Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS v. THE PRIESTS.—The Journal des Debats contains a pastoral letter of Cardinal de la Tour d'Auvergne, Bishop of Arras, in which he prohibits the reading, or even the possession, of the Manuel de Droit Ecclesiastique (the work in which M. Dupin defends the liberties of the Gallican Church against the party termed "Ultramontane"). On the preceding day the latter learned gentleman, at a meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, took occasion to refer to the dispute between himself and the clergy, "in which he described with firmness" (says the Siecle) "the real principles on which the Gallican doctrines rest, and demonstrated that the Concordat (of 1801) had given a new sanction to the old maxims of the Church which had at all times been maintained by the French clergy. M. times been maintained by the French clergy. M. Cousin acquiesced in the statements of M. Dupin,

another decree forbidding all communication with Corrientes, Paraguay, and, in fact, with the whole interior of South America, until what is called "legal order" (that is the tyranny of Rosas) is re-established

UNITED STATES. THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.—The packet ship Indiana has arrived, bringing us important intelligence from New York, dated the 1st inst. The joint resolutions annexing Texas Representatives, have passed the Senate. There are man profoundly impressed by it himself, and desirous zone important amendments made in the bill, and to impress it upon others. which the American papers represent as doing away with the decisiveness of the action; but this is all. The effect of the amendments, which, on the embodying of the views of Mr. Benton's bill, leave it disand the new President was saluted by loud cheers cretionary with the President to earry out the ana majority of only two, the vote being twenty-seven

in favour of annexation, and twenty-five against. The amendment to the bill of immediate and unqualified annexation was afterwards proposed by Mr. Walker. It appends to the bill the resolutions of Mr. Benton. This was also carried by a vote of iwenty-seven to twenty-five. It is stated that the Mexican Minister at Washington, Almonte, has made all necessary arrangements for his return to Mexico. He is said to be only waiting for President this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of Mexico. He is said to be only waiting for President life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the markets for their products.

Trier to sign the Texan annexation resolutions, and diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge The President dilates a to make the usual proclamation, which will soon be done, to demand his passports and make his protest, and to retire and break up all official relations with the

Government of the United States. THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The ceremony of inauguration is thus described: "Congress adjourned on Monday morning, at halfpast two o'clock. The heavens then were somewhat of James K. Polk, the People's President. At an early hour, Pennsylvania Avenue

as easy to swim against the current of the mighty, their rights, as the most competent administration for stem the living tide of souls which bore its way to the anti-republican tendencies;" and to the "preservation of Capitol. Every age, sex, and condition were the general Government in its whole constitutional vigour represented, but conspicuous above all were to be as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety seen those whose air, dress, and manner, told at once abroad." they were from the country—the farmers, the bone and sinew of the country.

About half-past ten a.M. we made our way to Coleman's, where the President was staying. In a few minutes a general clearing out of the hall announced He got out of his carriage, and went into the hotel arrive in front of the hotel, with drums beating, solicitude. rumpets blowing, colours flying, and bayonets fixed, and taking up their position in front, they formed in icotpath in front of Coleman's, and on the opposite to the constitution, as a shield against such oppression, side of the Avenue, was blocked up with human keings; while every available spot was occupied in That the blessings of liberty which our constitution so

creatures!) occupied the windows. The marshals had great difficulty in keeping clear 2 sufficient space for the military, in consequence of for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional the pressure of the crowd, whose democratic feelings legislation; invites reconsideration, and transfers ques would not suffer them to see the necessity of keeping the middle of the road in front of the hotel quite rain (which was not very heavy), and Mr. Polk shortly made his appearance, accompanied by Mr. Tyler, and both got into the carriage. Some hearty

cheers were given on his appearance. The Chief Marshal and his aids were bedizened federated states our people are permitted, collectively and with the usual quantity of silks and ribbons in the individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way of searfs and rosettes, and for batons of office each was provided with a piece of young hickory Since the union was formed the number of the states has tends to the 8th of February; and dates from Delhi

share of attention next to President Polk. The clergy turned out well. There were about twenty of that profession, and the different denomina-

tions were well represented. The President came next, looking well, though thin and anxious in appearance, with President Tyler in the same carriage.

Ex-Presidents-none.

Tyler's Cabinet-Wickliffe and Wilkins. Supreme Court—none.

Diplomatic Corps-none.

Then came the members and ex-members of Con-

of Illinois, who stands the head and shoulders taller than his fellow members of the House of Representatives. No union exists between church and tablishing the lea loci, which had been pushed wanted. Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and sects and creeds.

Militia, we did not see at all, except those belonging

It is a source of deep regret that in some sections of and the Commander-in-Chief.

Then came the Empire Club, or rather the banner our country misguided persons have occasionally indulged of the Commander-in-Chief. with the few accompanying members and the band, in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction and the piece of ordnance aforesaid; and the balance of domestic institutions existing in other sections—instiof the procession perhaps numbered 400 or 500 persons | tutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, -certainly not more.

York when anything of importance calls for one, this was certaily small potatoes, and fully exemplifies the superiority of the arrangements, and means, and appliances of the Whigs in matters of this kind. What, however, was lacking in the appearance of the processions in New Yeavers which are made in processions in New Yeavers.—On Friday a Yeavers was held in the Consequent destruction of our happy form of Government, and the time, and the damage was confined to the blowing off of the superiority of the arrangements, and means, and appliances of the Whigs in matters of this kind. What, however, was lacking in the appearance of the processions in New Yeavers.—On Friday a consequent destruction of our happy form of Government, and the time, and the time, and the processions in New Yeavers.—On Friday a consequent destruction of our happy form of Government, and the time, and the time, and the time, and the public meeting of the Power-loom Weavers was held in the Temperance Rooms, Victoria-buildings. Gard the damage was confined to the blowing off of the law at Reading; nand week in the damage was confined to the blowing off of the law at Reading; of the law displays which are made in processions in New taining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the York when anything of importance calls for one, this consequent destruction of our happy form of Government,

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sion was amply compensated by the masses that accompanied it; and here was the superiority of the systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from Cousin acquiesced in the statements of M. Dupin, and the entire Academy appeared to approve the sentiments of both."

SPAIN.

Madein, March 17.—This day the Chamber of Deputies passed the bill for restoring the unsold church property to the clergy, by a majority of 126 church property to the clergy, by a majority of 126 against 16. The Minister of Justice and the President of the Council repeated, in the course of the President of the President

to the eastern portico.

flight of steps; and, from the front of this, the Prefilled the space in front as could hear him, the address. The delivery of the inaugural address being concluded, the oath of office was administered to the

from the surrounding multitude.

THE MESSAGE. The following are the principal points of the President's inaugural address:-

Fellow Citizens,-Without solicitation on my part, have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honourable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honoured with of my official duties.

The President then invokes the aid of the "Al mighty Ruler of the Universe" to direct him in the path of duty, and to enable him to fulfil his sacred obligation, to "preserve, protect, and defend" the constitution of the United States.

THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS. To the states respectively, or to the people, have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States evercast, and many were the fervent desires sent by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states." newards for a fine day on which to consummate the Each state is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of action of the people at the polls, by the inauguration its reserved powers. The Government of the Union acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also was a complete sovereignty. While the general Governmen througed with pedestrians, and carriages and vehicles | should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly of all sorts. There was a continual stream of life delegated to it, the states should be equally careful that in jouring along the side-walks towards the Capitol, and the maintenance of their rights they do not overstep the for one who wished to go towards the President's limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most dismansion, at the other extremity of the avenue, there | tinguished of my predecessors attached deserved imporwas no resource left but to take the road, for it were tauce to "the support of the State Governments in all turbid, and swollen waters of the Mississippi, as to our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against

This most admirable and wisest system of well-regulate self-government among men ever devised by human minds the federal Government on the one hand, and the exercise treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly resomething about to happen, and on going outside, the federal Government on the one hand, and the exercise let there was his Excellency President Tyler, in his by the states of powers not reserved to them on the other, carriage. Such pushing, and squeezing, and crowding, will, I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to the people might never have seen John Tyler before. come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear 10 see President Polk. The military then began to to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious * * * * * *

carriage having just drawn up to the door. The upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal

That the blessings of liberty which our constitution se the neighbourhood. The boys climbed up into the cures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests tions at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other clear of persons, when they wanted to see the Presi-dent whom they had helped to elect. The roof of the and properly exercised the constitution itself may be again humbly supplicating that Divine Being, who has

> PROGRESS OF THE UNION. The inestimable value of our federal union is felt and perous and happy people. acknowledged by all. By this system of united and con-

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

It is a source of deep regret that in some sections of and the vicinity, had left Calcutta to join the staff and were recognised and protected by it. All must see To one who has been accustomed to witness the that if it were possible for them to be successful in at-

Clerk's table, and with their faces towards the audi- guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once a part ence, and then, after a brief pause, the order of ar- of our country, was unwisely ceded away to a foreign rangements was read aloud, the parties falling into power, is now independent, and possesses an undoubted their places as they were respectively named, and the whole mass left the Senate Chamber and proceeded and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent state, in ours. I congratulate my country that, Here a temporary stage had been erected, as at the by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the inauguration of President Harrison, over the great assent of this Government has been given to the reunion: and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon sident elect read to as many of the yast mass which the terms to consummate an object so important to both. I regard the question of annexation as belonging excluto the American Union, as carried in the House of He read it in a firm tone of voice, with the air of a sively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign policy is peace with each other and all the world. To vernment cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign

The President dilates at some length upon the advantages to both parties of the projected union, and tion of Texas," at "the earliest practicable period:"

He next comes tothe United States to that portion of our territory which we urge you to rally-to awake from your unmanly lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the coun- apathy, and hasten to subscribe your mites according try of the Oregon is & clear and unquestionable;" and to your abilities. Remember that only a penny from occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty of the Mississippi; adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs, and are already engaged in establish- The Central Committee are desirous that they shall us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately, terminate their labours by the 4th of next June. which the formation in that part of our territory cannot they will as early as possible publish their balance be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative sheet. By order, and on behalf of the Central Comhas been tested by its successful operation for more than be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative half a century, and, if preserved from the usurpations of Union. In the meantime, every obligation imposed by mittee.—James Grassby, Chairman; James Syme,

> The President promises to hold his officials to a rigid accountability in the discharge of their duties.

Although in our country the chief magistrate must, almost of necessity, be chosen by a party, and stand pledged One great object of the constitution was to restrain to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, line, and awaited the President's appearance, his majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching he should not be the President of a part only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper esponsibility, and faithfully carries out in the Executive department of the Government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmind trees which skirt the side walk, and the ladies (sweet | the Executive has been wisely invested with a qualified | ful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in veto upon the acts of the Legislature. It is a negative opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the ing the public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the infancy to the present hour, to continue His gracious

INDIA AND CHINA.

THE OVERLAND CALCUTTA MAIL.—Intelligence reway; and the consequences have been most auspicious, ceived this (Saturday) morning, from Calcutta, exthe old world are flocking to our shores to participate in that the British Government will take no decided its blessings; beneath its benign sway peace and prospesteps of a warlike character until the commencement rity prevail. Freed from the burthens and miseries of of the ensuing cold season. The Delhi Gazette of the 1st war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout February says that more mischief is expected, that the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to the Khalsa troops are hatching plans for the destrucaccomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or tion of other chiefs, and many suppose that such a conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in state of things will soon be engendered as to call for free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not in-compatible with the rights of a fellow-being. All dis-dency, winning golden opinions by his zeal in the cress, of whom there was a goodly number, headed by tinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All cause of native education, and his attention to the shepherd Carey, of Maine, and long John Wentworth, citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms internal administration of the country. Some benestate, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all The Bishop of Calcutta had been seriously indisposed, and had resolved on leaving India for a season. Ge-

> Powder Mill Explosion.—On Tuesday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, an explosion took than four shillings per week each."
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> In the inceeding, 1.1 Eillott, chairman.—P.S. For the sacrifice his class three years and a half the majority of the work-the gold.
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> The inceeding is the property of the work-the gold in the gold in the property of the work-the gold in the gold in the property of the work-the gold in the place at one of the powder-mills belonging to Sir Henry Brydges, and situated on Ewell Marsh. For-

Trades' Mobements.

