylebone, ironmonger, first dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

C. Newton and C. Worssam, Kingsland-basin, Kingsland-road, engineers, first dividend of 4s 6d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

T. Miller, Green-street, Leicester-square, baker, first dividend of 1s 4d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

DIVIDENDS.

April 15, G. Francis and T. Francis, jun., Cambridge, corn-merchants—April 9, G. E. White, Reading, tailor—April 8, R. Marshall, Deptford, stonemason—April 7, T. Johnson, sen., W. Johnson, and C. Mann, Romford, Essex, bankers—April 10, G. B. Rudge, Gloucester-street, Curtain-road, japan leather-manufacturer—April 9, F. Dudley, Rochford, Essex, builder—April 10, J. Gale, sen., and J. Gale, jun., Love-lane, Shadwell, rope-makers—April 8, J. Lorden and N. Hadley, Herne Bay, Kent, builders—April 10, B. Pountain, Derby, wine-merchant—April 9, T. Kearsley and T. Watt, Runcorn, Cheshire, bone-merchants—April 10, T. Daniell, Boulogne, copper-smelter—April 11, G. Stanway, Stoke-upon-Trent, confectioner.

Erratum.—In last Tuesday's Gazette, dividend of T. Withell, Padstow, Cornwall, for April 3 read April 4.

Certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

April 8, H. Wehnert, Leicester-square, tailor—April 8, J. Moutrie, Bristol, music-seller—April 8, J. Argent, Golden-lane, Barbican, victualler—April 8, T. Cooper, Aldgate High-street, City, coffee-house keeper—April 15, T. R. Withers, Rumbridge, Hampshire, merchant—April 15, G. E. White, Reading, Berkshire, tailor—April 15, J. and D. Hepworth, Raistrick, Yorkshire, cotton warp-dyers—April 9, J. Staples, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, plumber—April 10, W. Clarke, Sheffield, builder—April 15, H. Craven, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn-miller—April 11, E. L. Robinson, Moulton, Lincolnshire, fellmonger—April 14, M. Tomkinson, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, linen-draper—April 8, T. and J. Jones, Liverpool, tallow-chandlers—April 8, E. Scott, Hillborough, Norfolk, miller—April 8, W. Richardson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass-manufacturer—April 8, P. J. Meugens, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, City, broker—April 8, W. Jackson, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, paper-hanger—April 8, A. Seed, Liverpool, licensed victualler—April 8, R. Blockley, Crewe, Cheshire, linen-draper—April 8, J. Ward, Manchester, engineer—April 8, B. Creigh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cartwright.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Woollright and J. Pearson, Canterbury, linendrapers—P. and J. Broad, Brighton, tallow-melters—T. E. Greenhow and R. E. Huntley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbrokers—J. Hawkins, J. Cooper, and W. Fieldhouse, Foley, Staffordshire, china-manufacturers; as far as regards J. Cooper—G. Freeman and T. B. Beesley, Birmingham, nail-factors—G. and S. Reynolds, Salisbury-street, Lisson-grove, corn-dealers—W. and R. Townley and W. H. Cartwright, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—J. Knapp, W. Bray, and H. Edmonds, Bradford, Wiltshire, clothiers—J. L. Butler and W. Paton, Liverpool, coal-merchants—W. H. Austin and G. W. Tinkler, Harp-lane, Lower Thames-street, Custom-house-agents—T. Sanderson and H. J. Cook, Liverpool, coal-merchants—J. Dyer and H. Culliford, Banwell, Somersetshire, drapers—E. Phillips and A. G. Favene, Lower Thames-street, wine-merchants—T. W. Dean and E. Law, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, artists—G. and J. Bindley, Coventry, haberdashers—C. F. Wessel and F. Stapleton, Frith-street, Soho, music-publishers—W. Reed and R. Taylor, Brunswick-parade, Islington, linendrapers—J. Cowing and A. Peacock, Spital-square, silkmen—J. Dobson and C. Nixon, Dent, Yorkshire, marble-dealers—C. C. Eyre and F. J. Burge, Turnham-green, surgeons—A. Toft and J. Austin, Shelton Potteries, engravers—J. and B. A. Prichard and J. Railton, Liverpool, timber-dealers; as far as regards J. Railton—J. Darby, J. Higgs, and T. Pickering, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, coalmasters; as far as regards T. Pickering—I. Hanney and T. Hinton, Bradford, Yorkshire, contractors.

Foreign Movements.

"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.

SWITZERLAND.—THE JESUITS—THE "HOLY ALLIANCE."

Notwithstanding the immense aids and appliances with which the despotisms of Europe are surrounded; notwithstanding the huge armies, the truculent priesthoods, the base writers, and corrupt politicians which are at the command of the European Governments, to keep down liberty, and stay the progression of nations; notwithstanding all this seeming strength, rottenness is at the base, and the canker-worm of corruption at the heart of the tyrannies, old and new, which, begotten by fraud and force upon ignorance and disunion, have so long outraged the earth, and made the world a hell of suffering and tears.

The recent events in Switzerland prove the truth of this assertion. Because the Swiss are divided into two parties—the one, Conservative and Federalist; the other, Democratic and Unitarian—because the one favours the educational rule of the infamous Jesuits, and the other has proclaimed war to the death against the hated sect; because the Swiss have shown some indications to settle their differences, as angry men often will, by blows; because of these things, the "strong Governments" and the "great powers" have well nigh gone into fits, fearful lest "the peace of Europe" should be "disturbed," which in plain English means, fearful lest should a *melee* arise in the heart of Europe, the strife being for *principles*, the conflict might become contagious, in which case sceptres and crosiers, crowns and mitres, thrones and altars, might, perchance, have but poor chance of escape from the European overflow of the democratic lava.

Disgust and contempt cannot fail to have been excited in the breasts of all true men who have watched the diplomatic doings of England, France, Austria, and the other despotisms in relation to the Swiss troubles. Swagger and fear are so nicely mixed that it is difficult to say which preponderates. Insolent in the consciousness of the brute force at their command, these "big bullies" threaten the brave Swiss with foreign intervention. At the same time dreading a war, in which nations as well as armies might ultimately take part, the whine of affected forbearance and hypocritical moderation is made to ludicrously mingle with the impudent threats aforesaid. Their threatening and their whining alike exhibits their terror. The despots are conscious that their idol of brass has but feet of clay.

The Helvetic Confederation is divided into twenty-two cantons, comprising, we believe, about two millions of a population. The constitution for the general Government of the country is federal; that is, similar to the constitution of the United States. As in the American union, so in the Helvetic Confederation, each canton or state provides for its own internal government, and the cantonal constitutions may be either aristocratic, shopocratic, or democratic, just as the *vox populi* may decree. But as in America so in Switzerland, the whole of the cantons are bound together by a federal compact represented in a general Diet or Congress, which Diet discusses and decides upon the foreign relations of the republic, and all questions affecting the safety and well-being of the entire nation. Three of the cantons are first-class, or directing cantons, known by the name of "Vorort," each ruling for a special term. These three are Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne. At present Zurich is the governing canton for the term of two years, dating from the 1st of January last. As in all old countries, the aristocratic principle dominated in most of the cantons, until within the last few years. Switzerland was certainly for centuries in *name* a Republic, but in *fact* was really a collection of oligarchies, in which, as in most other countries, the few ruled the many. Of late years this, to a certain extent, has been changed. Radical revolutions have within the last fifteen years taken place in several of the cantons, and constitutions on an ultra-democratic basis have been established in several. These changes have of course excited violent animosities between the defeated aristocrats and the victorious people; hence one cause of the agitation which has pervaded Switzerland for some time past. Another exciting cause of dissension has been that prime cause of division and disunion inall nations, religious intolerance. The majority of the Swiss are Protestants, but a large minority are Catholics. In most instances, we believe, Protestantism and Radicalism are found co-existent, whilst, where Papacy remains entrenched, aristocracy also remains intact; though to this rule there are exceptions, Catholicism and Radicalism being in some parts found hand in hand. Indeed, in Switzerland, as in all other countries, the Democratic principle is marching onward, and penetrating even the remotest fastnesses of ignorance and fraud.

The first cause of the present agitation is, that the Government of the Catholic canton of Lucerne thought proper to recall the expelled Jesuits, appointing seven of them to superintend the education of the youth of the canton. A large number of the Lucernese themselves were opposed to the introduction of these priestly instructors, and rose in arms against the Government. They were, however, defeated—a number killed, others thrown into prison, their property confiscated—and subjected to other punishment. In their attack on the Government, the insurgents were assisted by "free bands" from other cantons; and this invasion, nay, the existence of the "free bands," is another bone of contention; the authorities of Lucerne demanding reparation for the invasion of their territory, and the disbanding of the "free bands" themselves. The insurrection in Lucerne—the interference of other cantons with the affairs of that state—and the object sought to be accomplished by the insurgents and invaders, immediately excited the greatest agitation throughout the country. The Catholics regarded their religion as attacked in the persons of the Jesuits, and the Conservatives declaimed against the invasion of Lucerne as a violation of the state sovereignty, and an infringement of the general compact. On the other hand, the Liberals burned with resentment for the defeat of their friends, declared the introduction of the Jesuits into Lucerne to be inimical to the liberties of the entire confederation, and demanded the interference of the General Diet to expel the Jesuits; failing in which, they vowed to expel the hated themselves by force.

But another cause of agitation is to be found in the alleged aim of the Radicals to annul the federal compact, and make of Switzerland one united Republic. It is this alleged design of the Radical party that has mainly excited the fears of foreign governments. A great Republican state, "one and indivisible," formed in the very heart of Europe, must of course be most distasteful to the crowned brigands. It is hardly necessary to add, that such an example would in all probability be fatal to the power of surrounding despots. Hence their alarm; hence their diplomatic notes and threats of intervention.

Thus the three questions which at present distract Switzerland are—

1. The Jesuits.
2. The Free Bands.
3. The Reform of the Federal Compact.

To stay the agitation, and settle the differences between Lucerne and the other cantons, the 'Vorort," or Directory of Zurich, summoned an Extraordinary Diet.

The Diet was summoned; but now came the all-important question of what should be the instructions given to the deputies from each canton? The deputies to the Diet are appointed by the cantonal Councils of State. Upon their election taking place, the deputies receive instructions as to the votes they shall give upon each of the special questions for the deliberation of which the Extraordinary Diet has been convoked; and these instructions result from resolutions put to the vote, and decided by the majority of the Council. The Council is itself, during its sittings, obliged to give attention to the popular voice; and now comes an illustration of the way "they manage these things in Switzerland." In the canton of the Pays de Vaud, the people, to the number of thirty-two thousand, petitioned the Council to vote its instructions to the deputies, for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Republic; on the opposite side, only one thousand eight hundred petitioned for the non-interference of the Diet. The Council, by a majority, responded to the latter, and voted for non-interference against the wish of the mass of the people—the result was, the people rose *en masse* against the Council. In a few hours 15,000 of the petitioners appeared in arms, and by *moral force*—(not a gun was fired, not a drop of blood shed)—compelled the Council to abdicate. While their hands were in, the gallant Vaudois thought they might as well kill two birds with one stone, and as they had "put down" the favourers of the Jesuits, they might as well "put down" aristocracy at the same time. Accordingly, the constitution of the exclusives was overthrown, and a provisional government formed, charged with the work of framing a new constitution, the basis of which should be UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. The history of this bloodless and glorious revolution is so important, that we feel fully justified in reprinting the following account of it:—

GENEVA, FEB. 16.—The affair of the Jesuits has produced in the Canton de Vaud a complete and radical revolution. The resolution upon that question adopted by the Council of State of the Canton de Vaud, on the 13th, not being in conformity with the wish expressed by 32,000 petitioners, popular assemblies have been held in all parts of the canton. Above 15,000 of the inhabitants of the neighbouring country arrived in Lausanne on the 14th, and the consequent excitement is very great. The Council of State immediately called the inhabitants to arms, but very few attended to the call. *The soldiers joined the people, and cried out—"Down with the Council of State, down with the Jesuits."* Three hundred soldiers, who had hitherto remained faithful to the Council of State, having *refused to receive ammunition or to take part against the people*, the Council found itself deprived of all support, and, having no means of resisting, the members resigned *en masse*. On the 14th, at half-past two in the afternoon, the people held a general meeting in the Place de Montbenon, when several resolutions were adopted calling upon the Council of State to yield to the wishes of the petitioners, and afterwards to dissolve itself, in order that a constituent assembly might be elected in its stead. The meeting afterwards proceeded to the election of a provisional government, of which the following are the members: Henri Druez, Councillor of State, President; Louis Blancheray, Jules Muret, H. F. Scher, Member of the Grand Council; Jean Schopfer, Jean Mercier, Charles Veillon, Jacques Verest, Louis Bourgeois. Messrs. Muret and Schopfer not being accepted, Messrs. Briatte and Wenger were substituted for them. The provisional government immediately published a proclamation announcing the change which had been made and the resolutions of the meeting. In the evening of the 14th an immense number of people from the country round Lausanne arrived in the town, and on the morning of the 15th another meeting of people was held, which was attended by more than 15,000 persons, most of whom were armed. This meeting declared the Grand Council dissolved, and immediately called on the people of the canton to meet and elect a new Grand Council; *and it also passed a resolution to the effect that all citizens, without exception, were entitled to vote at elections.* The meeting also resolved that the new Grand Council should be entrusted with the reform of the constitution; and *laid down as a basis of that constitution which would be imperative on the Council of State, the establishment of trial by jury, the reorganization of the tribunals of justice, and the making of the civil and penal laws more democratic.* The meeting afterwards adopted instructions to be given by the deputies of the Canton de Vaud to the Diet. These instructions are the same as those proposed by the minority of the ex-Council of State.—Messrs. Druez and Briatte were elected deputies to the Diet. The meeting finished by resolving that those occupying public employments should be dismissed, but that they should continue in their functions till their successors should be appointed, provided they adhered to the principles of the revolution. the new Provisional Government was afterwards installed at the Castle, amidst the acclamations of the people.