More March P—The day of the Chamber of particular days of the control of the cont Miners, for instance, have been thereby prevented from contributing a single farthing. 2nd. The opposition and hostility of prejudiced opponents. 3rd. The Committee of Gentlemen which was formed, and promised great assistance at the commencement, have failed to render efficient service The 4th, and the last, which the Committee would mention, and perhaps the principal one, has been the diversity of opinion as to what the testimonial ought to be. An estate was proposed; the idea was adopted unwisely, as experience has taught the Committee: for great numbers have objected to this, and have nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take taken the most effectual mode of determining that it exceptions to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem should not be an estate—they have given nothing to appreciate the true character of our Government. Our Others were of opinion that a penny subscription was Union is a confederation of independent states, whose quite enough. Yes, and so the Committee believe if the working millions of this populous country had enlarge its limits is to extend the dominion of peace over to a man given their pence. Others, again, objected rexation or not, can be only to stave off the question during a period to be employed in negociating and arranging details with the Texan Government. The joint resolutions of annexation passed the Senate by a majority of only two, the vote being twenty-seven suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our Gomust surely be in a morbid state. The Committee hold the sentiment that every labourer is worthy of owers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas his hire, irrespective of his condition, and that by the to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seek- law of equity every man ought to be remunerated for ing to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the services he renders, whether he belongs to the the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by highest or lowest class of society; but this is not the the Ten Hours' Bill, under the hope that I may induce adding another member to our confederation, with the principle of testimonials—what we apprehend is some of my fellow-workmen to bestir themselves thereon consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances meant by such a testimonial as we have proposed, is consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances simply to give expression to one of the best feelings which can at present be mosted of greater benefit to the of the human heart; to give substantial proof that labouring community, nor is there one to be found more we appreciate the benefits conferred upon us. Finally, we appeal to the people of these realms, for whose benefit Mr. Duncombe has laboured so much, pledges himself to consummate the expressed will of to testify to the world that they are not so insensible the people of the United States, by the "re-annexa- so destitute of gratitude, as not to appreciate the services of their friend and champion—their faithful

Parliamentary Representative. Your gratitude will be estimated by the response you give to our appeal Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert by the support you give to the testimonial; and that and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of you may not for ever cast a stigma on your names, already are our people preparing to perfect that title by each working man in the kingdom would make such a fund as would enable the Committee to present a years ago our population was confined on the west by the | testimonial as would be alike honourable to him who ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the accepts and those who give. There is yet time to lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, ward off the disgrace—the lasting disgrace and ridicule increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley | which must in evitably fall upon you if you allow the Duncombe Testimonial to be in the end a failure Secretary. The Central Committee continue to meet every Wednesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. - Central Committee, -Sums received :- From Butterly Iron Works, 10s.; from Sowerby and Loyland, Yorkshire, per Edward Sutcliffe, £4. Mr. Hellis, from the Barley Mow Society of Carpenters, attended and handed in £7 10s., being the sum of 1s. per head from each member of that society. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Hellis, and the Barley Mow

TRURO (CORNWALL) SHOEMAKERS .- A meeting co-ordinate departments of the Government in conduct- the journeymen Boot and Shoemakers was held on Monday, March 24th, at the London Inn, Pydarto form a section of the same. Seventeen members wages would probably have been saved.

Mansfield Framework-knitters. - At a public about two feet long.

The military were well represented. There were serveral fine companies, and all in excellent order, and apparently well drilled. Their appearance gave minimized satisfaction, and apparently well drilled. Their appearance gave minimized satisfaction, and attracted the greatest share of attention was formed the number of the states has tended to the states has been proved, and they would, increased from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy tant character. There were rumours—when are several fine companies, and all in excellent order, within the last week. Our population has increased from and apparently well drilled. Their appearance gave months are to the 1st February. It is not of a very important the last week. Swan Inn, Mansfield, have taken their position as members of the confederacy tant character. There were rumours—when are the last week. Our population has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these hards are to the 1st February. It is not of a very important the last week. Swan Inn, Mansfield, March 24, 1845, it was unanimously resolved—"That the practice of reducing wages is detrimental to the manufacturer; inasmuch as it destroys confidence in the greatest seeking protection under its agis, and multitudes from may be in the womb of time it appears very certain the market and tends to lessen the value of their long of the Silk Knotted hands, held at the house of Mr. Bullivant, Black Swan Inn, Mansfield, March 24, 1845, it was unanimously resolved—"That the practice of reducing wages is detrimental to the manufacturer; inasmuch as it destroys confidence in the last would increased from March 24, 1845, it was unanimously resolved—"That the practice of reducing wages is detrimental to the mother increased from March 24, 1845, it was unanimously resolved—"That the near the number of the single of Mr. Bullivant, Black Swan Inn, Mansfield, March 24, 1845, it was unanimously resolved—"That the near the number of the las meeting of the Silk Knotted hands, held at the house the market and tends to lessen the value of their from the diminution of another hour? Let me entreat and needy speculator an advantage over the man of possible, may not pass under the present health-destroyprinciple and upright dealing. The practice is still is removed, and incessant toil procures him no adequate return to meet the wants of his family. It is case—for have we done all which became us as men to do? developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of natural developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of natural developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of natural developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of natural developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of natural developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of natural developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of later date than the 10th Department of minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to had reached Calcutta of later date than the 10th Department of money in circulation, and consequently as the rich love theirs; but have we fed them? have we mended to order them through their own tradesmen, as the rich love theirs; but have we fed them? have we fed them? have we mended to order them through their own tradesmen, as the rich love theirs; but have we fed them? have we fed them? have we have not. rists, and at the same time increases the demand ders property generally more insecure and of less wallow in rags and dirt; and, as soon as ever the law value. We, therefore, publicly declare that we will not make silk knotted hose at anything below our not make silk knotted hose at anything below our worked to death, for the paltry sum of two or three manufactory, at Belmont, Vauxhall. On receiving a worked to death, for the paltry sum of two or three manufactory, at Belmont, Vauxhall. On receiving a worked to death, for the paltry sum of two or three manufactory, at Belmont, Vauxhall. On receiving a worked to death, for the paltry sum of two or three manufactory, at Belmont, Vauxhall.

BRADFORD POWER-LOOM WEAVERS .- On Friday a

PRICE FIVEPENCE OF

association, and likewise to form a branch of the

posed by our employers is incompatible with the interests of ourselves and our families." The thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE MINERS OF BRADBURY had a public dinner on the evening of Saturday last, when upwards of eighty Miners and their wives were present. After the cloth was removed, Mr. Hancock was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Dixon. of Manchester. The health of W. P. Roberts, the Miners' friend, was drank with three hearty cheers and one cheer more. The company broke up about cleven o'clock, highly satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

THE NEXT GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LAN-CASHIRE MINERS will be held at the house of Mr. Higham, near Worsley, on Monday, April 7th; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon W. P. Roberts, Esq., will address the Miners of the neighbourhood on the same day and at the same place. The levy for the fortnight is two shillings per

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Permit me to say a few words on the subject of useful in its results, save that of equal political power. Let me, however, be rightly understood: for nothing can be werse than to hold out fallacious hopes. It would not Lowe, the foreman, at the next Central Criminal increase wages, but it would not lessen them in the long run; because, if unable to earn so much as at present weekly, the markets would consequently not be so speedily glutted, and hence greater regularity in that which you did receive. But that for which, above all other considerations, you ought to strenuously exert yourselves is, the health, the comfort, and the prolongation of your children's lives. Every working man belonging to most of the trades finds it extremely difficult, if not impossible, when burdened with a family of small children, to bring them up in any degree of comfort. He is obliged to wait, and toil on in poverty and misery, till they are grown sufficiently to be able to do something which will make an addition to his own earnings. The principal employment for them is factory labour; and, as these factories are at present conducted, the father mends his condition by preying upon the very vitals of his offspring. I have lost, ing the blessings of self-government in valleys, of which not be to blame; most gladly would they prolong their age, of consumption; and the registrar, when I went for the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To present prospect, they have determined, positively to happened that so many young girls, labouring in factories, live has not as yet been appre-We died of the same disease. Another of my girls, whom I by the coroner's jury, has not as yet been apprewherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of have therefore to request all friends holding collecting our laws, and the benefits of our Republican institutions, books, and all Local Committees, to forward the sums human slaughterhouses, informed me, on arriving at him. It is, however, understood that he will surshould be extended over them in the distant regions which they have collected, on or before the 7th day of May home on Thursday evening, that just before her leaving render at the next sitting of the Central Criminal they have selected for their homes. The increasing next, to enable the Central Committee to wind up the mill a young woman had swooned away. There is Court to take his trial, and that several eminent facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of their accounts by the 4th of June, after which date hardly a day passes that some are not carried out in this engineers will be examined on his behalf. The trial state. The poor things are not merely compelled to re- is looked forward to with much interest in the en-

which none but the naturally more active, or those long precisely, in the Parthenium Institute, 72, St. habituated to the employment, can, in some of the mills piece of fancy goods, or a sum of money equivalent in large majority. value thereto, is given to the weaver who has performed the greatest quantity of work within a given period. This Society of Carpenters generally, for their prompti- millowner is one of the wealthiest in the town-one whose opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are tude in replying to the Testimonial Committee's ap- whole fortune has been made out of the cotton trade; and yet whose gratitude to his workmen is such that not one of them dares to belong to either a political or trades' union. Now, fellow-workmen, two hours' labour each day less would be an incalculable good to all engaged in factory street, for the purpose of forming a section of the employment. Last summer I observed that there was dent whom they had helped to elect. The roof of the and properly exercised the constitution itself may be again humbly supplicating that Divine Being, who has Cordwainers' General Mutual Assistance Associa- hardly a family with three or four hands working at the carriage was, however, opened, notwithstanding the saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and watched over and protected our beloved country from its tion; Mr. John Jory in the chair, who opened the mill which had not one or other of those hands continually watched over and protected our beloved country from its business of the meeting, and introduced Mr. John at home sick. Let any man having such a family calcubenedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a pros | Endean, from St. Ives, who briefly addressed the late what is lost in wages yearly thereby, and he will need shopmates, and concluded by reading the general laws no other argument to convince himself, as well as his wife, of the Association. It was then unanimously resolved of the necessity of a Ten Hours' Bill, since by it those lost blank for the Branch where the purchaser resides, and a

The time afforded in summer for healthful recreation and in winter for the performance of some domestic duty would effect for the female portion of the hands a twofold stock and machinery, and gives the unprincipled you, therefore, to bestir yourselves, that another year, if ing, death-dealing system of protracted toil. If it be more prejudicial to the workman, inasmuch as the awful to have a brother's blood crying to heaven for vennatural stimulus to the laudable exertion of industry geance, what must be our state when our children's blood clothed them? have we educated them as well as theirs? taking notice, however, that these, being the London cash No, we have not. In childhood we have denied their prices, the country dealer must charge higher, to cover, made upon them in the shape of poor rates, and renappeals for a crust of dry bread, whilst we left them to his expenses of carriage. Where no dealer can be found appeals for a crust of dry bread, whilst we left them to his expenses of carriage. Where no dealer can be found appeals for a crust of dry bread, whilst we left them to his expenses of carriage. still persevere in attempting to bring us lower in the law is more merciful than us, since, before the law respectively, and thereby increase our present strained us, we were sending them to the mill as soon as parties wishing for samples and unable to obtain them, strained us, we were sending them to the mill as soon as misery, we will at once give up our frames and turn they could crawl. Talk of the Circassian bartering his they will, on receiving a £1 Post-office order, forward a our attention to something else that will, at least, be daughters, or the Hindoo or African their sons, for gold, box containing 3 lbs. of each of the four sorts of Candles, more regular if not better paid. Signed on behalf of the generous Briton is ready, not merely to sell, but to the meeting. T. Elliott, chairman.—P.S. For the last three years and a half the majority of the majority of the majority of the majority of the generous Briton is ready, not merely to sell, but to box containing of the old. They fix the price of the sample-box to high to avoid all suspicion of their wishing to in-

Preston, March 22nd, 1845. RICHARD MARSDEN.

Forthcoming Meetings.

London.—An harmonic meeting will be held at the Feathers, Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Monday, March 31st, 1845, at eight o'clock. The proceeds to be given to Captain Margarit, a Spanish Republican and Refugee in this country, from the tyranny of the present Rulers of Spain.—Captain Margarit and Mr. Julian Harney are invited and expected to be present. and expected to be present. The car of the dans

RE-OPENING OF THE SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL. -Mr. J. Skelton will deliver a public lecture on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven. Subject, "The Past and Present Position of Trades Soieties."

CHELSEA.—Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor-row, Mr. G. White, late of Birmingham, will lecture here on Sunday evening. Subject, "Rights of Man." LAMBETH. -Mr. G. White will lecture at the South London Chartist Hall, on Monday evening, at eight

MARYLEBONE.—A members' meeting will take place on Sunday evening, March 30th, 1846, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, at half-past hereby agree to become a branch of the same." Mr. seven o'clock.—An harmonic meeting will take place at the Green Man, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital.

of the Provident Co-operative Society, held at Mr. Dorman's Temperance House, 16, Clare-street, will be held on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. Dewsbury.—The next Dewsbury district delegate meeting will be holden in the Chartist-room, Dews-

bury, on Sunday, the 30th inst., to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. MR. DOYLE'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK. Monday, March 31st, Littletown; Tucsday, April 1st, Batley: Wednesday, Birstall; Thursday, Heckmondwike; Friday, Dewsbury; Saturday, Wake-

Halifax.—Mr. Murray will deliver a lecture in the Working Man's Hall, Bullclose-lane, on Sunday, at half-past six. A public meeting will take place in the above room, to elect delegates to the next Convention, to be held in London on April 5th, 1845.

THE LATE STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION AT BLACKWALL. TERMINATON OF THE INQUIRY .- On Wednesday forenoon Mr. Baker, coroner, and the jury empanelled to inquire into the cause of the death of Thomas Wright, George Chapman, Richard Grimes, William Neale, and Jonathan Smith, the five individuals who lost their lives by the explosion of a steam-boiler on the premises of Messrs. Samuda and Co., at Blackwall, re-assembled at the Town Hall, Poplar, for the fifth time. The depositions of the several witnesses having been read over to them they were respectively signed .- Mr. Bain, surgeon, was then examined (he having made a post mortem examination of the deceased) as to the injuries received by them, which he stated had caused their deaths, and the inquisitions were signed by the jury.—The several witnesses were then bound over to give evidence against George Court. Previous to the jury being discharged they handed to the coroner a statement to the following effect :- "The jury cannot close this investigation without expressing their opinion that the application of low pressure boilers to high pressure purposes is highly dangerous, and ought to be prohibited by law. And they are further of opinion, that the important facts elicited on this inquiry should be laid before her Majesty's Government, in the hope that some legislative enactment may be adopted, whereby, if possible, to prevent that powerful destruction to human life which arises under the present imperfect system." The Coroner said he should be happy to give effect to the opinion of the jury, which he thought to be a very proper one; and having thanked them for their patient attention to the case during the number of days it had engaged their attendance, discharged them in due form.

main in the mill the live-long day, but are obliged to per-form a certain amount of work; and, failing to do this, to the London Hospital are still going on very are sent about their business—an amount of work, too, favourably.

ELECTION OF SURVEYORS.—A vestry meeting was held in the parish church, on Tuesday morning last, Martin's-lane, for the transaction of business and to especially, accomplish. In every mill here a certain to elect surveyors for the Northgate highways; Mr. quantity of cloth has to be produced; but some are more R. J. Lumb in the chair. It was proposed and serigorous, and exact more than others. There is one mill conded—"That Messrs, Scowby and Tomlinson, the Parthenium Club, 72, St. Martin's-Lane, Wednes- in this town especially notorious for this. During meal surveyors of last year, be re-elected with a remuneraday evening, March 25th. Mr. Grassby in the chair. hours the hands are at work, not by steam, but by bodily tion of ten guineas per year to Mr. Scowby." An exertion, keeping the loom in motion, notwithstanding amendment to this motion was proposed and seconded, the rigour of law on that head. This week, I am told, "That Messis, Dawson and Quarmby be the surthey have desisted, owing to an apprehension of being veyors, without salary." After a most stormy and visited by the inspector. Prizes are given at this mill-a riotous meeting, the amendment was carried by a

> To the numerous inquirers, by letter and otherwise, 1 from many parts of the country, Dr. Coffin would say, that his BOTANICAL GUIDE TO HEALTH, AND THE NATURAL PATHOLOGY OF DISEASE, is now in the press, to be out about the 20th of April. The work s intended to be the basis of a General Botanic Society in this country, and will have the advantage over all others of the kind for domestic use, as it will be divested of all technicalities in the description of disease, and the Plants to cure them. It will contain about 350 pages, and will be accommanied with a Card of Membership to all, and a Steel Engraving of the Author. The price will be 6s, Address, 16, Trafalgar-street, Leeds

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and upwards. na upwarus. Valentia, toilenet, and quilting vests, 5s. 6d., and up ards. Very rich plain and fancy satin and silk velvet vests 165., and upwards. Mechanics' Working Clothes equally Cheap.

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"Although we feel no desire, in the language of the proud Peruvian, in contemplating what we hope to rejoice quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical in, the contentment, prosperity, and comfort of our fellow energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful dences, and early history of Christianity never before or in, the contentment, prosperity, and comfort of our fellow elsewhere so fully and faithfully set forth. By the Rev. men, to exclaim—"This, this is my work;" nor is our ROBERT TAYLOR. Complete in fifty-four numbers, at one object, as Mr. O'Connor declares his to be, "that each man who is willing to work may be independent of every TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total other man in the world for his daily bread," yet we can EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with could not get anything to do me good till I took Parr's such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent could not get anything to do me good till I took Parr's such advice as will be the means have proved ineffectual. 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 apparen

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Agents for the North of England.

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

hours: in the majority of cases twenty-four, if arising Messrs. Reinhardt and Son; Mr. Smeeton, Druggist; essrs Baines and Newsome Rooksellers . sold (in bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, duty included) at W. Jepson, Chemist, Silver-street; Mr. J. Losthouse 118, Holborn-hill, and 334, Strand, London. Sold also Chemist; Bradford, Mr. M. Rogerson, Chemist, Darley. by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; street; Mr. J. Pratt, Chemist, Ivegate; Stalybridge, Mr. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Wm. Bevan, Druggist; Hull, Mr. Reinhardt, Druggist; Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by Mr. J. Simpson, Chemist; Messrs. Ross and Burton, Chemists; Bolton, Mr. George Dutton, Chemist, &c., Advice given gratuitously to persons calling between Market-place; Mr. G. La French, Chemist, Cheapside; the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven Bury, Mr. Bowman, Druggist; Birmingham, Wood, Highand nine in the evening. Where also may be had Wray's street; Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Stansfield, Druggist; Belper, and time in the cure of gleets, impuis- Mr. Riddy, Bookseller; Blackburn, Mr. L. Fish, Druggist; Beiper, sance, strictures, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the Macelesfield, Mr. H. Hodkinson, Druggist; Nottingham, Mr. loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, irritation of the B. S. Oliver, Stationer, Long-row; Derby, Mr. J. T. Hassall, bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary Druggist, Victoria-street; R. Bryers, Druggist; Jones and passages, frequently performing, in recent cases, a perfect Hewitt, Druggist; J. Greenswith, Druggist, Mercury passages, frequence, few days; they have also been found Office; Preston, Mr. J. Raw, Druggist; Mr. George decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism; Sharples, Chemist, Fishergate; Rochdale, Mr. Leuch, and an excellent remedy for the removal of the evil effects Druggist; Mr. Booth, Druggist; Mr. Taylor, Druggist; Stockport, Mr. Rayner, Druggist; Mr. Wilkinson, Druggist; Messrs. Sims and Shaw, Druggists; Sandtonic — and an excellent invigorating pill." — Sunday Barton, Druggist; Wigon, Mr. E. H. Barnish, Druggist; back, Mrs. Peover, Druggist; Warrington, Mr. William Leigh, Mr. James Kirkman Bennett, Chemist : Hudders. field, 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, Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto, with fronts, 3s. 6d.; office; Nowcastle-vpon-Tyne, W. Fordyce, 15, Grey-knitted or wove silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto, with elastic springs, street; South Shields, Bell and Co.; Walsall, J. H. Watkins, Druggist; Wolverhampton, R. Fowke, Druggist; Dewsbury, T. S. Brooke; Wakefield, J. Dawson and S. Wrays Improved Steel Spring Trusses, for hernia, pro- Sidney, Chemists; York, W. D. Scholefield, Chemist; perly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; and all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold Wholesale by THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggists,

EXTRAORDINARY! NEW CASES!! Attesting that there is health for all HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

An astonishing cure of a confirmed Liver Complaint MRS. MARY SANDFORD, residing in Leather-lang, Holborg, London, had been labouring under the effects of a diseased Liver, which produced Indigestion sick Head Ache, Dimness of Sight, Lowness of Spirits, Irritability of Temper, Drowsiness, Occasional Swellings of the Body and Legs, with General Weakness and Debi lity. She attended the Hospitals, at different periods, for about three years, but she only got worse instead of better, and her recovery at last appeared quite hopeless; but notwithstanding the very bad state of her health, she was, in about two months, restored to perfect health by the means alone of this all-powerful and efficacious Medicine-Holloway's Pills.

Cure of a Case of great debility of the system, occasioned by the baneful influence of Mercury, and the injurious effects of a long residence in Tropical Climates, by Hel. loway's Pills.

James Richards, Esq., a Gentleman in the East India Company's Service, and who had resided for the last Seventeen Years in different parts of India, where his constitution had become much impaired from the influence of the climate, and the injurious effects of power. ful and frequent doses of that dangerous mineral, Calome! which, together, made such inroads on his constitution as to oblige him to return home to England, and on his arrival he placed himself for some time under the care of a Medical Practitioner, but received no benefit from that gentleman's treatment. He was then advised by a friend (who had tried this medicine) to go through a proper course of Holloway's Pills, which he did, and in about Score, Union-street, Bristoi; Shatter, Oliota, and by all Four Months his formerly shattered frame was 50 com. pletely invigorated as to enable him to prepare himself again for his immediate return to India, whither he will embark early in the coming Spring of next year, 1845. This gentleman is now residing in Regent's park, where he is well known in consequence of his opulence and liberality.

Immense Demand for Holloway's Pills in the East Indies Extract of a letter dated 20th of September, 1812, from Messrs. S. Ferdinands and Son (Agents for the sale of "Holloway's Medicine," in the Island of Geylon. Thesa gentlemen state—" All classes of people here are desirous to purchase your wonderful Medicines, and we regret that we have now scarcely any left to meet the immense demands that are daily made upon us for them. We enclose you a testimonial from J. Davison, Esq., the superinteg, dant of Lord Elphinston's Sugar Estate, at Caltura, Cer. lon; and we can, if necessary, send you abundant other proofs, not only from the middling classes, but also from the opulent and influential here, many of whom have de rived immense benefit from the use of your invaluable medicine.

Copy of the letter from J. Davison, Esq., which is the same alluded to in the extract of the letter above:__

Caltura, 7th August, 1844. My Dear Sir,-Mrs. Davison has received so much benefit from Holloway's Pills, that I am induced to trouble you for another supply, viz., an eleven shilling box. Yours truly, J. DAVISON.

To Mesers. Ferdinands and Son, Holloway's Agent for the Island of Ceylon, Colombo. Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases :--

Female Irregulari- Retention of the Rheumatism Scrofula Stone and Gravel Headache Sore Throats Indigestion Constipation Tic Dolorcux Inflammation Tumours Jaundice Ulcers Liver Complaints Weakness from Lumbago whatever cause

Dysenter

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar. where advice may be had gratis, and of most respectable Yenders of Medicine, throughout the civilized world, at the following prices.—Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking

Worms, all kinds,

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR BILIOUS. LIVER, AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS. Out of the ground hath the Lord caused Medicines to grow; and he that is wise will not despise them; for with such doth he heal men, and taketh away their

S a Preserver of Health, and a gentle yet efficacious

A remedy for Indigestion, and all disorders originating

pains,"-Eccles. xxxviii, 4 and 7.

from a morbid action of the stomach and liver, STIR. LING'S PILLS have met with more general approbation than any medicine yet discovered, requiring no restraint of diet or confinement during their use. They are mild in their operation and comfortable in their effect; and may be taken at any age or time without danger from cold or wet. They speedily remove the causes that produce disease, and restore health and vigour to the whole systema For females they are invaluable, as they remove obstructions, promote a regular circulation, and improve the complexion, giving the skin a beautiful, clear, and blooming appearance, which by their use may be retained to the latest period of life. Also for children they are the best medicine that can be used, as they expel worms, carry off crudities, &c., from the stomach and intestines, vated by the recent severity and variableness of the by which they prevent illness, and lay the foundation of good health for future years. Free livers, who are subject precedented. The proprietor, however, respectfully informs to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, irregularity of the the public, that although the demand is so enormous, he bowels, nervous irritability, &c., should never be without them, for, by their prompt administration on the first symptoms of illness, fits, apoplexy, gout, and many other dangerous complaints, may be prevented or cured. They are particularly recommended to officers of the army and navy, and persons going abroad, as a preventive of those

> Prepared and sold by J. W. STIRLING, Pharmaceutical Chemist, in boxes at 131d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each, and can be had of all respectable medicine venders in the kingdom. The genuine has the name on the stamp. ***Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

> THE truly-wonderful Cures of Asthma and Consump-1 tion, Coughs, Colds, &c., which are everywhere per-

CURES IN LIVERPOOL.