This is the glorious revolution which the mendacious Editor of the *Times* has the brazen effrontery to denounce as "one of the most outrageous of popular movements" on record! Of all liars, of all miscreants, surely the most detestable are those who, commanding the press, sell themselves and prostitute their pens to do the dirty work of despotism. Compared with such, JUDAS was truth and purity's very incarnation.

It is unnecessary now to dwell upon the course pursued by the other cantons, previous to the assembling of the Extraordinary Diet. Some of the cantons, like the Vaud, instructed their deputies to demand the expulsion of the Jesuits from the whole of Switzerland; some of them, like Geneva, wished merely that the Diet should join in a friendly but pressing invitation to Lucerne, to rescind its decree relative to the Jesuits; and others, like Friburg, protested against all interference, declaring that the admission of the Jesuits into Lucerne was an act of sovereignty on the part of that canton, which the Diet was incompetent to interfere with.

On the 24th of February the Extraordinary Diet assembled at Zurich. The session was opened by a speech from the President, from which we give the following extracts:—

The first cause of the agitation which has seized upon a great part of the Swiss people is incontestibly in the recall of the order of the Jesuits to theological instruction at Lucerne. Already, in the Diet of 1844, the dangers which a number of the confederated states anticipated, were pointed out with force, both in the fact of the propagation of this order in the midst of Protestant and Catholic populations, and in the political influence which it exercised on one of the three directories. In this point of view, the letter of convocation of the directory has clearly and faithfully exposed these apprehensions; it includes the expression of my most intimate conviction; but these warnings have remained without effect. The sentiment of attack on its dignity and right prevailed in the canton of Lucerne. It is in vain that Zurich again amicably made a last attempt; we have more than ever acquired the experience of the path entered on, when the confederated members cling to what appears to them admissible by the terms of rigorous right, and that without impartially weighing the consequences which this obstinacy may bring on our common country. To this sad experience, on the other side, are joined the most alarming manifestations—the territory of a sovereign state has been violated in an unqualified manner, by the free corps of the other cantons, and the free corps have attempted to overturn the order of things existing in this state. These undertakings are not met with any repression, and the guilty parties have remained unpunished. No deeper offence could be given to the federal compact. Since then, in the interior of Switzerland, all have been constantly under arms, in the fear of a new disturbance.

* * * *

In fine, the constitutional authorities have been worsted in one of the most flourishing cantons, because they did not vote an inquiry in the sense desired by a part of the population. In another state public tranquillity has been gravely troubled by the same cause. It is useless to dwell longer on the imminent dangers which menace the federal alliance, should questions of the deepest gravity not be decided by the authorities in virtue of a mature examination, but by decisions produced by acts of violence. To remedy the evils of the country, to re-establish and consolidate the peace which has been profoundly disturbed between the confederates, such is the principal task of the supreme federal authority. To the cantons only belongs the finding of proper means to do so, and to apply them.

* * * *

I shall endeavour to direct your deliberations with impartiality and calmness, and I shall look to your kind assistance. The liberty of deliberation will be in no way invaded. This is guaranteed by my canton and its people, who are the friends of order. I declare the Extraordinary Diet opened.

We shall resume the subject next week.

☞ MORE FRAUDS OF PRIESTCRAFT.—The following appeared in the French papers the latter part of last week. It will be seen that Bishop ARNOLDI has a rival:—

The Archbishop of Paris has published a pastoral letter, announcing that the following relics will be exposed in the church of Notre Dame on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday next, being Passion Week, viz.:—A considerable piece of the true cross; the crown of thorns; and one of the nails of the cross. These relics, which belonged to the Sainte Chapelle, were given, at the period of the Concordat, by the Emperor Napoleon to Cardinal de Belloy, Archbishop of Paris, to be preserved in the treasury of the metropolitan church. They were saved at the time of the first devastation of the Archbishop's palace in July, 1830, and have ever since been kept concealed.

Science and Art.

WONDERS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The electric telegraph is one of the finest applications of abstract science to the practical uses of common life. It furnishes a proof, and a striking one, of the proposition, that the pursuit of abstract truth, for its own sake, is a duty always incumbent on those who have the qualifications for successful research, even where the immediate consequences of that research present no apparent value, and where the *cui bono* cannot be clearly determined. Abstract truth is one of the noblest objects of human pursuit, and will endure long after the practical uses to which we may apply it are passed away.

Scientific truth is, nevertheless, inevitably the parent of good, and its votaries are ever benefactors. The philosopher is a philanthropist and a patriot, even though he may not always, like the Sage of Syracuse, be able to overthrow the enemies of his country by the engines of his science. Even while he seemingly trifles, he may be achieving the highest purposes of life. The primitive electrician, when rubbing on his sleeve the bit of amber or wax with which to hunt a feather through the air, was preparing the first steps to a valued discovery. The thunder-rod of Franklin and the thunder-belt of Harris originated in the chamber amusements of philosophical speculation. When Galvani was making dead frogs dance on the table, he was preparing for one of the most important inventions of recent times—the Electric Telegraph.

Since the time of the Marquis of Worcester, if we except the steam engine, there has not appeared any invention more congenial to such studies as his, or more worthy of his genius, than the electric telegraph. It is the realisation of his wildest dream, and more. "How, at a window, as far as eye can discover black from white, a man may hold discourse with his correspondents without noise made or notice taken; and a way to do this by night as well as day, though as dark as pitch is black," was one of his rarest devices. "How, from your chamber, to hold discourse with your correspondent 100 or 1000 miles distant, so that your questions asked, and commands given, shall pass more rapidly to his ear or eye, than they would if spoken to the same person standing within the walls of your chamber!" this is the more astonishing problem, of which we have now the solution in the electric telegraph of Messrs. Wheatstone and Cooke.

The electric telegraph now on the South-Western Railway is the most important yet erected in this country, in many respects. First of all, it is to perform the usual functions of an electric telegraph for the railway, communicating orders and messages along the line according to the instructions of the directors and managers. Next, it is to serve the important use of communicating between the Admiralty here and the naval establishment at Portsmouth. For this purpose, we believe, the communication will terminate in the Admiralty at Whitehall, at this end of the line, and in the apartments of the officer in command, at Portsmouth. We presume that a similar commmunication will soon be effected with the Arsenal at Plymouth. The South Wales lines may also carry the telegraph to Milford, another of our dockyards, and thus it will take place that orders will, at any instant of time, with the quickness of thought, be transmitted to the great naval stations of the country from head quarters, and from each to any of the others, or information be returned from them to head quarters, with greater speed than they could formerly be carried from the great room of the Admiralty to the secretary in the adjoining apartment. The energy which, in case of emergency, this would infuse into every department of the service, must be of incalculable service to the country. For all practical purposes, the dockyards and arsenals of our navy may then be considered as transported from their present remote situations into the very board-room of the Admiralty, at Whitehall. This is the second use of the telegraph of the South-Western Railway: the third is to throw open to the public this means of communication at the office of the railway company on the payment of a very small fee. When the use of this shall have become general, you will make appointments for conversation with your friends, not by taking a journey of eighty or ninety miles to London, Southampton, or Portsmouth, but by each party attending at the hour of assignation at the respective telegraph offices in the town where they reside. You will then enter the office, take a chair, and ask the telegraph, "How do you do, Thompson?" At that moment the telegraph will say, "How do you do, Thompson?" to your seated friend at the other end in Portsmouth. He will then, of course, reply, through the speaker of the telegraph at your own end, "I thank you, Smith, I hope your gout gives you less trouble this fine morning." These preliminaries over, more important matters may be entered on and discussed, without impediment, until the quarter of an hour you have paid for is expired, and you have to give way to your successor and his amiable friend. This is not a hypothetical case—but was, *mutatis mutandis*, the commencement of our own first interview (parlance rather) through the South-Western Telegraph.

An important point is established by this telegraph, which had not formerly been decided. It was doubtful how far weather might interfere with the transmission of the electric current. The sleets, thaws, and fogs that have intervened since it was erected have given ample opportunity to judge of this effect. It is found in fine weather the power of the current is not sensibly impaired even by transmission through eighty miles; that is, the indication produced is nearly as strong at the further end as at that from which the signal is transmitted—the diminution of power being not above five or ten per cent. in fine weather. Mr. Wheatstone has employed a beautiful little volta-metric apparatus for the purpose of detecting this difference. It is an ingenious modification of the usual apparatus for the decomposition of water, rendered much more delicate. By this, it appears, that the greatest amount of loss by transmission through twice 88 or 176 miles, is in the worst circumstances fifty per cent. By using powers therefore of double the intensity required in the most favourable circumstances, he finds it easy to insure the perfect working of the apparatus, even in the most unfavourable condition.

The general arrangement adopted on this line is that which Mr. Cooke and Mr. Wheatstone, after their experience, now considerable, have discovered to be best. The wires which communicate from one end of the line to the other, are no longer closed up in a concealed iron tube, but are conspicuous to the travellers in passing along the line. All along the railing there are upright posts, erected at equal intervals, which rise higher than the top of the carriages, and along the tops of these posts continuous wires are carried in a manner similar in appearance to an ordinary wire fence. Thus all is visible and accessible, so that if defects should arise they are at once detected and easily remedied. The wires depend by porcelain eyelets from the posts for the purpose of insulation, and are protected from corrosion by being covered with zinc. These arrangements are now so practically perfect as to leave little more to be desired.

Two methods are used to communicate the words from one end to the other. In one plan there are two wires employed in the work—these wires are independent of each other, and give the signals by affecting each one needle. Two needles serve to give all the letters of the alphabet. The attendant stands before a plate like the face of a clock; on it are seen two hands or pointers; both these point up and down when they are affected by the electric current. When the attendant wishes to make the instrument work he turns a handle to the right, this puts a coil on the right in communication with the positive side of the battery and affects the needle to the right, and the moment the attendant sees this motion take place he immediately returns the handle to its former position; the action ceases, and the needle having made one oscillation to the right, hangs vertical as at first. He has thus made one signal, for the wire which he placed in communication with the battery at this end, ends in a coil on the right of a needle at the other end of the communication, and causes it to deviate to the right at the same instant with the deviation of the needle at this end. The operator at the other end has thus seen exactly what the operator at this end has done—in short, the needle at his end makes exactly the same deviation to the right which the needle at this end has done, and at the same instant. This deviation may, if we please, stand for the letter A.

Let us next suppose that the second needle at this end is, by a second handle, made to deviate also to the right, and again to hang straight down. The second needle at the other end at the same instant deviates to the right and then hangs down; this shall stand, if you please, for the letter R: the attendant at this end now turns both handles at once to the right; both needles at both ends deviate simultaneously to the right, and being seen by both are then allowed to lapse into a state of rest—this double deviation may stand for the letter E. The letters now transmitted form the word

ARE.

The attendant next makes the first needle deviate to the right, restores it, and instantly makes it deviate a second time—at both ends the first needle has made therefore a double oscillation to the right: let this stand for the letter Y. He next gives the second needle at both ends a double oscillation, and this stands for the letter O—and a double oscillation of both needles to the right, and at both ends, indicates the letter U. We have thus the letters indicated at both ends of the word

YOU.

The attendant next repeats one oscillation of the second needle to the right, which gives us at first the letter R. One oscillation of both to the right gives, as formerly, the letter E; one oscillation of the first needle to the right gives the letter A; all without a new character. Let us now begin with oscillations to the left. Let one oscillation to the left on the first needle stand for D, and a double oscillation to the right being Y, and we have already transmitted the last word of the question,

READY?

The answer may be returned by a double oscillation to the right for Y, a single oscillation on both for E, and a single oscillation to the left, on the second needle, for S. So that you are assured you are understood, and have your reply back over eighty-eight miles in the word,

YES.

Thus, by the combination of single oscillations with double and triple oscillations, either singly to the right or left, or simultaneously to the right or left, you get all the characters of the alphabet from a couple of needles. And you do so by the motion only of two handles by the two hands of the operator, which do not require to leave the instrument for an instant. This may be done nearly, if not as rapidly, as common speaking—certainly more rapidly than vocal spelling of the words. This very simple combination is, we believe, Mr. Cooke's.