" January 2nd, 1945. "Gentlemen,-I send you two cases of Cures which I have received since my last, and I think it would be doing good to advertise the Wafers in Liverpool, as they give very great satisfaction to all who take them. They are quite the leading article for coughs and colds this winter.

"Hale, near Liverpool, Dec. 10th, 1844. coughing, after taking only two boxes of the Wafers.

(Signed)

Another Cure of Cough and Hoarseness. " Parliament-street, Liverpool, Jan. 1st, 1845. "Sir,-It is with much pleasure I bear testimony to I had been troubled with a cough and hoarseness

"I remain yours, ever grateful, "To Mr. P. Roberts, Ranelagh-street,"

The Declaration of W. Wright, coachman to A. Spottiswood, Esq., Hockley, near Dorking, Surrey. "January 16, 1845. "My wife laboured under an asthma for upwards of four years. She had the best advice to be procured, but without receiving the least benefit; but, on the contrary, she continued to get worse. Her suffering from her breathing and cough was dreadful; and I never expected she could possibly recover. The first week she commenced taking Locock's Wafers, she found more relief than from

Another Surprising Cure of Asthma.

ailment as ever she was in her life; in fact, she is perfectly cured. "I shall be happy to reply to any inquiries on the subject.

anything she had ever tried before; and she is now, I am

happy to say, in the midst of winter, as free from cough or

The particulars of many hundred curss may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom and on the continent. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, colds, and all dis-

orders of the breath and lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most

Price Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents-Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. CAUTION .- To protect the public from spurious imitations, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have caused to be printed on the stamp, outside each box, the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers," in white letters on a red ground, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Medicine Yenders,

diseases so frequently arising from heat and change of

Sir,-I should feel extremely obliged to you if you formed by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS have would send me a Tin of your most excellent lozenges, for, long established them as the most certain, perfect, and having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for speedy remedy in existence for all disorders of the breath Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from and lungs. It is not possible in the limits of this notice to give any great number of the immense mass of testimonials which are constantly received by the proprietors. The following will, however, be read with interest :-

From Mr. P. Roberts, Chemist, Ranelagh-street, Liver-

"Yours, &c. P. Roberts." RAPID CURE OF COUGH AND DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING Sir,-I write to inform you of the great benefit I have eccived from taking Locock's Wafers, which you recommended to me. I was so much oppressed at my chest, that when I lay down, a coughing fit came on with such violence that I have often thought I should not live to see the morning; but now I can sleep a whole night withou

"To Mr. P. Roberts, Ranelagh-street."

the extraordinary power of Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, for nearly two years, without relief, when I was induced to try Locock's Wafers, the effects of which were soon visible, for one large box (2s. 9d.) has quite cured me. I have since recommended them to several of my friends, and they have also experienced the greatest

cumulation of capital, to the degree of stocking the farms of the country, will avail for giving to agriculture the means of successful cultivation and improve-

him to employ his capital with a profit." Now, gentlemen, is not this perfectly true (hear, hear)? And yet there are not a few landowners who seem to think

Poetrp.

The following beautiful song, or rather the second third, and fourth stanzas of it, appeared in a late num ber of the Nation. The author happens to be a friend of the stanza previously omitted.

YOUNG KATE OF GLENKEEN.

- By the banks of the Barrow residing Are girls with the dark raven hair. And where the Blackwater is gliding. The maidens are faithful and fair : But of all Erin's pure-hearted daughters. I'll tell you the one who is queen,
- She dwells by Agivey's bright waters, The lovely Young Kate of Glenkeen, She is pure as the dew-drops that cluster
- Round the heath-bell that blooms on Slievemore: And her eye hath the diamond's lustre That studs the grey breast of Bergore: Then her voice, the soft south is not sweeter,
- When breathing o'er spring's robe of green, And Errigal's fawn is not fleeter Than lovely Young Kate of Glenkeen
- The snow I have seen freshly fallen On Slemish's top as I stood;
- The wild rose I've seen on Slieve Gallen Just cleaving its emerald hood; And that snow from the cloud newly driven, And that rose of the mountain so sheen, Are the colours that nature bath given The cheek of Young Kate of Glenkeen.
- 'Tis sweet when the sun is saluting The heights of the misty Knocklade-'Tis sweet when his first ray is shooting Through lonely Glencullen's green shade; But O! there's an hour that is sweeter, When the star of the evening is seen,

And its bright twinkle tells me I'll meet her,

The lovely Young Kate of Glenkeen.

day in April.

CURLEW.

NOTICE. We regret to have to announce that unavoidable circumstances compel us to again postpone the "Feast of the Pocts" to the second or third Satur-

Reviews.

PUNCH'S LETTERS TO HIS SON. By Douglas Jerrold. London: Orr and Co., Paternoster-row These admirable satires on the crimes and frauds the falsehoods and hypocrisies of "civilised" life, are a reprint from the pages of our old friend Punch. The author's style and talents are by this time so well known to our readers, that it would be superfluous to do more than give his name. We may, give the reader a better idea of the good things in this book than would a single plum the richness of a Christmas pudding, we must nevertheless give the one plum, referring our readers to the book itself if they would revel in the sweets of the entire feast.

Punch advises his son as to his choice of a profession He reviews the church, the law, the healing art, the army, and the professions of labour; all these he rejects: all these he advises his son against, and in cenclusion urges upon him to take up

THE PROFESSION OF "NOTHING."

then, I say it, my son, be Nothing! Look at the flourishing examples of Nothing about you! Consider have my billet settled for the night, before I look about the men in this vast metropolis, whose faces shine with me. I can make my own bed, buy and cook my own the very marrow of the land, and all for doing and being Nothing! Then, what ease-what unconcern-what perfect dignity in the profession! Why, dull-brained, hornhanded labour, sweats and grows thin, and dies consumptive, whilst Nothing gets a redder tinge upon its cheek, a thicker wattle to its chin, and a larger compass of abdomen. There are hundreds of the goodly profession of Nothing, who have walked upon three-piled velvet from their nurses' arms to the grave: men, who in the most triumphant manner vindicate the ingenuity of the human mind for enjoying and possessing every creature-comfort of existence; not even a conjuror, nay, sometimes not even a police-magistrate, can discover how they get it.

You will, in your progress through life, be called upon to wonder at the discoveries of Galileo, who swore that the world moved round the sun-and then, or I mistake, that the sun moved round the world; you will hear a great deal of Homer and Shakspeare, who shaped out worlds upon paper, and begot men and women with drops of ink: folks will talk to you upon the discovery of the circulation of the blood, and other gossip of the like sort, demanding your admiration, your homage, for what they will call the triumph of human genius. Fiddle-de-dee! What should you care how the world moves, or whether it move at all, so you move well in it? As for Homer and Shakspeare, the first was a beggar, and for the secondfor the great magician, who, as people will cant to you, has left immortal company for the spirit of man in its weary journey through this briery world—has bequeathed scenes of immortal loveliness for the human fancy to delight in-founts of eternal truth for the lips of man to drink, and drink, and for aye be renovated with every draught-he, this benefactor to the world, could not secure a comfortable roof from the affections and gratitude of men, for the female descendant of his flesh, who withered from the world, almost an outcast and a pauper Now, the man who can live a long and jovial life upon Nothing, has often (by some strange wizard-craft) the wherewithal to bequeath to his heirs. As for literature and science-tales of fairy-land, and the circulation of the blood-be it your care to make Nothing your Ariel; and for your blood, heed not how it passes through your heart, so that as it flow, it be enriched with the brightest

and strengthened with the best. Be a successful Nothing, my son, and be blessed!

THE ORPHAN; or, MEMOIRS OF MATILDA By Eugene Sue. Parts II., III., IV., V. London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-

This is another of the many popular works so tastefully "got up" by the enterprising publisher whose name stands at the head of this notice. The first part we noticed some time ago. In the parts before us is commenced and continued the extraordinary narrative of the heroine, whose confessions form the subject matter of the work. We must decline giving an opinion on this famous novel until the whole is before us, beyond observing, that so far as the narrative has yet progressed it is sufficiently exciting and interesting. We had marked a lengthy extract for insertion which we are compelled to omit through want of space. The Orphan is published in monthly shilling parts, truthfully and beautifully illustrated by Robert Cruikshank.

THERESE DUNOYER; OR, THE MANOR HOUSE OF TREFF-HARTLOG. BY EUGENE Str. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane.

Our acquaintance with the works of Eugene Sue is, as yet, too limited to warrant us expressing, nay, even forming an opinion on his merits as an author, and the tendency of his writings. Certainly we have To ensure accuracy, the Companion is published risen from the perusal of his Therese with feelings of monthly. disappointment. The style of the author is fascina ting in the extreme, and there are scattered through GOOD: A PROPOSITION ON THE NATIONAL the volume passages of poetical beauty truly captiva-ting; yet, in spite of all, we are shocked and pained at the conclusion the author brings us to. What good end he could have had in view in the production of such a work, we are at a loss to imagine. To us it appears to be a work just fitted to make the superstitious, and the sickly-sentimental, still more hopeless feols than they may already be. Of course we speak of the work as a whole: there are passages suggestive of moral lessons equal to anything we have ever read. Let us particularly notice chapter xxi. stitious, and the sickly-sentimental, still more hopesuggestive of moral lessons equal to anything we have ever read. Let us particularly notice chapter xxi., cutiled "The Attic." In this chapter is described, in substance, a thousand times before; and of the every end the land, few persons now-a-days will have of the hard flood to dispute. But, great as the advantages of combining theory with practice in the eultivation of the land, few persons now-a-days will have the hardhood to dispute. But, great as the advantages of combining theory with practice in the entitivation of the land, few persons now-a-days will have the hardhood to dispute. But, great as the advantages to be derived from the application of science the hardhood to dispute. But, great as the advantages to be derived from the application of science the hardhood to dispute. But, great as the advantages to be derived from the application of science the hardhood to dispute. But, great as the advantages to be derived from the application of science the hardhood to dispute. But, great as the advantages to be derived from the application of science to the known anything of the question of eurrency, know what the effect that such an amount of "money" (?) would have on all contracts, prices, and debts. The remedy would be worse than the disease. The National Debt must be "liquidated" in another and the space we have at command. Beautiful and good are many portions of this work, but what avails this, when the denourment, on which necessarily hangs the moral of the whole, is both frightful and unsuggestive. Now, if we are to use rme spoce, when the advantages of combining theory with practice in the edition of the data and the hearty plaudits of his brother farmers:—"Of the advantages of combining theory with practice in the edition.

Agriculture," thus delivered himself amid the hearty plaudits of his brother farmers:—"Of the advantages of combining theory with practice in the edition.

In the combination of science for the trood in the combination of the land, few persons now-a-days will have the safety of

LUGENE SUE paints his characters and depicts his scenes to the life; and that the "poetic justice" awarded by authors to their ideal characters, good and bad, is at best but pleasing fiction. It may be 20. It may be,—we believe it really is so,—that the us on its appearance; the second number never world of life is a very different world to that which reached us; and the present number, which we poets and novelists dream of. We are conscious that should have received in January, only came to hand in the world of stern realities it is too often the Kate's last week. There is some good readable matter in and the Nicholas's, the virtuous and good, and not the Ralph Nickloby's, the base and villanous, who fair average merit. From this qualified praise we formed to a mischillar and the state of the Ralph Nickloby's, the base and villanous, who come to a miserable end; it is not always so, but is must, however, except a simple but pretty poem by so too often: yet no one would wish that Dickens that truly clever man John Critchler Prince; a done. We fancy it is something more than mere The poem-is too long for extract, otherwise we should national prejudice which makes us cling to the have been tempted to transfer it to our columns.

THE GAZETTE OF VARIETY: A MISCEL LANY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE AND AMUSING LITERATURE. Vol. II.—London: Cleave, Shoe-lane.

Our readers may remember that the first volume of this publication received our unqualified approval, ours; and aware that the song appeared imperfectly in the Nation, we now give it entire. The song commences with to the worth and value of its successor. The second volume is more than equal to the first. It contains nearly 500 large octavo pages filled with matter not only readable, but no inconsiderable portion of the large leaving a corpse upon the floor—the iniquitous effect of his crime was, by no means, wholly developed. He fled a murderer; blood was upon his head; and large leaving to him. But the choicest description. It may be necessary to add, that the Mustrated Family Journal, the first number of which we noticed two or three weeks ago, is the successor of the Gazette of Variety, or rather a conti-nuation of the Gazette, with new attractions; and had to stimulate and feed the curiosity of society with successor of the Gazette of Variety, or rather a contisuch attractions as are not to be met with in any pictorial illustrations of murder—and the world was

THE EDINBURGH TALES - PART II. - CON-

only the first—Governor Fox, with whose eccentrici ties we have been greatly amused. We know nothing when, wrestling with his swelling heart, he touched upon the domestic history of the prisoner, were to we have read for a long time past, even the professed by comic, so well calculated to "set the table in a the emotion of any other actor—say the highest roar," as Mr. Richard Taylor's narrative of the strange doings of the intolerant, yet withal liberal, is sentenced to be killed by the law. The law hangs Governor. He is the very personification of old the assassin as a punishment and an example: as an

We were now at the most ticklish time of the warnear its tremendous close. The funds were tumbling down every day; and in one of the few anxious days that preceded the battle of Waterloo, I saw the Governor arrive very early from Rochester, on foot! in a plight that I shall not easily forget. He came directly to my lodging. He had been on the road from midnight. On foot!

Ay, and why not ?- Is it for beggars to ride a horseback, sir? Don't you see how those d—d stocks are tumbling down. Let Master Pitt look up now, I bid him, to his Act of 1797—his paper rags. Not but that I could weather it for myself, if the trifle widow Walpolo intrusted my management, were once secured in hard gold. Thank God, I can handle a pickaxe, a spade, or a skull on the Thames yet; but a widow, and a gentlewoman, cheated, or bubbled in trusting to Stephen Fox !- all she had scraped up for seven years, to give Ned his schooling, without being beholden to these Northamptonshire Dons, her husband's relations, who have neither conscience nor bowels. It is enough to drive a man mad.

You have not inrested Mrs. Walpole's slender funds, I

No! roared the Governor, save in those blasted English funds: down one-fourth, Friday, down one-sixteenth, Saturday, down one-eighth, yesterday. The vitals are eaten out of old England by subsidies, loan-contractors, and Jew-jobbers. I have walked up to London, sir, with this hazel-stick in my hand, and a couple of clean shirts, and my prayer-book, in this bundle, to begin the world again. however, add, that these letters, appearing as they did at a time when Punch was not so well known at 2s. 6d. a-week, or so. I can't promise more at first. I as now, will in all probability be new to a have written to Bamboo to take the lease of my box, which he always longed for and Sam off my hadds. An idle large number of Mr. Jerrold's admirers. To all he always longed for, and Sam off my hands. An idle such we strongly recommend the book. Though man has better chance of a job about London, where there any extract for which we can afford room can scarcely are so many coal-lighters, and so forth, than down vonder.

> Governor Fox, you amaze me! Amazed to see an old man, a fool, and a beggar ha! ha! ha!-from having been a credulous idiot! There was something terrific in his laugh; but Governor Fox was too firm-spirited long to give way to this wild mood.

Have I any claim to Chelsea, or Greenwich, think ye -My pipe is what I shall miss the most—no luxuries now. I hope the Lord will call me home, however, before old age and frailty drive Stephen Fox on his parish, with all his cousins grinning at the Governor. In the mean time, can your landlady let me have a garret? I must victuals, wash my own shirt, and keep my place clean near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model myself. You can answer to her, I suppose, that I am a Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, man of sober, regular habits, who attend Church, and of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide it but selling mackrel-what the deuce should I let down my heart for? * * But having secured my billet for the night, I must be off to my broker. I have written to him by every post:—always down, down, down. Last night he rather advises selling. If I have one five guineas, ay, or five shillings, of reversion, after paying my just and lawful debts, by Jove, I'll hoard! I'll lock 'em in my old sea-chest, which I bought when a boy at Halifax, for a a dollar and a half. It can now hold all my worldly goods-I must send it up cheap by the wagon. But I must be off: the broker, that puppy Pantague, urges selling out to-day. Next mail will bring us down,

perhaps, a whole per cent .- perhaps ten, or blow us out of the water altogether,-who can tell? who can tell? If I had taken Cobbett's advice and warnings now, and laid up a few guineas?-Where is there a Cockney scribbler among them, with their Times and their Chronicles. ever showed how fast this country is going to the devil, so satisfactorily and clearly as the old sergeant?

I accompanied the Governor to his destination, though he assured me there was no danger of leaving him Your turtle-feeding Aldermen may go after their lost plums, to feed the great fishes. I will neither drown like a blind puppy, nor hang myself like a nigger in the sulks.

I can work, sir. There was already an unusual buzz in the streets. held the Governor fast by the arm, to detain him a few more minutes from his broker.

I held him the faster; men, boys, women, were now all hurrying to and fro, or collecting in groups, with eager speech and animated looks, on every side; carriages and horsemen harried along, some east, some west. News certainly had arrived; express came hot after express but no bulletin had yet been sent from Downing-street to the City. A dreadful defeat, it was whispered about, had been sustained by the Allies,-the ruin was total,-of Europe, and of Governor Fox. The morning papers

were all doubt and mystery. Let me off, man,—if I don't sell out to-day, I may hang myself at night, for I never can face Rochester. They'll be at twenty-five to-morrow. We shall have French Assignats for old English guineas, by Jupiter! We had something like a struggle when he offered to

break off. Remember, I protest: * * * Hark! It was the roll of a distant gun :- another, and another. The Governor was a little deaf even then, on one side of the head; but when the rejoicing boom rolled majestically up the river from the Tower guns, there was no longer doubt. The exulting shouts of the gathering multitude—the outburst of all the bells in London, told the same tale :-- a splendid, a decisive victory! The newsmen blew their horns, "Three per cent. better already! Hey Governor!" was my rising cry to the now stunned capitalist,-stunned but for five seconds. We went along and heard the first confused tidings of the Field of Waterloo. Eighteen or eight-and-twenty thousand human beings had there bitten the dust,-what an image is that homely one of mortal agony !-- and London was in a frenzy of joy, and the funds up, I cannot tell how much, in one hour. What histories were that day in men's

The Edinburgh Tales have our hearty recommenda-

VACHER'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION London: Vacher and Sons, 29, Parliament-street. This appears to be a very useful little work, containing correct lists of the House of Peers and House of Commons, the places the latter represent, the town residences of both, with other useful information.

DEBT-BY LURE JAMES HANSARD.

Mr. Hansard's "good intentions" almost disarms criticism, still we should be glad if, for his own sake, he would surround his propositions with less of mysticism, as he would then have a far better chance of being understood than he now has. Here-so far as

London: Brittain, Paternoster-row. The first number of this magazine was noticed by

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

"PARTIES" FOR THE GALLOWS. Newsvender .- " Now, my man, what is it?" Box. - "I vonts a nillustrated newspaper with norrid murder and a likeness in it."

When the miserable man Tawell heard the deathconscience, like a fiend, crying to him. But the evil—the enormous evil done to society—was not wholly accomplished. The traders in blood and horto be familiarised with atrocity. And then came the disgusting, degrading exhibition on the days of trial. THE EDINBURGH TALES—PART II.—CONDUCTED BY MRS. JOHNSTONE. Tait, Edinburgh.

These delightful tales become more and more interesting. Of the three contained in this part we confess to having, as yet (from want of time), read led down "the innocent nose" of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly when wrestling with his swalling and elbowing to look upon a murderer—to listen to the most sickening details of hypocrisy and crime—as a matter of agree-teresting. The terrest has trickly when wrestling with his swalling heart has tracked. English prejudices, feelings, and, we will add, virtues; and we can promise the "new generation" ning to the living. Now, what a mournful, miserable rare entertainment from an acquaintance with his vagaries. We give an extract:— We subjoin an instance of the great moral good—by way of example—to be obtained from the punishment of death. The following is extracted from the Morning Post :-The exasperation of the inhabitants of Gravesend, where

the parents of the murdered Sarah Hart reside, is so great against Tawell, that parties have been already formed to go to Aylesbury to be present at his execution.

How greatly must "the parties" be edified! Will they visit Aylesbury, awe-stricken, to be admonished by a terrible ceremony? Why, no. The parties will be pleasure-parties. And for their exasperation—their virtuous resentment—we have little doubt they will company that and a little company. will compound between that and a little agreeable excitement. The pleasure-vans of Hampton-court will, it is our belief, not contain more joyial merrymakers than the gallows-vans of Gravesend. In what a serious, teachable frame of mind will these pilgrims congregate before the gaol of Aylesbury! By the way, it appears that the worthy denizens of the town were about to be defrauded of one of their most valued immunities. We give the subjoined from

the Times :-In the town of Aylesbury, for ages past, Friday has been the execution-day; and great surprise, if not dissatisfaction, has been expressed by some of the inhabitants, because Tuesday had been named. The last man who was hanged at this town suffered for murder about eight years ago, prior to which no such penalty was paid for many years; yet the townspeople say, "We always hang on Fridays, up there, facing the Town-hall, with a scaffold we keep on purpose."

Thus, when a lianging can be had, the Aylesbury people will have it on a Friday; even as, doubtless, they stickle for pancakes on Shrove-Tuesday.

Poor Sarah Hart! Miserable victim! Nevertheless, we question if her death by the hand of a murderer may be considered as so great a social injury as that inflicted by the execution of the assassin. On one hand we have a fellow-creature murdered—on the other a multitude brutalised. Tawell growing grey at Macquarrie Harbour, would do far less evil than Tawell hanging at Aylesbury.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS. For the Week commencing Monday, April 1st, 1844. [Extracted from a DIARY of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Gilbert, farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at 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.

"Can you keep a pig? You will find a pig the best save-all that you can have about a garden; and he will pay you well for his keep."—The Rev. R. W. Kyles' Lecture. NOIR.—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 BELF-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 maring part and level. mas 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. AONDAY-Willingdon School .- Boys harrowing, and drilling ground for white carrots. Eastdean School. Boys digging, sowing oats and tares mixed, carrying manure, planting potatoes. Piper. Assorting potatoes. Dumbrell. Digging, heifer carrying manure. Tuesday-Willingdon School. Boys sowing white car-

rots. Eastdean School. Boys digging, clearing weeds and stones, and rolling for barley. Piper. Weeding wheat. Dumbrell. Digging, heifer carrying dung. VEDNESDAT—Willingdon School. Boys harrowing, and rolling ground for Peruvian barley. Eastdean School. Boys carrying tank liquid to the mangel wurzel and carrot ground, weeding tares and wheat.

Piner. Weeding wheat. Dumbrell. Digging, heifer carrying manure. Thursday—Willingdon School. Boys sowing Peruvian barley. Eastdean School. Boys digging for barley, planting potatoes, weeding tares and wheat. Piper. Hoeing wheat. Dumbrell. Going a journey. FRIDAY — Willingdon School. Holyday. Eastdean School. Holyday. Piper. At church on Good Friday, and says "he has never seen a bad one yet."

gery, and school room. Piper. Digging ground after turnips. Dumbrell. Harrowing peas, fallow, and wheat, clearing away rubbish.

YORKSHIRE. Slaithwaite School. Eleven to thirteen boys occasionally at work, preparing ground for oats. James Bamford, sowing and harrowing oats, spreading manure, removing clay, sowing peas and beans, mixed together, for soiling cattle. C. Varley, digging for oats, mixing cow and privy manure together. John Bamford, forking up, beating the soil fine, picking the couch grass roots.

COW-FEEDING. Willingdon School. Cows fed on white turnips and clover hay. Dumbrell's. Cows stall-fed with turnips, mangel wurzel, and straw. One cow and heifer fed with tur-

nips, carrots, and straw.