A second method is by an exquisite little combination of Mr. Wheatstone's. The letters of the alphabet are all engraved round a circular wheel. To speak you only turn each letter round to a fixed point, and the same letter is shown through a small hole to the reader at the other end. This method is most ingenious—to the inexperienced, it seems the easier and simpler—any one, by very slight instruction, can thus talk confidentially to his friend at the other end, without the presence of a third party; but the mechanism is too complicated to be understood by a description, without mechanical illustration.

We have thus endeavoured to impart to our readers some of the impressions which a visit to the telegraph has made on ourselves. We think they will understand as much of its nature as to convey to them a sense of the great value of the invention, and the important influence it may exercise. Railways are messengers of civilisation, peaceful links tending to bind countries in ties of closer intercourse; as guarantees of peace, they protect from war. The electric telegraph will accompany them. They are now covering the Continent—extending across the desert—about to span India from Calcutta to Bombay. Where will they stop? There is a railway now on its way from Petersburgh towards Moscow; will it stop there? The direction of that line, if prolonged, leads to China. Between Petersburgh and Pekin there is scarcely a hill; Moscow is, therefore, but a first-class station on the way to Pekin. We will not speculate on the date of the completion of such a line just yet, but return to what is imminent and in sight. From London to Southampton there is now an electric telegraph. Mr. Wheatstone is now on his way to Paris for the arrangement of a telegraph in France. It may soon be completed from Havre to Paris; from Paris to Marseilles there will be a continuous line of railway, and a telegraph on it; thus we reach the Mediterranean; thence Egypt, across the desert, and so to Bombay and Calcutta. We may cross to Belgium, where an electric telegraph already exists. We shall soon have one continuous line to Venice; then across the desert, and finally from Calcutta to Bombay, as before. Does such a prospect, so clear, so certain of bringing so near home our many friends and brothers now in the other hemisphere, not bring home to our hearts the conviction that we are just entering a career of social improvement, based on scientific discovery, the beneficial effects of which it is difficult to foretell, but impossible to over estimate?

The South-Western Telegraph is not yet open to the public, but we hope it soon will be. Our readers will be glad to learn that the authors of the invention are among the few who reap the reward of scientific research in pecuniary form. Government pay, we believe, £1,500 a year for this telegraph, which has been erected for their use and the proprietors of the railway and the inventors of the telegraph conjointly.—*Athenæum.*

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT ILFRACOMBE.—Between five and six o'clock on Thursday morning a tremendous land-slip took place from the top of Hillsborough, opposite the entrance of the harbour, from a height of more than 400 feet, down to a spacious beach at the foot of the cliff, filling the broad beach completely, and estimated at more than 1,000 tons. Just as this slip took place a sloop was entering the harbour. The men on board, not expecting such a fall from the cliff, were not a little astonished. The crash was awfully grand. Portions of the cliff have continued to fall during the day, and the crown of that majestic hill is materially altered in appearance.—*North Devon Advertiser.*

A HARD SKULL.—The bullet which Boursclot fired at his wife, in the Rue du Four St. Germain, struck her on the forehead, which exhibited a wound of the size of a five-franc piece, with a black spot in the centre, which made the surgeons believe it had penetrated into her brain. When they were going to sound the wound, great was their astonishment at finding, on washing away the blood, that what they had taken for a hole in her skull was the very bullet itself, which had become flattened, as happens when, in the practice of firing, the mark is an impenetrable plate. Little hope, however, is entertained of the woman's recovery.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT ALGIERS.—The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 10th inst. announces the occurrence in that city of a dreadful catastrophe. At ten o'clock in the evening of the 8th, the gunpowder deposited in the stores of the park of artillery took fire, blew up that building, and occasioned the destruction of various others situate between it and the Admiralty, which was fortunately spared. A portion of the casemated rampart, placed between the old Spanish tower, called Pegnon, and the harbour, and the houses built against that rampart, were entirely destroyed, and their inhabitants buried under the ruins. The pavilion occupied by M. Palard, the sub-director of the artillery, the quarters of the operatives of the artillery, and engineering departments, and the dwelling of the Commissioner of Marine, were levelled with the ground. The house of M. Segretier, the director of the harbour, experienced the same fate, with the exception of the parlour, in which were then assembled some twenty persons. Shortly before the explosion Madame Segretier, hearing her son crying in an adjoining room, left her guests to inquire the cause of his tears. She proceeded thence to the dining-room to order tea, when the house fell in and killed her. Only one lady of the party, Madame Sylvestre, the wife of the Admiral's secretary, was slightly wounded. The Admiral immediately repaired to the scene of the disaster, and the troops and Marines were called out to afford relief to the unhappy sufferers. The explosions took place simultaneously in two magazines, separated from each other by the fosse that extends round the old Spanish tower, and the fire, kindled in one by an unknown cause, immediately communicated itself to the other. Those magazines contained but a small quantity of gunpowder, which could not have produced so destructive an effect, and it was supposed that some unknown depôt of gunpowder, buried there previous to the conquest, may have contributed to give additional intensity to the explosion. Forty-three workmen of the artillery, thirty-one pontooners, ten artillery soldiers, and two engineers, were found dead in their quarters, and thirty were more or less desperately wounded. The sergeant-major of the armourers and his wife and child likewise perished. The controller, M. Piron, expired after undergoing the amputation of his leg. Five other sub-officers suffered the same fate. Commander Palard was also among the victims of that terrible accident.

POPULAR WORKS NOW PUBLISHING BY W. DUGDALE, 37, HOLYWELL-STREET, STRAND.

THE WANDERING JEW—No. 23, price One Penny—is published this day, and is the best, the cheapest, and the most correct translation of this celebrated work. No other edition in English will be less than twice its price. It is printed in foolscap octavo, and will form a handsome volume, fit for the pocket or the library. Also uniform with it in type, size, and paper,

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, carefully corrected and revised, with illustrations. It will be completed in bout thirty numbers, with engravings.

*** Order the Nonpareil edition.

The Mysteries of Paris may also be had in sixty penny numbers, or fifteen parts at fourpence each; being the first translation in the English language, and the only one that contains all the original edition before the author had curtailed it to please the fastidious taste of a too prurient public. This edition has fifty engravings, is printed in good bold type, and the whole, handsomely bound in red, in one volume, may be had for 4s.

*** A liberal allowance to dealers.

Also in two volumes octavo, neatly bound,

VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY, without abridgment or mutilation, containing every word of the edition in six volumes published at £2 10s. The first volume has a medallion likeness of the author, and the second a full-length engraving of Voltaire as he appeared in his seventieth year. To the first volume is prefixed a copious Memoir of his Life and Writings. Every care has been taken to keep the text correct, so that it may remain a lasting monument of the genius and indomitable perseverance of the author in enlightening and liberating his fellow creatures. The universal fame of Voltaire; the powerful blows which he dealt to superstition and tyranny, from which they will never recover, have long rendered this book celebrated above all others, as the great advocate of freedom and humanity, and the undoubtable assailant of tyranny, whether spiritual or militant. For beauty of typography and correctness of the text, the publisher will challenge competition—and for cheapness he will defy all. The two volumes contain 1276 pages, and may be had in 120 penny numbers, thirty parts at fourpence each, or in two volumes, handsomely bound and lettered, price 12s. Sold by all booksellers.

The WORKS of THOMAS PAINE, uniform with Voltaire's Dictionary, to be completed in one volume, or sixty penny numbers, each number containing sixteen pages of good, clear, and readable type. The first part has a bold and excellent portrait of Paine, after Sharpe, from a painting by Romney. Strange as it may appear, there has yet been no complete and cheap edition of the works of this celebrated man. Richard Carlile placed them beyond the reach of the working classes when he published them for £2 2s, the Political Works alone, and the Theological Works for 10s. 6d. It is calculated that the whole will not exceed sixty numbers at one penny each, or fifteen parts at fourpence. Eight numbers are now published, and the succeeding parts will be issued with rapidity.

VOLTAIRE'S ROMANCES, NOVELS, and TALES. The celebrity which these famous Tales have obtained in all European and American languages renders all comment superfluous. For wit, sarcasm, and irony they stand unrivalled. This will be the first uniform and complete edition, and will comprise the following celebrated works:—Candide, or All for the Best; Zadig; The Huron, or the Pupil of Nature; The White Bull: The World as it Goes; The Man of Forty Crowns; The Princess of Babylon; Memnon the Philosopher; Micromegas; Plato's Dream; Babebec, or the Fakirs; The Two Comforters, &c., &c. Six parts, fourpence each, and twenty-four penny numbers, are now ready. The remainder will speedily follow.

The DIEGESIS; being a discovery of the origin, evidences, and early history of Christianity never before or elsewhere so fully and faithfully set forth. By the Rev. ROBERT TAYLOR. Complete in fifty-four numbers, at one penny each, or thirteen parts, fourpence each; or may be had, neatly bound in cloth and lettered, price 5s.

THE DEVIL'S PULPIT, or the Astro-Theological Lectures of the Rev. Robert Taylor, published under that title, complete in forty-eight numbers, the two last comprising a Memoir of the Life and Writings of the Reverend Author. This work was formerly published in twopenny numbers—now reduced in price to one penny. All the numbers are reprinted as they fall out, so that sets may be constantly obtained.

The MIRROR of ROMANCE, in one volume, containing four hundred pages quarto, with upwards of fifty illustrations, and the following celebrated works:—Leone Leoni, by George Sand, now Madame Dudevant, one of the most powerful romances ever written. The Physiology of a Married Man, by Paul de Kock, with upwards of fifty illustrations, is given entire. Jenny; or The Unfortunate Courtezan, by the same author, containing a most affecting moral, drawn from real life. The Bonnet Rouge, or Simon the Radical, a tale of the French Revolution,—a work of great merit. The White House, a romance by Paul de Kock—Memoirs of an Old Man at twenty-five; a most piquant and amusing tale. MANUAL OF FREEMASONRY, verbatim from the editions published by Carlile, for 15s. All the above may be had in one volume 5s., or in ten Parts at 6d. each. A liberal allowance to the trade.

In one thick volume, price five shillings, THE MANUAL OF FREEMASONRY, Parts I. II. and III., as published by Carlile at 5s. each, may now be had uniform in size with Chambers' Miscellany, and most elegantly printed. This edition contains the prefaces and introduction to each part, which are omitted in the other reprints.

Part I. contains a manual of the three first degrees, with an introductory keystone to the Royal Arch.

Part II. contains the Royal Arch and Knights Templar Degrees, with an explanatory introduction to the Science.

Part III. contains the degrees of Mark Mace, Mark Master Architect, Grand Architect, Scotch Master or Superintendent, Secret Master, Perfect Master, and upwards of twenty other associations, to which is prefixed an explanatory introduction to the science, and a free translation of some of the Sacred Scripture names.

The parts may be had separate; parts I. and II., 1s. 6d. each, and part III., 2s. May be had of all Booksellers.

Paul de Kock's Works, full and free translations:—NEIGHBOUR RAYMOND, price 1s., a most amusing tale. The BARBER OF PARIS, 2s. GUSTAVUS; or the Young Rake, 2s. GEORGETTE; or the Scrivener's Niece, 2s. BROTHER JAMES, 2s. MY WIFE'S CHILD, 1s. 6d. THE MAN WITH THREE PAIR OF BREECHES, 2s. TOURLOUROU; or the Conscript, 3s.

Also, INDIANA, by George Sand, a Romance of Illicit Love, 8s. FERRAGUS, THE CHIEF OF THE DEVOURERS, by M. de Balzac, 1s. 6d. Will be followed up by others of the same writer.

ON THE POSSIBILITY OF LIMITING POPULOUSNESS. AN ESSAY ON POPULOUSNESS—to which is added the THEORY OF PAINLESS EXTINCTION, by Marcus, price 1s.

*** The celebrated pamphlet where it is proposed to forbid the intercourse of Man and Woman when they are poor, and to make it felony when a child is the result. The Theory of Painless Extinction coolly discusses the method of extinguishing life, when the intruder has not property immediate or expectant to support that life.

The MONK, by Lewis, verbatim from the Original; twenty-four plates, price 2s. 4d.

MARRIAGE PHYSIOLOGICALLY DISCUSSED. In four parts.—Part I. On the Necessity of Marriage; Precocity; Effects of Wedlock. Part II. Instructions in Courting; Sudden Love; Organizations; Madness cured by Matrimony; the Courtezan Reclaimed. Part III. Limitation of life justified; Protectors—their utility and general adoption. Part IV.—Real causes of Sterility; remedies. From the French of Jean Dubois, 2s. 6d.

FRUITS OF PHILOSOPHY; or, private advice to young married people. Containing the various hypothesis of Generation; Structure of the Female Organs; Conceptions; Remedies against Barrenness and Impotency; with a curious anatomical plate. 2s. 6d.

All the above, and more extensive Catalogue, may be had from every vender of periodicals. All orders punctually attended to.

JUST OPENING.

MESSRS. MILLER AND JONES, *TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,* 158, OXFORD-STREET, CORNER OF MARY-LEBONE-LANE.