Wingerworth Farmers' Club the other week a Mr. room, and is effected in a cheap and easy manner. moral of the whole, is both frightful and unsuggestive (so far as we can see) of any good conclusion.

But the denouncent is of no negative character; on the contrary, we are made to see positively, and plainly enough, the triumph of villany, and the irretrievable ruin of virtue. We may be told that TWEDDLE'S YORKSHIRE MISCELLANY that he would wish you to keep silence upon those tempt to introduce the cultivation of the Tussae AND ENGLISHMAN'S MAGAZINE. No. III. topics which affect the privileges and just rights of grass into Ireland:—I think it will be interesting to grievances which it may be in his power to alleviate such matters, to know that I have succeeded in getpropriety of taking an old one off it, and one too of Ireland. One might perhaps be deceived in rewhich is much more obnoxious than even the new gard to the plant, as its appearance is not known; one is beneficial. (Cheers.) If it be desirable to introduce a new presser on the land, is it not equally so to remove those older pressers which operate upon the farmers' pockets rather than on his land? The first of these obstacles to improvement upon which I shall offer an observation is the tenure of land, and the same plant having made its appearance in each case, I think it may confidently be considered to have been produced from the seed. I am not first of these obstacles to improvement upon which lotanist enough to describe it accurately, but it seems I shall offer an observation is the tenure of land, and the same plant having made its appearance in the farmers' pockets rather than on his land? The botanist enough to describe it accurately, but it seems I shall offer an observation is the tenure of land, and

that if tenant-farmers can pay their rents and just rub along, they have no right to expect more. Tell a landlord—of course there are exceptions, but the is making a profit, and he will immediately think, and not unfrequently act upon the thought, that the tarm has been let for too little rent. Now let us see what has been the effect of these notions amongst the landowners of England. Upon this point Mr. Low says:-In the finest parts of England funds have been progressively accumulating for stocking the farms to a degree unknown in any other country in Europe; but the essential conditions having been too often wanting, of security of possession, and a beneficial connexion between the landlord and the tenants, agriculture has remained comparatively fixed, while every other branch of industry has been advancing." Compare this stationary state of agriculture with the progress of other branches of British industry. Mr. Low says:—"The manufacturer of cotton, of wool, of iron, has the assurance that the machine which he constructs and improves for the purposes of his trade is his own, and that the more perfect he can render it the more profitable will the use of it become to him. The farmer who lays out capital on the great machine on which his all depends—the earth which be tills—has often no such assurance. It is the property of another, who in the end will profit by all the improvements which the skill of a temporary possessor can make upon it. The manufacturer receives directly the profit of his stock in trade; the farmer must share those profits with another, who undergoes no part of the labour and wish his industry is fottered by application. risk; his industry is fettered by conditions imposed upon no other class of traders; and the inconvenience of obtaining returns for a present expenditure more slowly than in any other profession are frequently aggravated by the uncertainty whether he will even we hear a great deal about "mutual confidence,"
"tenures," "tenant rights," and so forth. Listen
again to Mr. Low:—"The only fitting security for
a man who has capital to employ in the cultivation
and improvement of land is a printer account suband improvement of land is a written covenant, subsisting for a definite and adequate period. Tenancy at will, it must be apparent, so much extended over the richest parts of England, is in no degree ar adequate substitute for the lease, insuring to the tenant his right of possession for a determined period. Habit indeed, may reconcile the tenantry of a country to such a species of tenure, and a kind of confidence may arise that a tenant will not be capriciously dispossessed, nor an unfair advantage taken of his expenditure: but this confidence, however great, is not to be compared, as the means of inducing men to expend capital on land with that sense of security and independence which is the soul of industry and exertion. It is impossible to divest the tenant-at-will of the knowledge that every improvement which he makes upon his farm gives it a higher value to another, and adds to the means of raising the rent against himself."—Wh can doubt the truth or the justice of these remarks We now come to the subject of rents; and upon this point the Professor observes:-"The tenant who takes land, and the landlord who lets it, should so adjust the rent, that the tenant shall be able to bear the pressure of deficient crops, or of low prices arising from favourable ones; and no prudent man ought to contract for a rent which will not allow him to meet that contingency of his trade which arises from a fluctuation in the amount and price of his commodities * * * The landlord who would secure a prosperous tenantry, and improve his estate, must trust to his per centage or bounty on an audit day, but must place his tenants in the condition which will enable them to fulfil the obligations under which they engage in virtue of a fair and well-con sidered covenant." These remarks have evident re ference to corn-rents, and upon this subject just allow me to state the relative positions in which English and Scottish farmers are placed to each other; the Englishman paying a fixed money rent, the Scotch-man a corn-rent. We will take a farm of 200 acres at 25s. an acre, money price, which, farmed upon the five-course system, will, I suppose, have about 40 acres of wheat in each year. Adopting the general notion that wheat must pay the rent, then it wil require at least two-thirds of the wheat crop upon the forty acres to satisfy the landlord for the rent of the whole farm. Let us now see how a corn-ren will bear upon landlords and tenants. The English landlord asks, as I have before supposed, 25s. an acre for his 200 acres, and the English tenant accepts the offer. The Scotch farmer, on the other hand, bargains with his landlord to give him four buskels of wheat or half a quarter of an acre. Now, supposing that these bargains are entered into with wheat at 50s. a quarter, as long as this price continues, all parties, both Scotch and English, stand upon the same footing, paying 25s. an acre rent. But let us suppose that wheat falls to 40s., how will matters be then? Why, the English farmer will continue to pay 25s. an acre, whilst the Scotch farmer pays 20s.—a difference, be it observed, of £50 upon the 200 acres, or of 25s. an acre on the 40 acres growing wheat! Ten shillings a quarter is, however, by no means the limit of the fluctuation to which the farmer is liable. In of England held their farms at a rent calculated upon least, which price it was believed the Act of 1828 would secure. We all know the distress which then overtook the English farmers, as proved before the committee of 1836. But we also know that the Scotch

farmers, paying corn-rents, who were examined before that committee, gave a very different account of their condition: and one of the most intelligent farmers in the county of Haddingtonshire has since stated that he cleared more money from his farm in 1835 than in any year since. (Hear, hear.) And the difference in the state of things in England and Scotland was caused by the difference in the terms of renting; for whilst the Scotch farmer paid £400 to his land-lord, the Englishman paid £600. In fact the English farmer is now paying three times as much rent for his land as his grandfather paid about 70 years ago, whilst his wheat is actually selling under the price of that period. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, these are facts which demand very serious reflection at your hands, and I think these farmers' clubs may be made very useful instruments in leading to a right understanding both upon these and various other topics in

which your interests are concerned. English Sheep.—It is worthy of remark how steadily the sheep of England have increased, both in number and weight, as the breed has been improved. and the mode of supplying them with food better understood. In 1698, Mr. Gregory King calculated that there were in Great Britain 12,000,000 sheep; in Dumbrell. Good Friday.

Saturday—Willingdon School. Boys rolling wheat.
Eastdean School. Boys thrashing and clearing ont pails, pig
the stream clearing out pails, pig
the stream clearing clearing clearing out pails, pig
the stream clearing cleari 32,000,000, and the value of their wool £7,000,000; and not only have they during this period thus nearly trebled in number, but they have at the same time nearly doubled their average weight. In 1710. according to Mr. Davenant, the average weight of black cattle was only 370 lb., of calves 50 lb., of sheep and lambs 48 lb., but it is now calculated by Mr. Youatt that the average dead weight of the cattle sold at Smithfield is 656 lb., of calves 144 lb., and of sheep and lambs 90 lb. ("Youatt on Cattle," p. 257.) In 1732, the number of sheep and lambs sold at Smithfield was 514,700; these had increased to 1,647,316 in 1835, and 1,854,320 in 1843.

WARMING COTTAGES .- The last subject to which shall advert is a simple method practiced in the north of France for warming cottages. In that part of France the chimneys and fire-places are usually placed in the walls which separate the apartments; this is done with a design of heating the adjoining In the wall which separates the kitchen and the room, a square opening is cut before the fire-place; preserved from damps, beds aired, and clothes dried, when the same could not be done out of doors.— Farmers' Gazette.

Tussac Grass.—The Marquis of Downshire communicated the following result of Mr. Blacker's atyour occupation, and more especially upon those your lordship, and perhaps to others interested in or remove; for if it be desirable to discuss the exting about eighteen or twenty plants of the Tussac pediency of the introduction of a new "drag" upon grass from a very small quantity of the seed given the land, surely it is equally desirable to discuss the me by the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society national prejudice which makes us cling to the English rather than the French fictionist.

It is only justice to the publisher to say, that this edition is well got up. The illustrations are numerous sand good, and the print excellent. Its cheapness is astonishing; the work, complete, may be had, we been tempted to transfer it to our columns.

It is only justice to the publisher to say, that this edition is well got up. The illustrations are numerous is and good, and the print excellent. Its cheapness is astonishing; the work, complete, may be had, we been tempted to transfer it to our columns.

It is only justice to the publisher to say, that this edition is well got up. The illustrations are numerous from Liverpool for the United States, in the Governor Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, who is astonishing; the work, complete, may be had, we been tempted to transfer it to our columns.

It is only justice to the publisher to say, that this grass commonly called Spritt; but when the leaves of an itinerant blind and teetotal part, they seem inclined to grow long, narrow, and on such a subject pointed; in some degree resembling the leaves of a findler, whose wife also is a teetotaller, having his five pointed; in some degree resembling the leaves of a findler, whose wife also is a teetotaller, having his above an inch high. Having only ventured a few the University of Edinburgh, who is above an inch high. Having only ventured a few the University of Edinburgh, who is a total to the University of Edinburgh, who is above an inch high. Having only ventured a few the University of Edinburgh, who is a total to the University of Edinburgh, who is a total to the University of Edinburgh, who is a total to diversity of the University of Edinburgh, who is a total University of Edinburgh, who is a total to the University of Edinburgh, who is a total University of Edinburgh, who is a total University of Edinburgh, who is a total University of Edinburgh and the to university of Edinburgh and the to the University of

Tit Bits.

ment. The owner of this capital must have the means of employing it with advantage, by security of possession, by the privileges required for the proper management of his business, and by that fair and lenient exaction upon his industry, which will enable GRAHAM'S PARLIAMENTARY MISTAKE.—Sir James Graham has brought one good bill into the House—namely, the bill to abolish the payment of fees to clerks of the peace and magistrates' clerks. This bill is the one white spot in Graham's official life! and, like one white hair in a black cat, spoils what would otherwise be all of one colour,-Punch,

FOUNDATION OF THE LONG DEBATES .- On ascertaining the foundation of Parliament, some "skeletons the united kingdom, yet that committee, as the mewith very long jaws" were found. How strange that morialists humbly conceive, have omitted some important matters, the adoption of which has been very exceptions prove the rule—that any particular tenant have been distinguished by the very same feature !-

INVALLIBLE TEST.—As there is a quantity of bad money about, we cannot caution our readers too much against the risk of tendering any suspicious coin. The best way to try its value is to offer it to the Lord Mayor, and if is returned to you, you may be sure it is

THE INNOCENCE OF MARING MONEY .- A night or two since, Peel quoted with admiration the axiom of Dr. Johnson, that "very few men are more innocently employed than in the accumulation of property." Struck by the profound beauty of this truth, we understand that several tradesmen are about to have it written in letters of gold above their doors.

Among those about to adopt it we have heard the names of Moses and Son, Morrison and Co., and seven ral distinguished keepers of marine stores.—Ibid. FANCY PORTRAITS OF MESSRS. PLUMPTRE AND SPOONER.—The following little burst of bigotry oc-curred the other night in Parliament on the part of two worthies, named respectively Spooner and Plumptre. Their names are singularly appropriate; Spooner meaning something more than spoon, while the Plumptre produces fruit of a very common and stony description. The following were substantially the terms in which these two curiosities of the "collective wisdom" debated the question of Sunday railway travelling:—Mr. Plumptre referred to the pracn his carriage, seen several people walking about on cularly objected to. Business trains might be necessary, for pecuniary interests might be at stake; but pleasure-trains, for a parcel of people who only had recourse to them for relaxation, were an abomination, which in a commercial—he begged pardon, he meant to say a Christian—country we ought not to tolerate.
—Colonel Sibthorp said, that if they stopped railways they ought to stop omnibuses on Sunday.—An Hon-ourable Member asked the gallant Colonel whether he would also stop all the clocks on the Sabbath?— Messrs. Plumptre and Spooner having turned up their eyes and held up their hands in an attitude of horror, the subject dropped without any attention being paid to their recommendations.—Ibid. AID FOR THE LIGHT-FINGERED.—A curious mecha-

thrill of applause from the coterie. THE ANTI-RAILROAD MANIA.—Sibthorp says that

there is no writh in the fact (?) that there is such a thing as a civil engineer. They are all the greatest vagabonds, he declares, that the whole world can l produce. TARIFF ITEMS.