AN Extensive Assortment of the Best Goods, made and unmade, always on hand. Bought for ready cash at the cheapest and best markets. To be sold for ready cash only, SO THAT THE DISAGREEABLE NECESSITY OF CHARGING HEAVY PROFITS TO COVER BAD DEBTS MAY BE AVOIDED.

Single Garments and Suits of Clothes in great variety, and at low and honest prices.

Gentlemen's superfine dress coats, cut and finished in the first style, £1 15s., and upwards.

Cloth, cashmere, doeskin, and tweed trousers, 9s. 6d., and upwards.

Valentia, toilenet, and quilting vests, 5s. 6d., and upwards.

Very rich plain and fancy satin and silk velvet vests, 10s., and upwards.

☞ *Mechanics' Working Clothes equally Cheap.*

THIRTY-TWO PAGES FOR ONE PENNY.

THE LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE; or, LIBRARY OF ROMANCE, published weekly, containing a novel, a romance, and a tale, with gravities and gaieties unexampled in interest and price.

Notwithstanding the multiplied efforts to satisfy the public taste for amusement and pastime, the publisher of the LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE considers he has hit upon a happy combination of subject, form, and price, which will remedy a defect that has hitherto existed, and at the same time merit the patronage of all classes.

The number now publishing contains MATILDA, or the Memoirs of a Young Woman, by EUGENE SUE; one of the best novels that ever was written.

The LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE is published regularly in weekly numbers, price One Penny, and in parts, price Sixpence, by B. D. Cousins, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, and may be had of all booksellers in town or country.

PART III. IS NOW READY, price Sixpence. This is the cheapest and best book ever offered at so low a price. It is a thick octavo volume, and contains ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY PAGES. No. 15 is this day published. All the back numbers may be had. The work is stereotyped, and will never be out of print.

Part IV. is now ready. Vol. I., price Three Shillings, elegantly bound, will be ready in a few days.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

SPRING SESSIONS—1845.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Spring General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at PONTEFRACT, on MONDAY, the seventh day of APRIL next; on which day the Court will be opened at Ten o'clock of the forenoon, and on every succeeding day at Nine o'clock.

Prosecutors and Witnesses in Prosecutions must be in attendance in the following order, viz.:—

Those in Felony, from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, Barkstonash, Staincross, and Osgoldcross, and also those in *respited* Traverses, are to be in attendance at the opening of the Court on Monday morning.

Those from the division of Upper Agbrigg, Morley, and Skyrack, are to be in attendance at one o'clock at Noon on Monday.

Those from the divisions of Staincliffe and Ewcross, Claro and the Ainsty (being the remainder of the West Riding), and those in all cases of Misdemeanor (except in respited Traverses, who are to attend on Monday), are to be in attendance on Tuesday morning.

After the charge to the Grand Jury has been given, Motions by Counsel will be heard, after which the Court will proceed with the trials of Felonies and Misdemeanors, until the whole are disposed of, commencing with the trials of respited Traverses.

The hearing of Appeals will commence, at all events, on Friday morning, in case they shall not have been begun on Thursday; but parties in Appeals must be in readiness on Thursday morning, and all Appeals must be entered before the sitting of the Court on that day.

Solicitors are required to take Notice, that the Order of Removal, copies of the Notice of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal:—And that no Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Chargeability, of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and Grounds of Appeal.

Coroners and High Constables must be in attendance at the sitting of the Court on Tuesday morning.

The names of persons bound over to answer in Felony or Misdemeanor, with a description of the Offence, must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's office *seven days* at least before the first day of the Sessions, together with all Depositions, Convictions, and Recognizances.

The attendance of Jurymen will not be excused on the ground of illness, unless it be verified by affidavit, or proved by evidence in open Court.

And Notice is also Hereby Given,

That the PUBLIC BUSINESS of the Riding will be transacted in open Court, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, on Wednesday, when Motions for Gratuities, and the Finance Committee's Report, will be received and considered.

And Notice is also Hereby Given,

That Application will be made to the Court on the same day and hour, for a grant of a sum not exceeding £1,500, for the purchase of Land adjoining the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum; and also of a sum of £720, for the purchase of Land near to the said Asylum. And on the same day and hour, the Application of JOHN SLATER for an increase of his salary for cleaning and warming the Court-house at Bradford will be considered.

And Notice is also Hereby Given,

That on the same day and hour, the Report of the Committee of Justices appointed at the General Quarter Sessions for the said West Riding, holden at Pontefract in the year 1844, touching the Memorial of certain Inhabitants of Wetherby, in the said Riding, presented to the Court at Knaresborough Sessions, on the 17th day of October, 1843, requesting that the Memorialists might be allowed to take down the old Court-house there, the property of the said Riding, and throw the site thereof to the Market-place—which said Memorial was, at the said sessions held at Pontefract in the year 1844, referred to the said Committee—will be taken into consideration.

C. H. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

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

OPENING OF THE OLDHAM WORKING MAN'S HALL, HORSEDGE-STREET.

THE Directors feel great pleasure in announcing to their friends, patrons, and the public generally, their intention of opening the above spacious building in Easter week next, in the following order, viz., on Easter Sunday, March 23rd, 1845, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., will deliver a Lecture in the large Room of the above Hall, to commence at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening the above-named gentleman, together with Mr. JAMES LEACH, of Manchester, will each deliver a suitable address, to commence at six o'clock. On Easter Monday a grand FESTIVAL will take place; commencing with a Tea-Party, at four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following distinguished friends of the People have already signified their intentions to be present, and will severally address the Assembly:—General Johnson, M.P. for the Borough; Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; W. P. Roberts, Esq.; Mr. James Leach, Mr. Wm. Dixon, Mr. Wm. Bell. The following gentlemen have likewise been invited, and are expected to attend, namely, John Fielden, Esq., M.P., and Thomas S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.

At the close of the above proceedings, a Grand BALL will commence, and, during the evening, a variety of the most Fashionable Dances will be introduced, comprising the improved and much admired Garland Dance, Highland Fling, Quadrilles, Hornpipes, Galopades, Waltzes, and Contra Dances, *à la* Polka. The evening's entertainments will be interspersed with a variety of popular Songs, Recitations, &c. Mr. J. Travis, the celebrated Comic Singer, has been engaged, who will sing several of his Comic Songs in character.

On Tuesday evening there will be a second Ball, conducted on a similar scale to the one on Monday, to commence at seven o'clock. A full and efficient Quadrille Band will be in attendance.—Leader, Mr. T. Holland; Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. T. Garner.

Tickets may be had on the following terms:—To each of the lectures on Sunday—Platform, 3d.; Body of the Hall, 1d. Tea Party and Ball on Monday: Single Tickets, Ladies', 1s.; Gentlemen's, 1s. 2d.; to the Platform, 1s. 6d. Double Tickets, admitting a Lady and Gentleman: Body of the Hall, 2s. each; to the Platform, 2s. 6d.: to the Ball only, 8d.

N.B.—Tea will be provided at the close of the afternoon's Lecture, for the accommodation of strangers and friends; Tickets, 6d. each.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MARCH 17.—The supplies of English wheat, barley, and oats were moderate during the past week, and of beans and peas the receipts coastwise were not larger than usual; from Scotland the arrivals of oats were liberal, and those of barley to a fair extent; there was also a tolerable supply of the first of the two last-named articles from Ireland. At this morning's market there was a small show of wheat by land-carriage samples from the neighbouring counties; not much barley fresh up, nor were the receipts of oats large, either coastwise or from Ireland. Of beans there was a fair display, but peas, particularly white boilers, were rather scarce. The weather continues very severe, and last night we had a heavy fall of snow. The condition of the wheat was generally good, having been improved by the late drying wind; the stands were consequently cleared without difficulty, at prices quite equal to those current on this day se'nnight, and in partial instances rather more money was obtained. Foreign wheat was likewise saleable at fully previous rates. In bond nothing of interest transpired. Flour moved off rather slowly, but the value of the article was well supported. For really fine malting barley the inquiry was more active than of late, and other sorts were certainly not cheaper than on Monday last. Malt continued neglected, and quotations remained about the same as before. The principal dealers bought oats cautiously, and the demand from consumers was far from lively. English and Irish were held very firmly at the currency of this day week, but for the ordinary kinds of Scotch feed rather less money was in partial cases taken to clear vessels coming on demurrage. Beans did not sell freely, and former terms were with difficulty realised. Peas were in steady request, and previous prices were readily paid for good boilers. The impossibility of commencing field work has greatly checked the demand for cloverseed, and comparatively little has hitherto been done in the article; prices were, however, fully as high to-day as at any period of last week. Spring tares brought rather more money. Canaryseed moved off tardily. In other species of seeds there was little doing.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.—*British.*

		s	s		s	s
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	48
Rye	Old	31	32	New 30 32 Brank	35	36
Barley	Grinding	26	28	Distil. 29 31 Malt.	32	36
Malt	Brown	54	56	Pale 57 61 Ware	62	64
Beans	Ticks old & new	30	33	Harrow 32 37 Pigeon	38	40
Peas	Grey	32	35	Maple 33 34 White	36	38
Oats	Lincolns & Yorkshire			Feed 21 23 Poland	23	25
——	Scotch			Angus 22 24 Potato	24	28
——	Irish			White 20 22 Black	20	21

Per 280lb. net.	s	s	Per 280 lb. net.	s	s
Town-made Flour	42	44	Norfolk & Stockton	32	33
Essex and Kent	33	35	Irish	34	35

Foreign.

					Free. s	s	Bond s	s
Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c					52	58	36	38
———Marks, Mecklenburg					48	52	32	34
———Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red					44	46	26	28
———Russian, Hard	44	46	Soft		44	47	26	28
———Italian, Red	46	48	White		50	52	28	32
———Spanish, Hard	46	48	Soft		48	50	28	32
Rye, Baltic, Dried	30	31	Undried		30	32	21	22
Barley, Grinding	25	27	Malting		30	33	24	28
Beans, Ticks	30	33	Egyptian		31	32	24	28
Peas, White	36	38	Maple		32	34	28	30
Oats, Dutch, Brew and Thick					24	25	19	21
—— Russian feed					21	22	15	16
——Danish, Friesland feed					21	23	15	17
Flour, per barrel					24	26	19	20

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 17.—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the importations of live stock from abroad, since this day se'nnight, have been on a somewhat extensive scale, they having amounted to 100 oxen and cows, together with 80 sheep, all from Holland. Although there were some well made-up animals amongst them, by far the largest portion were of unusually inferior quality. The beasts were disposed of at from £8 10s. to £19; the sheep 28s. to 37s. per head. From our own grazing counties the arrivals of beasts fresh up to-day were seasonably extensive. As to quality, there was, compared with that noticed on this day se'nnight, a slight improvement, yet it was by no means first-rate. The attendance of buyers was numerous, yet, owing to the dead markets being heavily supplied with last week's arrivals, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state. The primest Scots and homebreds mostly found purchasers at last week's quotations, or from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8 lb., but the value of all other breeds was with difficulty supported; in fact, in some instances towards the close of the market a slight abatement was submitted to by the salesmen for such qualities without effecting a clearance. The bullock droves from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, comprised 1800 Scots and homebreds; from the northern districts 300 short horns; from the western and midland counties, 500 Devons, Herefords, runts, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland 110 horned and polled Scots. The number of sheep was rather limited; hence the mutton trade was somewhat active, at an improvement in the currencies obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8 lb.—the best old Downs readily producing 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. Generally speaking, this stock came to hand in fair condition. From the Isle of Wight, 40 lambs were received per railway; but the supply from other parts was rather limited. The lamb trade was inactive, and we cannot give prices with any degree of accuracy. Upwards of 4000 of the sheep were out of their wool. With calves we were scantily supplied; yet the veal trade was inactive at previous figures. Prime small porkers sold steadily; other kinds of pigs slowly at last week's quotations.

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

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior coarse beasts	2	6	2	8
Second quality	2	10	3	4
Prime large oxen	3	6	3	8
Prime Scots, &c.	3	10	4	0
Coarse inferior sheep	2	8	3	4
Second quality	3	6	3	8
Prime coarse woolled	3	10	4	2
Prime Southdown	4	4	4	6
Large coarse calves	3	8	4	8
Prime small	4	10	5	0
Suckling calves, each	18	0	30	0
Large hogs	2	10	3	8
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, 3,036—Sheep, 21,840—Calves, 64—Pigs, 320.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, MARCH 15.—We had a good supply of grain in our market to day:—Wheat sold from 5s. to 6s. 6d.; oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d.; barley, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; beans, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKAT, SATURDAY, MARCH 15.—The improved feeling apparent in the trade here last week was in a great measure checked by the dull accounts received from Mark-lane on Tuesday, and the demand for flour has subsequently continued only on a moderate scale for consumption: the previous currency was, nevertheless, fully maintained. In either oats or oatmeal there has been but little passing, and to effect sales of the latter article somewhat lower rates must have been conceded. At our market this morning wheat was held firmly for fully the previous currency, and in some instances for a slight advance. The transactions that occurred, however, were only to a trifling extent. A fair, but by no means extensive sale was experienced for flour, without variation from the prices obtainable on this day se'nnight. In the value of oats no change can be noted, although the inquiry was very limited; but, with a languid demand for oatmeal, this article must be quoted 3d. per 240 lbs. cheaper. Beans were in moderate request at late rates.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 17.—There was a similar demand for both beasts and sheep at market to-day as last week, without any alteration in prices. Beef 5½d. to 6½d., mutton 6½d. to 7½d. per lb.—Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 10th to the 17th March:—1178 cows, 0 calves, 3439 sheep, 72 lambs, 9896 pigs, 11 horses.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, MARCH 18.—We have a limited supply of all grain for this day's market, the weather having been very severe and winds contrary all last week; wheat is firmly held at 1s per qr. advance; as, however, there is only an indifferent show of good qualities the demand to-day is not active. Really fine barley is becoming scarce, and fully maintains late prices, while low descriptions remain dull. No change in oats, beans, shelling, or other articles.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1845.

Wheat.	*Barley.*	*Oats.*	*Rye.*	*Beans.*	*Peas.*
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
5090	1336	584	—	421	55
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 6 6½	1 12 7	1 2 3½	—	1 16 0½	1 19 7½

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—Business still continues brisk, but manufacturers make great complaints of low the price paid for their goods. Stocks are low.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 17.—The imports of each article of the corn trade since this day week have been light. The duty on foreign barley has advanced by 1s., say to 6s. per qr. At last Tuesday's market a fair business was done in wheat, Irish fully maintaining the advance noted at the close of last week. Several parcels of oats were also taken at full prices. Flour and oatmeat met a moderate demand, without change as to value. There has since been less activity in the trade generally, but the quotations are unaltered. A few small lots of good grinding barley have been sold at 4s. per 60lbs. Beans and peas have gone off in retail at previous rates. A parcel or two of United States sweet flour have changed hands in bond at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per barrel.

MALTON CORN MARKET, MARCH 15.—We have a moderate supply of all grain offering to this day's market. Wheat in good demand, and rather dearer; barley and oats same as last week. Wheat, red, new, 44s to 48s; white ditto, 48s to 50s; red ditto, old, 48s to 51s; white do., 50s to 54s per qr. of 40 stones. Barley, 26s to 30s per qr. of 32 st. Oats, 9½d to 10½d per stone.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, March 18.

The house met at four o'clock.

The York and North Midland (Doncaster Extension) Railway Bill, and the York and North Midland (Harrogate Branch) Railway Bill, were each read a second time and ordered to be committed.

Lord Duncan moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present mode of assessing, levying, and collecting the window duties in Great Britain, and to report their opinion thereupon to the house. The tax was, he contended, very unequal in its pressure, the ratio of charge diminishing as the number of windows increased; thus reducing that ratio in proportion to the increased means of the occupants. The Noble Lord also urged various sanatory reasons applicable to large towns, to show the impolicy of excluding light and air by the operation of these taxes.

Captain Rous seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion for a committee of inquiry, because agreeing to it would be equivalent to an admission that the tax ought to be immediately repealed—a step which no Hon. Gentleman would, under existing circumstances, think of recommending, when it is remembered that no less than one million and a half of revenue was involved in the question. The dwellings of the humbler classes were altogether exempted from the operation of the tax, and even in lodging-houses, where it might be supposed it would indirectly reach them, its repeal would be of little advantage, for the rentals in such houses were governed by the circumstances of the locality, and the landlords would pocket the full amount of the remission, without making the smallest reduction to their tenants.

Captain Pechell, Sir C. Napier, and Mr. E. Ellice, jun., supported the motion.

Mr. Hume regretted that the house did not appear to attach the same importance to the motion as it related to the health and social comforts of the labouring classes that he did. As we were now in a time of change, he thought it a proper time for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to turn his attention to the subject, and if he thought there were any chance that Government would have agreed to the motion, he would have suggested that the committee should inquire, whether the amount now levied as window duty might not be commuted or levied as a house tax.

Mr. F. Baring did not see that, in the present state of the revenue, the tax could be given up, and he would therefore oppose the motion.

Mr. Wakley, seeing Lord Duncan rising to reply, asked whether the house was to suppose that this tax was to be given up? The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a most lame excuse for it, and nobody else had said a word for it. Was nothing to be said in behalf of it? Then, of course, it was going to be given up. He declared his intention of voting in support of the motion for a Committee. If it had been for a repeal of the window duties, he could not have supported it, because the house had already affirmed Sir R. Peel's budget for the present year.

Sir R. Peel was sure that the house would believe him when he said that he had not proposed the remission of taxation contained in this budget without reviewing the window tax, and several other taxes. He had, however, been of opinion that the remission of taxes which he had proposed would be more advantageous to the public than the remission of the window tax. Another Gentleman might follow and propose the remission of the soap duties, and so make a strong impression on the public mind. It would be impolitic for any Government, before it resolved to remit any tax, to enter into a denunciation of it. Whenever a Government denounced a tax, it ought to be prepared to follow up its denunciation by a repeal of it. Sir R. Peel then proceeded to examine Mr. Hume's proposition for imposing a *per centage of 9d. or 10d.* in the pound upon every house and cottage in the country, for the purpose of making up the loss which would be occasioned to the revenue by the repeal of the window tax, and said that it would surprise the country very much indeed if the house should adopt such a proposition in the same session in which it had imposed a property tax of 7d. in the pound, from which it exempted all persons with incomes of less than £150 a year. To induce Lord Duncan not to go to a vote on this question, he would not say that he would take this subject under special consideration, but he would say that it should be taken into consideration with other taxes whenever another remission of taxation was practicable. He could not promise at least a year before any remission of taxation could possibly be made that he would repeal any particular tax, or any portion of a particular tax. This tax had one circumstance in its favour—it was easily collected, and nearly every farthing of it came into the Exchequer.

After a few observations from Mr. Hawes and Colonel Sibthorp,

Mr. Duncombe hoped that Lord Duncan would follow up his motion by a division, and on the very ground laid down by the other side, that the motion for a committee was tantamount to a motion for the repeal of the tax. His constituents wanted no inquiry—they had no doubt of the oppressive and unequal nature of the tax.

After a short reply from Lord Duncan, the House divided, when there were for the motion—

Ayes	47
Noes	93
Majority against it	—46

Mr. G. W. Hope then rose, pursuant to notice, to move for papers relative to New Zealand, with a view to the defence of Lord Stanley from the charge of having given instructions to Captain Fitzroy on the eve of his departure to assume the government of that colony, in direct variance with the agreement between the Colonial Office and the New Zealand Company. The hon. Gentleman entered into a lengthened defence of the Noble Lord, drawn almost entirely from official documents and correspondence, tending to establish the fact that his Lordship had not committed any deception whatever, though some portion of the correspondence might have been misunderstood or misconstrued.

Mr. C. Buller entered into a history of the transactions between the Colonial Office and the New Zealand Company, with a view to make the House, if possible, without reading the correspondence, understand the precise nature of the complaint which the company preferred against Lord Stanley. Under any circumstances the instructions of the Noble Lord were so vague and ambiguous, and contained so many very wide and indefinite qualifications, that the company to this hour had never been able to obtain the execution of the agreement, or to obtain possession of the land to which they were entitled. The company had laboured under a deception, and that deception sprung from no fault of their own. They had every reason to suppose that the agreement would be carried out in one spirit, whereas it was carried out in a spirit wholly the reverse of what they expected. They remained in this state of deception for a period of nine months, and all because Lord Stanley had not, according to the ordinary course of business transactions, made the company aware of the second series of instructions given to Captain Fitzroy. The hon. Member concluded by moving as an amendment, for the production of all the correspondence between Lord Stanley and the New Zealand Company.

Mr. G. W. Hope said, the difficulties in Lord Stanley's way, arising out of the claims of the natives, had been entirely overlooked by the hon. and Learned Member, and yet it was entirely owing to those claims that the title of the company had not been completed.

After a few observations from Capt. Rice Trevo.

Mr. Sheil said, that Lord Stanley's construction of the agreement (addressed to Captain Fitzroy) was marked confidential, and this word was afterwards carefully erased. He wished to know why such a word should have been written on a public document, forming an agreement between two parties? Why was one of those parties, the New Zealand Company, kept in ignorance of instructions given by the other party, Lord Stanley to Captain Fitzroy, who was acting for both? They might quote the words of one of the New Zealand chiefs, who said to some of the settlers, "speak your words as you mean, but do not speak one thing and mean another," words which he (Mr. Sheil) said should be written in letters of gold in the Colonial Office.

The Solicitor-General referred to various portions of the correspondence, in order to prove that there had been no breach of faith whatever on the part of Lord Stanley.

After some observations from Mr. Hutt,

Captain Rous contended that every step taken with regard to New Zealand was opposed to equity as regarded the rights of the natives.

Lord Ingestre said the whole affair originated in a misunderstanding, which, however, was a fatal one to the company.

Mr. Aglionby professed his inability to understand the explanation of Mr. Hope.

Sir R. Peel said the impression left upon his mind by the discussion was, that his Noble Nriend (Lord Stanley) had neither deceived the New Zealand Company intentionally nor otherwise. That the House shared in that impression he inferred from the fact that of the few Members on the Opposition benches, who staid to listen to the debate, three out of four were members of the New Zealand Company. It should not be forgotten that Lord Stanley was placed in a peculiar position as the natural protector of the rights of the natives, which it became his duty to guard against infringement; and the House would also bear in mind, that after the company was perfectly aware of all that had taken place, they addressed a letter to his Noble Friend, in which they stated that they placed the whole affair under consideration in his hands with the most perfect reliance; and yet they now said that his breach of faith was so great that it was impossible to hold communication with him.

Mr. Aglionby explained that the word "confidential," and its erasure, had given a stronger colour of deception to the facts previously known.

After some observations from Mr. Mangles, Capt. Rice Trevor, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. M. Milnes, and Sir R. Peel, the motion was agreed to.

PROTECTION OF WORKS OF ART.

The Solicitor-General stated, that he had prepared a bill on this subject, the necessity for which had been recently forced upon them in a very striking manner by the destruction of the Portland vase at the British Museum. The matter was one of great importance, but he did not propose in the then condition of the House to do more than simply move for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of property contained in public museums, galleries, cabinets, libraries, and other public repositories, from malicious injuries. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading was appointed for Thursday.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, March 19.

In reply to a question from Mr. Aldam,

Sir R. Peel expressed his regret that the President of the United States should have made the treatment of slaves captured by the English the subject of a message to Congress; but if the President would appoint a commission to inquire into the subject, there existed every disposition to give all the requisite information as to the condition of the liberated slaves. The message asserted that the captured negroes were subjected to an apprenticeship in the West Indies for a term of years. This was a mistake arising from the treaty with Spain in 1835, which contained provisions by which the captured negro was placed on the same footing as an apprentice; since then, however, the system of apprenticeship had ceased, and the captured negro, on being landed in the West Indies, was in the same condition as a freeman. With respect to another portion of the message, which alleged that British capital was employed in the slave trade, he must say that he was not prepared to deny the accusation; but he hoped that Parliament would be able to reach and remedy the evil.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S LONG RANGE.

In reply to a question from Mr. Somes, respecting Captain Warner's long range,

Lord Ingestre read a letter from Capt. Warner, stating that he had no wish for another inquiry, not expecting a favourable result; but he adhered to his undertaking to blow up, at his own expense, a line-of-battle ship at a distance of five miles, restricting the spectators of the details of the experiment to the Prime Minister, the Commander in Chief, and certain other official personages.

Sir C. Napier asked if the Government would not allow Captain Warner to try this experimeot at his own expense?

Sir R. Peel said he had received a great number of letters from individuals, offering to blow up line-of-battle ships on much more reasonable terms than those proffered by Captain Warner. If, however, Captain Warner was really in earnest, he would advise him to apply to the Master General of the Ordnance, from whom his proposition might receive favourable consideration.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Acts.

Mr. Bramston moved, that the article of grease be omitted from the remission of duties proposed by the resolutions of Sir R. Peel, and that the old duty be retained. His reason for making this motion was, that butter would be introduced under the title of grease.

Sir J. Tyrell seconded the amendment.

Sir G. Clerk observed that grease, in the language of the Custom-house, meant butter so damaged that it could not be used as human food. Before it could be landed it must be mixed with tar. It was then used for smearing sheep. The reduction of the duty was absolutely a benefit to the agricultural interest.

Mr. Ward said there was something grand in a comprehensive monopoly, but such paltry, dirty, contemptible monopolies as those which were about to be repealed, were calculated to reduce the bold barons and aristocracy of England to a level with area sneaks.

After some discussion, Mr. Bramston said he would not divide the house, and the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy moved, that tanned hides, in the first stage of manufacture, should be omitted. He made this motion in consequence of a representation from a numerous body of his constituents.

Sir R. Peel advocated the retention of this article in the tariff, and gave his testimony to the superiority of English tanned leather over that of every other country.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy was on the point of withdrawing his motion, when

Mr. Long supported it, and expressed his intention of dividing upon it.

A division took place; immediately before it Mr. Serjeant Murphy quitted the house. The numbers were—

For the amendment	27
Against it	73
Majority	—46

On coming to the article of lard,

Mr. Grogan moved that it be omitted from the list. Lard could be produced in foreign countries so cheap and so good, that it must drive all other lard, be it Irish or British, from the home market.

Colonel Wyndham regretted to perceive his agricultural friends imitating the members for the manufacturing districts, by starting up every moment with these claims of exemption from the remission of the protective duties. There were three Parliaments sitting outside the walls of that house—the Conciliation humbug in Dublin, the Covent-garden League, and the little House of Commons in Bond-street, issuing its edicts to the representatives of the agricultural interest, which was an unwarrantable liberty. He declined, at their dictation, to vote for the motion of Mr. Miles; nor would he be dictated to while he continued a member of that house by a society where a certain noble duke pulled the strings and moved all the "little goes." The agriculturists, like Polyphemus, had *but one eye, and could see nothing but a turnip field*, instead of being able to take a comprehensive view of the general interests of the country.

Lord A. Lennox thought that such sentiments would not be very grateful to the hon. gentleman's constituents.

Mr. Ward applauded the speech of Colonel Wyndham, and expressed his contempt, in the parliamentary sense of the word, for the paltry, peddling opposition to the measures of Sir R. Peel, offered by the agriculturists.

Sir J. Tyrell said, that the advocates of free trade proceeded on the principle that every man was justified in keeping up the protection for his own pig. The hon. member for Wolverhampton held an office in the Court of Chancery. That office might be a sinecure, and might have a large salary attached to it, and yet if offered for open competition, people might be found who would perform the duties for £500 a year for which he was paid perhaps £1000.

Mr. Villiers could not see what the office he held in the Court of Chancery had to do with protection to agriculture. He worked for what he received from the public, whereas the landholders taxed the people in order to enrich themselves.

Sir R. Peel deprecated such personalities, and maintained that hon. members on his side of the house had a right to bring forward any propositions which they might think calculated to benefit their constituents.

Lord J. Russell said, if the agriculturists were disposed to act intelligibly, they would at once either surrender the principle of protection altogether, or otherwise resolutely stand by it both in and out of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone defended the reduction of lard, not because it made a reduction in the price of an article of food, but because it entered largely into consumption as a raw material of trade.

Mr. Grogan then withdrew his amendment.

On coming to the article of rosin, Sir W. James asked the Committee to proceed gradually with the reduction of the duty on this article, and to retain a shilling duty upon it.

Sir G. Clerk contended that the turpentine distillers of Hull had no reason to feel any alarm at the proposed reduction of duty on this article.

Sir W. James, after a short speech from Mr. Gladstone, withdrew his amendment.

On coming to the article of thrown silk,

Mr. T. Egerton objected that the reduction of the duty on this article would be very injurious to the silk throwsters, and would give a bounty to the foreign manufacturer.

Sir G. Clerk defended the reduction, on the ground that the silk trade had flourished and increased undr the successive reductions of the duty which had taken place on this article, although the parties engaged in the trade had regularly predicted that each reduction would be its ruin. Since the last reduction of the duty the importation of raw silk had steadily increased.

After a few words from Mr. Grimsditch, Mr. Strutt gave his support to the proposition of Government, and read a memorial from the silk-throwsters of Derby, in which they declared their readiness to give up the protection which they enjoyed at present. He trusted that their example would be followed by other protected interests.

Mr. Bankes observed, that whatever might have been the beneficial result in other places of reducing the protection given to thrown silk, it had been very prejudicial in Dorsetshire and Somersetshire. Before the last reduction, there were two silk-manufactories in Sherborne; now there was only one, and that must be abandoned if this reduction were carried. There was also a silk-manufactory at Ilminster, but, as he understood, it was declining.

Sir R. Peel also considered that the alarms felt by some persons engaged in the silk trade were visionary, and read several returns, for the purpose of showing that the quantity of raw silk imported since the reductions made in the silk duties in 1835 had increased from fifteen millions to thirty-seven millions of pounds, and that the quantity of thrown silk had diminished from 3,608,000 lb. to 2,300,000 lb. If the silk trade had failed at Sherborne and elsewhere, it was owing to local causes, over which Government had no control.

Mr. Labouchere said that there was no article of manufacture as to which predictions of ruin from reduction of duties had been so completely falsified as in the case of silk. He believed that the changes now proposed, which met with his support, would be equally beneficial to those engaged in manufactures with the previous ones. The state of the silk duties was such as to cry aloud for revision. An alteration could not but be beneficial to the revenue itself, for now all the advantage was reaped by the smuggler, to whom some of the duties offered a premium of fifty per cent., although nominally of only fifteen per cent.

Mr. Brocklehurst said, if the smuggler had benefitted by the duties, no seizures had been heard of. The loss to the revenue seemed rather to have been in the Custom-house. They would not, by reducing the duty on thrown silk, obtain all the advantage they expected; and, so far from the looms in this country being stimulated, they would be in a worse position than they were now, because they would encourage the silk trade abroad.

Mr. Hume said, he had visited the silk establishments of France and Belgium, and also that of the hon. gentleman who had just spoken, and he must say, that he had seen none so perfect as the last. He was, therefore, surprised to hear the opinion of the hon. gentleman upon the present proposal of the Government. He thought that the Government ought to have removed the duty from manufactured silks altogether. He feared that his hon. friend, being a throwster, was biassed by his profits against the interests of the general manufacturer. (A laugh.)

Mr. W. Williams said, that foreign countries were making great strides in manufactures, and unless this country was placed upon an equality with those countries with whom they were entering into competition, he was quite convinced that distress of the most appalling character would visit almost every department of our manufactures. Place his constituents on an equality with regard to the price of provisions with the artisans of other countries, and they would not want protection. Their industry was equal, ay, superior to the industry of any people; but, *having to pay half their wages in taxation and for the support of the aristocracy*, they could not compete with foreigners. The Government should reduce the taxes not only on bread, but on other articles which were equally essential for the comforts of life. He expressed a hope that her Majesty's Government would pause before they took into consideration the recommendation of the hon. member for Montrose to abolish the duty upon manufactured silk, by which trade, according to the statement of the hon. member for Whitehaven, 800,000 persons obtained their livelihood. He was a free trader, but not one of those who would take away the bread of 800,000 of his fellow-countrymen, women, and children, and give it *to foreigners, for the sake of carrying out any particular scheme.*

After a few words from Dr. Bowring and Mr. Brocklehurst, in explanation, the gallery was cleared for a division.

The numbers were,—

For the repeal of the duty	85
Against it	26
Majority	—59

The other articles of the tariff were then agreed to. The resolutions were then ordered to be reported to the house. The house resumed, and the report was forthwith agreed to.

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and in the committee two votes, amounting to £140,000, were then granted to the Ordnance Department.

The house resumed, and immediately afterwards adjourned.

Thursday, March 20.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr. Duncombe gave notice that he should, on the 8th of April, move for leave to bring in a bill for securing letters from being opened at the Post-office.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Mr. Ward said he held in his hand a motion of which he intended to give notice, but before he did so he would wish to ask the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government a question, namely, whether it was not customary, in moving for a money grant, such as that of the proposed grant to Maynooth, to first bring it before a committee of the whole house.

Sir R. Peel said the hon. member opposite was correct; such was the course pursued by the house in all cases of motions for money grants, and such certainly was the course he intended to adopt in reference to his motion for the increased grant to Maynooth.

Mr. Ward then begged to give notice that he would, at the time it was most fitting to do so, move that all further money grants for the purposes of religion be made out of the funds at present appropriated for the maintenance of the Protestant Episcopal Church. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dennistoun wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to support a measure for preventing burial in towns, and whether that was intended to be extended to burghs in Scotland?

Sir J. Graham was not prepared to prevent interment in towns.

Mr. Morrison, in a speech of some length, in which he contended that the public ought to have the benefit of railway travelling at as *cheap a rate* as was compatible with the present reduced rate of outlay, moved the following resolutions:—"That it is the duty of Parliament, in giving its sanction to the establishment of new railways, to render them the means of affording to the public the best and safest communication, and the greatest possible amount of accommodation, at the lowest possible rates." "That for this purpose every committee on a Railway Bill, in the present or any future session of Parliament, shall report a table of fees and charges, the lowest which they shall judge to be consistent under the circumstances of each case, with a fair and reasonable return for the capital to be invested."

Mr. Warburton seconded the motion, and briefly supported the view taken by the mover.

Lord Granville Somerset was opposed to the motion in its present form. He did not, however, object to the principle of the resolutions, but thought the object sought to be obtained could be had by an alteration of the standing orders of the house with respect to railways.

Lord Howick also supported the motion, and expressed himself in favour of a system by which the railways of the country might be made to revert to the Government for the benefit of the public.

Sir Robert Peel thought it was not advisable to interfere with railway projects, as proposed to be done by the resolutions. He did not think it would be safe to meddle with the fares of railway companies, further than to compel them to run third-class trains at a low rate on each line, so as to secure ample accommodation for the poorer classes.

Mr. Dennistoun and Mr. S. Wortley having briefly spoken, the motion was, by consent, withdrawn.

Some routine business having been gone through, the orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned till Monday, the 31st.

The First Good Act passed this Session.—Parliament adjourned on Thursday for a week.—*Punch.*

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE.

Saturday.—Stolen Notes and Bank Post Bills.—William Day and John Johnson were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged by Mrs. Catherine Maxwell Logan, a lady of fortune (who was accommodated with a seat on the bench), with being in illegal possession of some stolen notes. The case had been partly heard on Monday, and adjourned to this day. Mrs. Logan stated that on the 14th ult. she went to the banking-house of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, and in exchange for an order obtained two Bank Post Bills for £100 each, and twenty-five £5 Bank of England notes, and on her arrival home she discovered she had lost them.—Mr. Wm. May, (an accountant) deposed, that he went to the house of Mrs. Logan, on the 21st ult., and obtained the numbers of the lost notes; the two notes produced are a portion of them. The prisoners, it appeared, had gone to the shop of Mr. Morris, tailor, of 76, Cheapside, and purchased a wrapper and vest, for which they paid £4 19s., tendering a £5 note, and receiving one shilling in change. The prisoner Day then asked change for another £5 note, which excited the suspicion of Mr. Morris, and he despatched a messenger to the Bank of England. In the meantime the prisoners walked out of the shop, and were again professing to admire the surrounding building; at length a clerk from the Bank of England arrived, accompanied by Henry Montagan, an officer of the City police force, and the notes having been proved to be stolen, the prisoners were given into custody.—Mr. Robinson, a solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the accused, said, his clients were highly respectable men. They had come in possession of the notes in the legitimate way of business, namely, by the sale of a horse in Smithfield market. The officers of the detective force had closely examined the defendants, and admitted that they knew nothing of them. Under these circumstances he appealed to remand the case until Wednesday next, in order that he might have the opportunity of calling witnesses who would place his client's innocence beyond doubt.—The prosecutor acquiesced in this arrangement, and the case was remanded accordingly.

GUILDHALL.

Saturday.—The "Heir-at-Law" Society Again.—Mr. Williams, whose name has figured recently before the public in connection with the *Heir-at-Law Society*, applied to Sir Peter Laurie for a copy of the depositions taken in a recent case of a man named Joseph Bridges, who had summoned the secretary of this Society for taking between two and three pounds of his money, on the plea of finding a register of certain names which were required to recover a sum of money that the complainant alleged he was heir to. Mr. Williams also wanted to know the date of the summons, and who had taken it out, as he was given to understand that it had been issued without the consent of the party whose name it bore.—Sir Peter Laurie intimated that the applicant might have a copy of the depositions at any time he pleased; but with respect to the summons being issued without the consent of the applicant, he did not believe it was so. It was never the practice of the court to act in such a manner. Bridges had called upon him in his private room, before the summons was taken out, and there denounced, in very strong terms, the Heir-at-Law Society, for the treatment which he had received at their hands. In fact, it was with the greatest difficulty that he (Sir P. Laurie) had been able to get rid of the man. With respect to the proceedings of the Society, he had that day issued a fresh summons against it, and another tribunal would have to adjudicate upon the conduct of its managers. He was only sorry that the directors were not known, that they might be brought to account for the charges which had been brought against the Society. Sir Peter Laurie then asked Williams very pointedly, who the directors were?—Williams: I decline to answer that question, or go into the subject. They are respectable men, and do not like to have their names paraded in the police report.—Sir P. Laurie: Where is the Secretary, Ross?—On the applicant refusing to answer this question, Sir Peter Laurie said he believed he knew very well where he was; in fact, he was in "Surrey," as they called it; or, in plain language, in the Queen's Bench.—Williams afterwards withdrew. The fresh summons will come on for hearing either on Monday or Tuesday next.

Robbery of Plate.—William King and William Todd, who had been remanded from Thursday, were brought up for final examination, on the charge of stealing fifty ounces of plate from the house of Mr. Thomas, No. 8, Thavies-inn. About twelve o'clock on last Wednesday, the servant girl had gone out on an errand, and left the door ajar. During her absence the prisoners, who were on the look-out, went in, there being no person in the house, and abstracted the plate. They were subsequently detected trying to sell it. The prisoners were fully committed to take their trial at the Central Criminal Court.

QUEEN SQUARE.

Juvenile Depravity.—James Barclay, a delicate looking boy, about thirteen years of age, was placed at the bar on the charge of stealing a sovereign from his master, Mr. Platt, who resides in Evanston-place, Westminster. Mr. Pratt stated that he had recently taken the boy into his service from charity, his parents being exceedingly desirous that he should have something to do. On Wednesday last he (Mr. Pratt) sent the boy to make a purchase, and gave him a sovereign for that purpose. Instead of executing the errand, it appeared that he went and spent the money. When taken into custody there was only 1½d. of the sovereign found on him. A police-constable stated that the boy had already been convicted and imprisoned five or six times for offences of this kind, and thus he appeared to be perfectly hardened. His parents did not know what to do with him. The father of the boy stepped forward, and entered into a long statement of the boy's delinquencies, stating that he had tried every means of reforming him, but without success —The prisoner was remanded.

MARYLEBONE.

Saturday.—Begging.—William Bothroyd, a tall powerful man, attired in the garb of an agricultural labourer, was charged before Mr. Long with the atrocious crime of being in a state of destitution and of begging in the public streets.—A policeman in private clothes found the defendant soliciting alms in Berkley-street at ten o'clock this morning. He was going from shop to shop, telling a mournful tale of his distresses. He took him into custody, when the defendant stated that he was driven to that course af livelihood by distress.—In answer to questions from Mr. Long, he stated that he came up from Mirfield, near Huddersfield, about a month ago. Soon after he came here he became unwell, and was obliged to go into Westminster Hospital, where he remained for three weeks. He came up to London in the expectation of obtaining employment, where a dock is in the course of being made. His intention was to make his way back to his native place as soon as possible.—Mr. Long gave him a shilling to help him on his way.—The defendant thanked him, and withdrew.

Tuesday.—Novel and Extensive System of Robbery.—A tall, respectable-looking young man, who gave his name John Parish, was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, upon the following charges of robbery:—Henry Flood, a lad in the service of Mr. Giblett, butcher, Bond-street, deposed that on Tuesday, the 11th inst., he went out on horseback as usual to deliver meat to his master's customers and collect orders, and amongst the houses he called at was Sir George Murray's, 5, Belgrave-square. On making his egress therefrom, he found that the horse which he had left standing opposite the area gate while he went into the kitchen had disappeared. He (witness) returned home as speedily as possible, and made Mr. Giblett acquainted with what had occurred. The horse had since been restored, but the saddle and bridle had not.—Cheshire, 188, D, stated that in consequence of information which had been given at the station-house, relative to a person who was supposed to have committed the above and other robberies, he imagined that the prisoner, who was his lodger, at 3½, St. John's-place, Lisson-grove, answered the description of the thief, and accordingly on the previous night he (witness) took him into custody, on suspicion of being the guilty party. On being told that he was charged with stealing a horse of Mr. Giblett, he said that he knew nothing about any horse, except one which he had bought of a man in the Uxbridge-road, and that soon after the purchase thereof he (prisoner) had "swapped" it away to a man named John Monkhouse.—John Monkhouse stated that he was a butcher's carrier, and that on the previous Tuesday (the day of the robbery), as he was proceeding with his horse and cart along the New-road, he met the prisoner on horseback; witness had some difficulty in getting his horse along, owing to its not liking the collar, when the prisoner offered to exchange his animal for the other, upon condition that £1 should be given to him in the bargain. This having been agreed to and the money paid, the prisoner saddled witness's horse as soon as it was taken from the cart, its place in the vehicle being supplied by that from which he (prisoner) had just alighted. Sometime after the prisoner was gone, witness fancied that the horse he had got possession of was one which he had often seen driven by persons in the employ of Mr. Giblett; and on his meeting one of his (Mr. G.'s) men on the following Friday, he ascertained from him that the animal was the identical one which had been stolen. Witness had since given it up.—Mr. Rawlinson: Did you know the prisoner prior to your having this dealing with him?—Witness: I had seen him before. He told me he brought the horse from Bristol, and had ridden it from ten miles below Windsor, on the morning of the Tuesday when I met him.—Cheshire, the constable, produced a saddle and bridle, which he found under the prisoner's bed. The articles were identified as being Mr. Giblett's property.—Jacocks, 81 D, said that about two years ago the prisoner was tried for stealing a set of harness, and suffered six months' imprisonment for the offence.—A second charge was then gone into.—Joseph Jackson, in the employ of Mr. James Cover, a butcher, in South-street, Berkeley-square, deposed that on Friday, the 28th ult., he went out with a horse and cart, and called at the Marquis of Lansdowne's in the square; he was not absent more than five minutes, during which time he was waiting for orders, and on making his egress from the mansion by the area steps, he was surprised to find that both horse and cart were gone. —A man named Walpole identified the prisoner as having been seen by him lurking about in front of the marquis's residence a few minutes before the robbery was discovered.—Cheshire, the constable, further stated that, in addition to the saddle and bridle before referred to, he found under the prisoner's bed a smock-frock and a blue coat, such as were usually worn by butchers. 81 D, said that on the night after the robbery he found the cart standing in a mews in Copland-street, Lisson-grove, and it was now in the owner's possession. Numerous robberies of a similar description have within the last few months taken place, and in order to afford time for further inquiry the prisoner was remanded till Tuesday next.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Tuesday.—A Desperate Riot.—Francis Nix, Edward Ford, John Shephard, and John Shaw, were put to the bar, charged with having violently assaulted and beaten several persons in the Royal Tar public-house, Pitt-street, Tottenham-court-road. It appeared that about half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon Shaw and Shephard went into the tap-room of the Pitt's Head, and interfered rudely with some persons who were playing at dominoes. This interference was resented, and the result was that Shaw and Shephard began to fight with the persons with whom they had interfered. Shaw and Shephard were put out of the house, but in a very short time they returned, accompanied by a gang of their comrades, and commenced a violent and indiscriminate attack on all persons in the house.—Francis Mozer proved that he was merely drinking a glass of ale at the bar, when the defendants and others rushed into the house, and he was immediately knocked down. The man who assaulted him ran out of the house, but he followed him into Cumberland-street, where he was again assaulted by others of the party, and severely beaten.—David York proved that he had been beaten by the defendants and their party.—Henry Thompson, William Thompson, Stephen Silmere, and William Best, also proved that they had received ill usage from the defendant and his party, without cause or provocation.—The landlord, Mr. Carter, said he interfered to keep the peace, but he was struck by several of the party. His wife was also knocked down by one of them.—The defence of the parties was, that they met Shaw and Shephard in the street, bleeding, and on being told by those defendants that they had been assaulted in the Royal Tar public-house, they offered to accompany them to the house to get the names of the parties who had assaulted them, in order that assault warrants might be procured. When they got to the public-house they were all assaulted, and they merely defended themselves.—Mr. Maltby was satisfied that the defendants had acted violently and unjustifiably, and accordingly fined Nix, Ford, and Shephard £5, or two months, and John Shaw £3, or six weeks' imprisonment.

WORSHIP-STREET.

Tuesday.—Ferocious Assault.—John Purcell, a powerful journeyman blacksmith, and his wife, Emma Purcell, were charged with violently assaulting and endangering the life of a police-constable of the H division, named William Sparks, at the house of Mr. Stainbury, a beershop-keeper, in Old Montague-street, Whitechapel.—It appeared from the evidence, that at ten o'clock on the preceding evening the prisoners, in company with other disorderly characters, entered the house in a riotous manner, and proceeded upstairs to the club-room, where they demanded refreshment. While the landlord was considering whether he would execute the order, he heard the fall of some heavy body on the floor of the room above, and on going up found the female prisoner lying on the ground, and the male prisoner standing over her and ill-treating and kicking her in the most brutal manner. Mr. Stainbury forced the male prisoner away from the woman, whom he assisted on to her feet; and in return was instantly assailed by the prisoner and his companions with such violent and threatening language, the former declaring that he would dash his brains out, that he was compelled to retreat down stairs. Thither he was followed by the whole of the party, and the male prisoner, seizing a quart pot, dealt him a blow on the head with it. A struggle ensued, and he succeeded in wresting the pot out of the prisoner's hand, but was instantly knocked down by him, and the wife, to whom he had but just before rendered such signal service, actively assisted her husband, and rushing at him like a tigress, bit him severely in the arm. His cries for help at length reached the ears of the policeman Sparks, who entered the house; but he had no sooner made his appearance, than he was also knocked down by the prisoner, two of whose companions kicked him with savage violence and trampled upon his body. One of the party, a cabman named Barnett, then ran into the road, and, returning with a large granite stone, struck the officer, as he was freeing himself from his assailants and rising from the ground, a terrible blow on the back of the head with it, which laid open a frightful wound in the skull, covered him with blood, and rendered him totally insensible for more than ten minutes. As he was returning to a state of consciousness, M'Mitchin and several other constables, who had been sent for, arrived, and secured the two prisoners, after a violent resistance, but the rest of the party succeeded in effecting their escape. The injuries the officer Sparks had sustained were of so serious a nature that the divisional surgeon was of opinion he would be for a long time wholly unfit for duty, and that should erysipelas supervene, which was very probable, he might lose his life.—The stone the witness was struck with was produced in court. It was a large jagged piece of granite, about nine inches long, five in width, and the same in thickness, and altogether such a formidable instrument that it was wonderful the officer had escaped death.—In answer to the charge, the male prisoner said, that having had a quarrel with his wife, the landlord had interfered with them in the first instance in an uncalled-for manner, and that all the subsequent violence complained of had been perpetrated by the other men who had escaped, he himself having had little or nothing to do with it.—Mr. Bingham had very great doubts whether he ought not to remand the prisoner till the other man who had inflicted such serious injuries upon the constable, and for whose apprehension he should order a warrant to be instantly issued, was in custody, and then send the whole of them for trial at the sessions; but, as it had not been clearly proved that the prisoners had positively incited the man Barnett to the commission of the brutality he had been guilty of, he should, on consideration, deal with the case summarily, and order the male prisoner to be committed to the House of Correction for one month with hard labour, without the infliction of a fine, and the woman to undergo a fortnight's imprisonment.

CLERKENWELL.

Wednesday.—The "Burial Ground Nuisance" Again.—A poor woman entered the court in a state of great affliction, and in an earnest manner besought the assistance of the magistrate. She said her name was Harriette Jesse Nelson, that she lived at No. 3, Cross-court, Vinegar-yard, Drury-lane; that she was a widow, and earned her bread by working as a laundress, had three children, and was in very destitute circumstances. Having read an account of the revolting occurrences alleged to have taken place in Spafields burial ground in the newspapers, she became greatly alarmed lest the remains of her poor husband, which had been interred there on the 23rd of March, 1842, should have been removed from the grave in which she had seen them placed. She further learned from the newspapers that Mr. Bird, one of the managers of the graveyard, had publicly offered to open any grave, and show the relatives of deceased persons interred there that the remains had not been disturbed. She accordingly went to the burial-ground on Monday week, saw Mr. Bird, and asked him to open her husband's grave. He declined, saying, "That ground had not been opened for fifteen years." She went over, pointed out the spot, and begged of him to open it, but he replied, "It shall not be opened," and then walked away.—Mr. Combe: Were you at the funeral?—The Woman, crying: Oh, yes; I was at the funeral with my three children. It was a wet wintry day, so I could not see exactly how deep the grave was, nor how the coffin was laid. I lingered about the grave on Monday week until one of the grave-diggers came, and I asked him to open the grave for me: he said he would, but had scarcely begun, when Mr. Bird came up, and said to me, "I told you the ground was not to be opened," and sent the man away. I followed Mr. Bird down the churchyard, and again entreated of him to show me my husband's coffin, but he replied, "You have got teeth to dig a grave yourself." I went back to the grave again, and having seen three men near the churchyard, and not connected with it, I asked them to dig the grave; they said they would. The first man had not been more than a minute at work, when the stench became so intolerable that he was obliged to leave off; the second and third tried consecutively, but the smell became so intolerable, that they were obliged to quit the place.—Mr. Combe: How soon did the stench issue?—The Woman: The very first shovelful they threw up. A fourth man took up the spade, but he too was driven away by the smell. I asked him what the charge was? He said a pot of beer, and I gave him my last 3d. to get it. I went the next day again, and made the same request of Mr. Bird. He took down my name and address, and said he would write to me on the following Friday, but I never since heard from him. I forgot to state that Mr. Bird told me that Superintendent Macey, of the G division, had given directions that no more graves should be opened. —Mr. Macey: I gave no such directions.—The Woman: On the Sunday after my husband was buried, I went to the graveyard with my children, and found the grave in which he had been buried, open. I asked the grave-digger to allow me to see the coffin of my husband; but he said there was another coffin in the way, and that he could not do so. Myself and my children went every Sunday during the summer to see the grave; at length my children became dangerously ill, which plunged me into such distress, that I have not recovered from it yet. Mr. Wakeling, vestry-clerk of Clerkenwell parish, said he attended there on behalf of the parish, knowing the woman was about to make the statement. It appeared that the managers of this graveyard had, *by an advertisement in a weekly newspaper*, expressed their readiness to open the graves at the request of relatives of persons interred there. They had not complied with this advertisement, but had opened a whole batch of graves about ten days ago, which were still open, and from which a stench issued that was diffusing itself over the whole neighbourhood. Mr. Macey never had given any such directions, and the advertisement was inserted as a means for the defence to the indictment which the parish would assuredly prefer against them at the ensuing sessions. It might be said that the statements in the newspapers regarding this place were of a revolting character, but facts ten times more revolting relative to this place had come to his knowledge. He had evidence to show that the corpses were tumbled out of the coffins in heaps, and thrown upon a mound of clay, then beaten and chopped up with the clay, and when compounded together the whole was thrown to the bottom of a pit dug for the purpose.—Mr. Superintendent Macey: I went to the graveyard a few days ago, and the smell was so intolerable that I could not remain more than a few minutes in it. The effluvia was dreadful, and Mr. Bird himself said he could hardly stay in the ground. Sixty graves were open. One man, in looking for the remains of his child, struck his pick-axe into a coffin, and its contents poured out in a thick fluid state, emitting the most horrible smell. These graves had not been opened at the request of the relatives, but opened on speculation, in order to pacify the relatives of deceased persons.—Mr. Combe said, the mode adopted by the managers of the place was most unsatisfactory to the relatives of the deceased, as well as most pernicious in its consequences. The magistrate directed that Mr. Vinall should be communicated with forthwith, and humanely directed a small sum from the poor-box to be given to the poor woman, who left the court in the deepest affliction.

The Hampstead Murder.—In addition to the mass of evidence which has already been laid before the public with regard to the investigations before Mr. Wakley the coroner, and Mr. Rawlinson the magistrate, as to the late horrid murder of Mr. James Delarue, some particulars have been brought to light, having a tendency to substantiate more fully the guilt of the accused party. A young man named Thibblewaite, whose father keeps a chandler's shop at Finchley, has made the following statement:—"On the night of the murder I accompanied the constables towards the field with the stretcher, but I ran forward, and on arriving at the spot where the body was lying, I saw a man in conversation with Baldock, the officer. I said to the man, 'Is he dead?' and he replied, 'O yes, he is quite dead. I have felt his hand, and he has no pulse.' As soon as the stretcher came up the body was removed, and I with the constables proceeded up the field. The young man I have spoken of went with us, and he requested that I would allow him to light his cigar, which I permitted him to do from a lamp belonging to one of the constables who had asked me to carry it for him. I returned the lamp to the officer, and leaving the party, turned off to the right: the man went off in another direction, towards the Swiss Cottage." Thibblewaite describes the person to whom reference has been made by him, as being about 23 years of age, and wearing either a cloak or a cape; he is quite satisfied that he should be able to recognise him if he were to see him again, as a strong light was thrown upon his features by the lamp when he ignited therewith his cigar. Thibblewaite will, no doubt, have an opportunity afforded him of seeing the prisoner in Newgate, and in the event of the latter being identified by him, he (the former) will of course be supposed as a witness at the trial.

Hocker's Defence.—The line of defence that will probably be adopted by Hocker on his trial, for the murder of Delarue, seems pointed out by his conduct, and by his anxiety to correct the evidence of the policeman, who was left in charge of the body in the field whilst the stretcher was brought. He will, most probably, assert that whilst waiting by the body, he and the policeman agreed to plunder it, and that that was the whole extent of his criminality. Many of the circumstances would bear out such a defence. First, the great improbability that a murderer would revisit the spot so soon afterwards for no apparent object; secondly, the withholding by the policeman of the fact that any one had been with him in the field; and, thirdly, the buttoned-up pockets of Delarue; as it would not be likely for the murderer to stop and button the pockets of the man he had killed, whose cries, continuing nearly two minutes, would most probably have been heard. Such a line of defence would also account for the blood on Hocker's clothes, and for the silence he observed on the subject. The presence of the three ill-looking men in different parts of Hampstead, on the day of the murder, who were last seen going towards the place, and have not since been heard of, would also afford some countenance to the statement that Delarue had been murdered by them, as originally supposed, and that becoming alarmed they had run away before plundering the body. The fact of the supposed murderous weapon having been discovered before the murder was committed, and the absence of proof that the prisoner had possessed any other weapon calculated to inflict the wounds on the head of Delarue, are also in his favour, so far as negative evidence goes. He would, indeed, have some difficulty in explaining other, though minuter, parts of the evidence against him; but the line of defence we have mentioned would be supported by several of the circumstances that have been adduced against him.

Shocking Affair at Whittington.—On Thursday morning, about ten o'clock the village of Whittington, two miles from Chesterfield, was the scene of great excitement, in consequence of the rumour that a Mrs. Green, who resides there, had either been murdered or had committed suicide. It appears that, shortly before the hour named, she had been seen by several neighbours to enter the gate of her own premises, leading one of her grand-children by one hand, and holding the other hand to her throat. One of the neighbours going to the place, she found Mrs. Green reclining upon a stone in the yard, and bleeding profusely from a frightful wound in the throat. She was unable to speak. The alarm was at once given, and a messenger dispatched to Chesterfield for medical aid. Mr. Boddington arrived in a very short time, but life was extinct before his arrival. The wound was exceedingly large and deep, extending from "ear to ear." The œsophagus and jugular vein were partially severed, and the carotid artery was laid bare, although not cut. A razor marked with blood was found lying on the hearth; the deceased appeared to have been cleaning the hearthstone. It is stated that she was seen to run out of her house, holding her hands to her throat, and to go to the door of the Cock and Magpie public-house, and then to a neighbouring house, but it appears that she failed to make any person hear her. Her house adjoins that of her son-in-law, Joseph Hawskley, and it is stated that he was the only person about the premises beside the deceased at the time; Mrs. Hawksley having gone out shortly before, and a boy aged six years, named Green, a grand-son of the deceased, who was staying with her, having been sent away from her house the same morning. The farm belonged to the deceased Mrs. Green, of whom Hawksley held it as tenant. Many disputes have arisen between Mrs. Green and her son-in-law of late, and it is not long since they appeared before the magistrates, on which occasion Mrs. Green applied for Hawksley to be bound over to keep the peace. The application was refused by the magistrates, who reprimanded both parties. At the same time, a son of the deceased was fined for wilfully damaging a plough belonging to Hawksley. The origin of the melancholy affair of Thursday last is at present a mystery. Deceased was in good health and spirits at eleven on Wednesday night; previous to which hour Hawksley attempted to force his way into her house, but was prevented by Sidney Green, her son. Hawksley states, we learn, that on the Thursday morning he immediately went towards his house, thinking that some of his children had set their clothes on fire. As he approached he saw his mother-in-law run out of her house, holding her hands to her throat. In going to his own door he met her, and immediately sent a boy for assistance. The statement of one of the children is very different to this. An inquest was opened before Mr. Hutchinson, coroner for Scarsdale, on Thursday afternoon, at the Cock and Magpie, but immediately adjourned to Friday next. The circumstances to which we allude have made a very great sensation throughout the district.—*Derbyshire Courier.*

Extensive Fire at a Lunatic Asylum.—At about nine o'clock on Monday morning the inhabitants of Nottingham were alarmed by a report, that the Lunatic Asylum, which is erected just outside the town, on the Southwell-road, was on fire. On hastening to the spot the rumour was found to be correct; but happily the conflagration was subdued before any fatal accident occurred, although it has been attended with a considerable destruction of property. It appears that at about twenty minutes past eight, one of the female domestics went into the laundry, a new and commodious building at the west end of the asylum, to fetch some chips which had been placed near the steam-drying apparatus, and found that they had ignited, and that the room was full of flames. The alarm being given, a messenger was instantly despatched to the town for assistance; and in a short time the engine of the Nottingham and Derbyshire fire-office arrived on the spot, drawn by two post-horses. It was immediately taken up the lawn and commenced playing, and by its means, combined with the energetic exertions of a large body of firemen and the Nottingham police, who were in attendance, the fire was got under by ten o'clock. The scene after the fire was one of extreme desolation; large heaps of half-burnt rafters lay in cheerless contrast with the snow which lay on the lawn to the thickness of several inches; and the roofless building, with its blackened walls and windows deprived of their glass, proved that the devouring element had done its worst. The asylum is an extensive range of building, erected in 1810, and at the present time contains about 200 patients. The laundry and other buildings which have been burned had been recently added from designs furnished by Messrs Hawksley and Jalland of this town, architects. They consist of a room 61 feet by 24, in which is the drying apparatus, and two other apartments, that would make together a room of similar dimensions. The drying room is completely gutted, and the other rooms are considerably damaged; a large quantity of clothes, which were being dried, were also destroyed. These buildings are detached from the patients' wards, so that it was not considered necessary to remove those unfortunate persons; but had the wind been east, it is thought that the fire would have communicated, in which case the consequences must have been dreadful, as the part nearest the fire was occupied by the most dangerous of the lunatics. Immediately after the news had become public, a considerable number of the committee assembled on the spot to make inquiries into the circumstances of the case. Amongst those present were Mr. W. Hodgson Barrow, of Southwell; the High Sheriff; the Rev. T. Coates Cane, of Southwell, Chaplain to the High Sheriff and magistrate of the county; Messrs. T. Close, J. Braithwaite, W. Hannay, and Dr. Williams, magistrates of the town; Mr. G. Rawson, clerk to the borough magistrates; and Dr. Powell, the resident physician. Having examined the buildings and the servants, they came to the conclusion that the occurrence was purely accidental. The damage cannot now be ascertained, but it must amount to several hundred pounds. The building is understood to be uninsured.

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

	£	s.	d.
From the Chartists at Moulin-a-Vapeur, per David Reid ..	3	8	7
From James Dick, Lille ..	0	1	3
From Alex. Low, ditto ..	0	1	3
From James Brown, ditto ..	0	1	3
From James Thomson, ditto ..	0	1	3
From Henry Pashley, Hansworth ..	0	1	0
From Rotherham, per George Eskholme ..	0	10	0
From James Stevenson, Callen ..	0	1	0
From the Chartists of Hamilton ..	0	10	0
From the Chartists of Coventry ..	0	3	0

THOMAS COOPER.

	£	s.	d.
From the Chartists of Moulin-a-Vapeur, per David Reid ..	1	0	0

RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Clock-house.. ..	0	3	0	Wheatley-lane ..	0	1	0
Sowerby Longroyd	0	5	6	Bacup	0	3	4
Burnley	0	5	7½	Camborne	0	1	4
Colne	0	5	1	Carlisle	0	4	0
Haslingden.. ..	0	1	9	Cummersdale ..	0	7	6
Oswaldwhistle ..	0	2	4½	Clitheroe	0	4	9
Haggate	0	1	9	Barnoldswick ..	0	5	0

LEVY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Tonbridge Wells ..	0	10	0	Holmfirth, J. Quarmby	0	0	6
Holmfirth, T. Bradley	0	1	0	Ditto, two friends..	0	1	0
Ditto, W. Bradley	0	1	0	Stockport	1	10	0
Ditto, A. Bradley..	0	1	0	Pilton	0	5	0
Ditto, J. France ..	0	1	0	Hollinwood	0	10	0
Ditto, J. Sandford	0	1	0	South Shields ..	0	6	6

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Berry Brow, proceeds of Mr. Doyle's lecture ..	0	4	3
Ruffy Ridley	0	2	6

ACCOUNT BOOKS, CARDS, &c.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Oswaldwhistle, account book ..	0	4	0	Holmfirth, ditto ..	0	2	9
Clitheroe, ditto ..	0	4	0	Preston, ditto ..	0	0	6
Ditto, hand books	0	0	6	Holmfirth, cards ..	0	0	9
				Oswaldwhistle ..	0	2	0

In last week's list of Nominations for the Executive, Penzance, Rochdale, Camberwell, Burnley, and Bromsgrove were omitted, in all which places the five members now in office were nominated; the names of Messrs. Clark and Doyle were also omitted from the Birmingham and Todmorden list.

CANDIDATES FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

I have received answers from the following persons, declining to stand for the above office, viz., Messrs. Tattersall, Dixon, Bairstow, and West; from the majority of the other candidates I have as yet received no answers: I shall, therefore, include them in my printed list.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,
Secretary.

DEATH.

On the 13th inst., after a long and severe sickness, Mr. Thomas Marquis, of Burnley, Millwright, aged 38 years. He was a firm and consistent supporter of the "People's Charter," and one who whenever his fellow man was wronged would beard the wrong-doer, and say, "Thus did'st thou." He was interred in the Unitarian Chapel, Padiham, on Sunday, the 16th, his remains being followed to the grave by a long train of his Chartist friends and acquaintances.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 340, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand in the City of Westminster.

Saturday, March 22, 1845.