' Take the duty off*lard?* Take the duty off grease? If you do 'twill be hard-Our rents will decrease !" Sir Robert, however, with nonchalance whistled, While the hair of the "farmers' friends" awfully bristled!

"Leader" NOT a Leader.—What are the Westminster constituency about! The deputation concerning improvements in that city, which went up, the other day, to the Premier, was headed by Captain Rous. The old Leader was not in the body at all.

A flat discrepancy we note Between the Premier's speech and vote, The " Health of Towns' Bill" he commends, And owns that, to effect its ends, Each house should have free light and air in't; But, notwithstanding this, he don't Take off the window-tax-and won't :

Isn't Joseph Surface here transparent! SIMPLE-VERY SIMPLE DIET .- Mr. Currie, the hohis patient with aqua pura is recorded in the report of a late coroner's inquest on the body, has since had an audience with Sir James Graham at the Homeoffice, when an interesting conversation took place. Sir James Graham asked the learned doctor whether it was really true that he had kept his patient several days on cold water; and being assured that it was the fact, and that the system was capable of general application, the right honourable gentleman immediately gave him an important office in the Poor 1835 the average price of wheat for the whole year it had hitherto been the system of Poor Law Guarwas under 40s. a quarter. At that time the tenantry dians to throw cold water externally upon applicants and memorials presented to your honourable board, for relief; but that to use so economical a fluid interthe understanding that wheat was to sell for 60s. at | nally, as the staple of nutriment, was a happy thought worthy of this inventive age. - Great Gun. A ROYAL FILE.—As many persons, more particularly those from the country, have set their wits to work to guess the use of the long spike which pro-trudes skyward from the centre of the bald pate of the Duke of York's statue, they are hereby informed that it has been considerately placed there (not as a

> rific conflagration near Greenwich, some firemen plazing manufactory coolly mending their hose. VERY LIKE FACT.—The testy lodger at Mrs. Tomkins's says that the baby down stairs is a crying nui-

A RATIONAL INQUIRY,—The House of Commons has now for some days resolved itself into a committee of mished annually.—And your memorialists will ever "Ways and Means;" but everybody is asking what pray.—Archd. M'Intosh, Master-Mariner, Chairit means by its ways. We should say that many of man; J. S. Fildes, Secretary. its members' means ought to place them above some of their strange ways.

How to get a Watch, -First policeman to second What! been in the force three months, and haven't got a watch?"-Second policeman to first: "I haven't been on night duty yet."

THE GALVANIC RING .- That lover of science. Lord Brougham, has, like a good judge, given a fair trial to the galvanic ring, and has (the guinea being paid) certified to the effect that the rapid twitching of his nasal organ has much abated since he wore one therein.—Bill Sykes states that his hand was so much swollen from exposure to the weather that he could not get it into a moderate-sized gentleman's ton-upon-Trent, draper.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. enabled to insinuate it into a lady's reticule. He does not, however, attribute this to any virtue the ring may possess, or any sympathy between the ring and himself, but thinks the effect may be accounted for—although he cannot account for the possession of the ring-by attributing the abatement of the swelling to the fact of the ring not having been paid for; the prigging of a piece of beef, he assures us, gets rid of warts and hunger, and he does not see why a swelling may not be got rid of by the application of a stoen ring.—A celebrated staymaker at the West-end s about to take advantage of the principles evolved in the galvanic ring, and stays are forthwith to be lined with copper and zinc, with, for safety sake, a brass tag to the lace as a conductor.—Sheets of copbrass tag to the lace as a conductor.—Sheets of copper and zine must be shortly introduced as bed furniture, or this new scientific cure for all diseases will have been treated but as a half dose for poor suffering and but the shortly introduced as the lace as a conductor.—Sheets of copper and zine must be shortly introduced as bed furniture, or this new scientific cure for all diseases will have been treated but as a half dose for poor suffering and but the shortly likewise many laces. The same shortly introduced as bed furniture, and the same shortly introduced as bed furniture, and the same shortly introduced as bed furniture.

April 19, I. J. B. Isaac, Topsham, Devonshire, shipowner—April 16, J. Norbury, Macclesfield, Cheshire, innkeeper—April 15, II. D. Watkins and J. Innes, Manchester, leads—merchants—April 15, A. Wyse, N. Baker, and W. S. Bentall, which is a ship of the lace as a conductor.—Sheets of copper and zine must be shortly introduced as bed furniture, or this new scientific cure for all diseases will have been treated but as a half one for poor suffering the same ship of the lace as a conductor.—Sheets of copper and zine must be shortly introduced as bed furniture, and the same ship of the lace as a conductor.—Sheets of copper and zine must be shortly introduced as bed furniture, and the same ship of the same sh ing credulity. Why not likewise provide for the

inner man? Ostriches have now their galvanised

the various Government offices, with a view of ascertaining the quantity of cheese-parings and skim-milk consumed by that class of state employés. 2. A return of the number of minutes per night of Parliament sitting that each member (with the exception of himself) is in his senses, and of how many speeches (if any) are made during that same period. 3. A return of himself for Montrose, at any and every new elec-tion, whether any other candidate be or be not better qualified. [This is a leetle touch of the hon, member's

A Question.— "Papa, the Temperance men say they put logwood in port wine. Is that what dyes your nose so red?" "Nonsense, my son, go to bed." your nose so red?" "Nonsense, my son, go to bed." The Pledge.—An itinerant blind and teetotal fiddler, whose wife also is a teetotaller, having his fiddler, whose wife also is A Question. - "Papa, the Temperance men say they put logwood in port wine. Is that what dyes your nose so red?" "Nonsense, my son, go to bed." fiddler, whose wife also is a teetotaller, having his twenty-second child presented to him by the midwife,

SEAMEN'S WRONGS .- THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S Fund,-The following memorial to the Board of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, adopted by the Ship-masters, Mates, and Seamen of the Port of Glasgow, in public meeting assembled, has been forwarded to us for publication: That your memorialists have perused thereport or

the select committee on the Merchant Seamen's Fund, and while they acknowledge the desire evinced by the members of that committee to pay every attention to their claims, and those of their brethren or portant matters, the adoption of which has been very generally insisted on in petitions and memorials from the principal ports of the united kingdom: and your memorialists are fully persuaded that the omission of the said claims will have a direct tendency to diminish the satisfaction felt for the concession of other claims, and leave a door open for complaints in future. Your memorialists beg leave to make the following suggestions:—That whereas a number of the native-born seamen of these realms take service in colonial vessels, thereby forfeiting their claims on the Merchant Seamen's Fund, the memorialists suggest that all moneys paid by, or appropriated to, the reliet of scamen abroad, be consolidated and made common with the general fund in the mother country; and if no such fund exists in the said dependencies, the seamen so serving shall be entitled to relief from the home fund, provided always that the scaman contribute his monthly payments regularly to the Merchant Seamen's Fund; the neglect of such payment to involve the forfeiture of whatever he may have contributed to it at a previous period. And that, whereas a number of native-born seamen of these realms take service under a foreign flag, your memorialists would suggest that the same privileges should be granted to such seamen as to those sailing under a British flags, provided always that such countries are at peace with Great Britain, and that such service is strictly confined to the mercantile marine of said countries. That your memorialists respectfully submit, that when the Act 4th and 5th William IV. was enforced. thousands of persons were frequently carried into towns and suburbs on the Sabbath, to an extent which, in a Christian country, it was fearful to contemplate. Mr. Spooner carriedly contemplate. which, in a Christian country, it was tearned to contemplate. Mr. Spooner earnestly concurred, and expressed his pious horror at such a "desceration of the Sabbath." Mr. Plumptre added that it was teenth clause of the report of the select committee that it was teenth clause of the report of the select committee. quite horrid. He had sometimes, as he was riding by meet this difficulty; and your memorialists pray that your honourable board do reconsider the said clause, Sunday, breathing the country air, who must have come down by the railway. He (Mr. Plumptre) really shuddered at the implety.—Mr. Spooner fully concurred. It was the "pleasure trains" he partimeters that are said clause, and make such amendment thereon that aged seamen or their widows shall receive such pension and gratuity as they may injustice be entitled to. That your memorialists respectfully submit, that in case of seamen memorialists respectfully submit, that in case of sea-men serving in her Majesty's navy, or (in the event of hostilities) in private ships of war, the chances of accident are immeasurably extended, and bear no comparison with the casualities common to service in the mercantile marine. With a view, therefore, of keeping the Merchant Seamen's Fund exonerated from the responsibility in the event of hostilities, the memorialists pray that, in any clause relating to service, in public or private ships of war, it be distinctly provided that the widows of those killed or drowned in the services aforesaid, or such persons as by casualty are disabled in such services aforesaid, shall in no case receive relief from a Fund applicable only to seamen serving in a peaceable occupation. That a gratuity be awarded to the wives of such scamen as nical hand is daily exhibited at the Polytechnic. Its may be captured in the merchant seamen's service. extraordinary powers have, we understand, excited That your memorialists respectfully submit, that a the admiration, among other lady visitors, of Mrs. majority of Riggers, Rope, and Sail Makers, &c., Tyrwhitt and Miss Osborne. The curiously felicitous who have been at sea long enough to entitle them to movement of the fingers in seizing an article elicited a be full members, and to receive benefit from the Merchant Seamen's Fund, in the event of accident, would gladly continue the payments of their monthly duties while employed on shore, if the Act would allow them. Your memorialists are cognisant of the fact, that many neglected seamen, who from infirmity were unable to continue at sea, have forfeited their claims upon the Fund, in consequence of working on hese capacities. rialists humbly suggest, that a certificate be granted to every seaman, at the time he pays his money, on the principle that has been already laid before the select committee on the 26th day of June last, by one of our body; and the memorialists are also of opinion, that that part of the report by the select committee. which proposes to exclude all widows under the age of forty-five from participation in the benefits of the Fund, is unfair as regards the parties concerned: inasmuch as the widow of forty-five has generally a a family so far advanced towards maturity, that they are able to give their mother very efficient assistance; whereas, in the case of the widow of thirty years, more or less they are very often encumbered with a young family, the care of which presses severely on the young mother; preventing her, through sickness and other causes, from making those efforts for her own and her children's maintenance which she might do under more favourable circumstances. The memorialists are further of opinion, that all widows, and children. of ship-masters and scamen, who have paid seven full moceopathic dector, whose successful treatment of years to the Merchant Scamen's Fund, should be supported by that fund, no matter by what death, violent or natural, their husbands or fathers may have died. Taking this view of the above-mentioned clause, the memorialists pray that it may be reconsidered, and reconstructed in such a manner as may secure to the young widow with a family some participation in the benefits derived by the fund. Your memorialists observe, that, in the report of the select committee nothing is said regarding the scamen having a voice in the election of their trustees. Law Commission. Sir James Graham observed that it had hitherto been the system of Poor Law Guar general, and have been alluded to in all the petitions and to the honourable the House of Commons, on the subject of the Merchant Scamen's Fund. memorialists acknowledge with gratitude the liberality of the select committee, in recommending to her Majesty's Government to free the Merchant Scamen's Fund from the enormous expenses entailed on it by its present mismanagement; yet your memorialists would most respectfully submit, that much abuse may be perpetrated under the new Act, if the ship-owners who contribute nothing are permitted lightning conductor, as generally supposed) for the creditors of his highness to file their bills upon. please as proper objects for pensions or gratuities: while the seamen, who contribute three-fourths, are Astonishing "Coolness." - During the recent ter- refused a voice. Your memorialists therefore humbly pray your honourable board, that the power of were actually observed seated in the midst of the election be vested solely in the ship-masters, and such seamen as may, by their payments, rank as full members, viz., such as have contributed for seven years to the fund. Also, that an account of the general income and expenditure, and of the particulars of income and expenditure in each port, be fur-

Vankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

John Chrisp, Great Tower-street, wine-broker—William Hodges, King's Head-yard, Duke-street, Bloomsbury—Samuel May, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell, watch-manufacturer—Thomas Overend, Walcot-square, maltster—William Elworthy Jarman, Exeter, confectioner—Charles Martyn, Durham, linen-draper—James Jones, Chester, fellmonger—Matthew Coffee, Liverpool, victualler—John Riky, Liverpool, merchant—William Lediard, Wellington, Shropshire, coach-proprietor—Benjamin Robinson. Bur-Shropshire, coach-proprietor-Benjamin Robinson, Bur-

G. Newton, Seaham Harbour, Durham, hosier, first and final dividend of 3s 10d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

T. Worsley, Stockport, Cheshire, hosier, final dividend of 1s 02d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hobson, Manchester.
J. P. Davis, Bromley, Kent, inukeeper, first and final dividend of 13d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.
D. Hart, Cambridge, perfumer, first dividend of 8d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.
T. Rohinson Leadenhall-street tallow-merchant thind Hobson, Manchester. T. Robinson, Leadenhall-street, tallow-merchant, third dividend of 3d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street,

DIVIDENDS, Allinson, Whitchaven, ironmonger.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the

tioners—R. and R. Walker, Blue Pitts, Lancashire, cottonspinners—D. Blyth, A. Hamilton, and W. Hughes, Little
Britain, feather-dressers; as far as regards W. Hughes—
N. Reyner and W. Clegg, Oldham, Lancashire, cottonspinners—E. Ginger and H. Tisdall, Bedford, dyers—
R. Aspland and S. Collins, Brownlow-street, Holborn,
printers—J. Sims and J. Hyett, Framilode, Gloucestershire, barge-owners—F. Otter and T. Oldman, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, attorneys—W. B. Morgan and J. P.
Bond, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, City, stock
brokers—W., G., and T. C. Edmett, Maidstone, woollendreners as far as regards W. Edmett—J. and B. Luan drapers; as far as regards W. Edmett-J. and B. Lunn qualified. [This is a leetle touch of the hon. member's Scotch modesty.] 4. A return of all members to their respective homes (as many, at least, as have any) during the Easter recess, with a view that the country in general may be permitted a little recreation after reading the late dull and heavy debates. 5. A least recurn of all the Pennsylvanian bondholders who have been paid their dividends, to ascertain whether those remaining unpaid stand in any proportion to the unpaid Greek bondholders of former days. [This the unpaid Greek bondholders of former days. [This the unpaid Greek bondholders of former days. [This the unpaid Greek bondholders.]—Great Gun.

A Question.—"Papa, the Temperance men say Indicate the control of the bond member's as far as regards W. Edmett—J. and B. Lunn and R. G. Cunningham, Staleybridge, Cheshire, smiths; as far as regards R. G. Cunningham, J. Brice and J. Burton, Exeter, coach-proprietors—J. Clarke and G. Boyce, Peer-lane, Great Tower-street, City, wine-coopers—J. and N. Wright, Morpeth, Northumberland, Iron-mer-thanks—W. Clark, W. Anderson, and J. J. Humble, Mick-level Colliery, Northumberland, coal-owners; as far as regards R. G. Cunningham, Staleybridge, Cheshire, smiths; as fur as regards R. G. Cunningham—J. Brice and J. Burton, Exeter, coach-proprietors—J. Clarke and G. Boyce, Peer-lane, Great Tower-street, City, wine-coopers—L. And N. Wright, Morpeth, Northumberland, coal-owners; as far as regards R. G. Cunningham—J. Brice and J. Burton, Exeter, coach-proprietors—J. Clarke and G. Boyce, Peer-lane, Great Tower-street, City, wine-coopers—J. And N. Wright, Morpeth, Northumberland, coal-owners; as far as regards R. G. Cunningham—J. Brice and J. Burton, Exeter, coach-proprietors—J. Clarke and R. Cunningham, Vilenbard, R. Cunningham, Staleybridge, Cheshire, smiths; as far as regards R. G. Cunningham—J. Brice and J. Burton, Exeter, coach-proprietors—J. Clarke and G. Boyce, Peer-lane, Great Tower-street, City, wine-coopers—L. Clarke and R. Cunningham—J. Brice and J. Surton, Exeter,

brokers.

Assize Intelligence.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22.—ACTION FOR SLANDER. —(JAMES v. BROOKE (Special Jury).—This was an action on the case for slander. The declaration contained three counts, relating to three several alleged conversations of the defendant, in each of which he had spoken and published words relating to the plaintiff, an inspector of police, tending to injure him in his office. The defendant pleaded first, the general issue as to the whole declaration, and a separate plea of justification as to each count.—Mr. Baines, Mr. Overend, and Mr. Pickering for the plaintiff; and Mr. Watson, Mr. Hoggins, and Mr. Wilkins for the defendant.—Mr. Baines stated that the plaintiff in this action was Mr. William James, the superintendent of the Leeds police, and the defendant. Mr. William Brook, was now a town councillor in the same borough. The learned gentleman assured the jury that he had never before, in his professional capacity, experienced a greater degree of anxiety than that which he felt at this moment in laying before them the case of his client, to whom their decison must be almost a matter of life or death, as their verdict might at once deprive him of his reputation and of his means of livelihood. The plaintiff, before the year 1836, had been in the police; but in that year, in consequence of meritorious conduct, he became promoted to his present office, that of superintendent. The defendant was a tobacconist by trade, and was one of the town council. The jury would have laid before them evidence to show that the defendant had thought proper to cast aspersions against Mr. James, which, if true, must go utterly to destroy the character of the latter as an officer, and to show him altogether unworthy of his trust. The defendant, by his pleas, justified those aspersions. He (Mr. Baines) now challenged the defendant to make those pleas good, to sift all the matters in question, and by that investigation the plaintiff, Mr. James, was content to stand or fall. It appeared that it was a part of Mr. James's duties to superintend the police of the night; and the charges preferred in the conversations of the defendant now complained of related to alleged impropriety of conduct on the part of the plaintiff with respect to this portion of his duties in particular. It was in the last autumn that Mr. Brook uttered the words that would be proved. The jury would judge of the motives by which he was probably actuated in so do doing, and if anything in the way of justification should be offered in evidence. he (Mr. Baines) should be able to prove that the charges made were of as groundless and base a kind as any that ever were. Mr. Brook was one of the "Chartist" party in Leeds; and Mr. James was an officer who had rendered signal services in Haydon, by giving her a quantity of hartshorn. It ap the year 1842, and fortunately very effectual services peared that the prisoner had lived at Bradwinch, and of electing town councillors. At one of these meetings Mr. Brook produced a letter, or paper, purporting to be signed by a woman named Sheldon, and another paper, with the name of another female attached to it; and then it was that he (the defendant) thought proper to make statements referring to those papers, at the same time touching the conduct of the plaintiff. The learned counsel said he would not then read the whole of these health. On 17th February the prisoner's wife was buried. papers. The language in them was of an exceedingly He had been ill for some little time, and had kept his bed. gross kind; but its import was to the effect that the He expressed a hope that his sister-in-law, who was plaintiff had so indecently conducted himself towards those females that if the charge were true he certainly could not be a fit person to hold the office he now filled. When Mr. James heard of these statements he gave notice carried to the prisoner, who was in bed. There it was to those making them that he would require a retracta- left whilst its foster-mother went down stairs and saw the tion, or that they must expect to be made answerable in funeral depart. On her again taking the child she perthe present way. A person named White had apologised ceived that its little mouth was very much swollen, and for the part he had taken in the slander. And a copy of an apology, couched in such terms as the plaintiff chose to the prisoner, who did not say that he had given to accept, was laid before the defendant for his adoption. it anything, but remarked that it had appeared to But it seemed that Brook, willingly admitting that his suck with difficulty before. The child continued to representations had been both false and void of founda- moan, and appeared to grow worse and worse. The tained the term "slanderous." Now the evidence would did not find at home, and consequently she carried the sentations to have been both false and child back to her own house, slanderous; and if the defendant failed to sustain the advice. At four o'clock that morning the child was a pleas of justification which he had pleaded to this action, he (Mr. Baines) would leave it with the jury to determine of the child took place, when the cause of its death was whether the plaintiff had not made out a case requiring discovered to be some irritant poison, which had most damages at their hands, and to what amount such dreadfully burnt and excoriated its mouth and throat damages should be given.—Michael Spence, examined from the effects of which it had died. Evidence was gets safely earthed; his incorruptible integrity, which by Mr. Baines: This witness stated that he was at given that the father had, a few days before, purchased a meeting held on the 16th October last in the Zion a pennyworth of hartshorn, and a constable, on searching School, in Leeds. It was respecting the election of his room, found concealed in a hole in the floor of the town councillors. The defendant was there, He was room in which he slept a bottle, which it was proved was among the speakers. From 300 to 400 persons were the one in which the hartshorn had been fetched. The present. The defendant mentioned the plaintiff, and said prisoner had been taken up and carried before the cothat he (the defendant) had received a letter two or three roner. When in custody he had stated to the constable days before respecting conduct that was unfit for publication. Said he did not allude to Read, the officer of Leeds. On the 21st of October there was another meeting at the hartshorn himself immediately before, which had done Horse and Jockey. That was a Chartist meeting of dele- him a great deal of good, and that thinking it would gates, and it had reference to the approaching municipal benefit the child he had given it about half a teaspoon election. There also the defendant was a speaker. A ful: that he had had no idea it would injure it. or he conversation took place between the defendant and Mr. should not have given it, and that he should not have from engaging in such contests: and thus have the Jackson, one of the councillors. Jackson charged the defendant with having given one-sided evidence at the as not to know what he was about. Medical men stated meeting of the 16th, to which the defendant replied that he that they had no doubt the child had died from taking could substantiate it to the letter. Jackson then said that the hartshorn, which was a poison if administered by the parties who signed the letter were not to be believed. itself and undiluted with water. But they had never The defendant upon that said, "I would believe a con-known a person killed by hartshorn before; and it was victed thief upon his oath sooner than I would believe constantly taken mixed in water by the peasants in that Child or James." Child is one of the Leeds police. The neighbourhood as a very wholesome medicine. It was perfidious and false-hearted "friends!" defendant said that the letter alluded to at the Zion School proved by another witness that the prisoner had, as he was true, and that he could prove it to be so .- Cross-examined by Mr. Watson: Witness has been bankrupt, but addressed the jury for the prisoner. Mr. Justice Erle it arose through the fault of his partner in business. summed up, pointing out the many circumstances in the Has never got a certificate, but never applied for it. He case calculated to throw a doubt on the guilt of the had 23s. in the pound for his creditors, and believes that prisoner. After a short consultation the jury returned a 6s. 8d. has been paid. Is now a cloth-dresser, and employed by those who had employed him for years. Had never been in the employ of the police. Mr. Read is an officer in the employ of the police, and is above Mr. James. James Johnson, examined by Mr. Baines: Is an engineer engaged by the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company, and is one of the municipal voters in Leeds. Witness attended the meeting at the Horse and Jockey. The defendant at that meeting said he could prove all that had been said at the Zion School meeting respecting the officer there alluded to, and that that officer was James; and, also, that the conduct of James was unfit for publication. -John Robert Shaw, examined by Mr. Overend: Witness | sidered a REPRESENTATION of the toiling masses is a cloth-dresser. Was at the meeting of Zion School. unfit for his office.—Cross-examined by Mr. Watson; Did and Conventions before-time; but all these have and exhibited the mass of rottenness and hypocrisy not go to the meeting to nominate any candidate. The been more or less sectional-more or less partu-hued as it ought to be seen. This course we have invari-Learned council asked the witness if he did not propose a particular person?—Witness: No, he is not of my politics.—Well, pray, sir, may I ask what are your politics?—Why, I am not a Chartist. I'm for any one that will vote for "free trade." (Loud laughter). - Joseph Horner, examined by Mr. Baines: Witness is a corn-dealer and one of the town council of Leeds. Met some persons at the Red Lion at Leeds, and they invited him to stand as a candidate. It was a fortnight or three weeks before the election that this occurred. The defendant was present, and spoke to the witness about the plaintiff, and showed him two papers. Witness did not read the whole of their contents, but read a portion. Mr. Baines then asked for the papers to be produced. They were in the possession of the other side, and were shown to the witness. He identified the one as being one of those he had spoken of. The other he could not speak to. The former paper was then read to the jury. It was signed "Ann Sheldon," and there were the four names of Brook, Barret, Robinson, and White also, and these appeared to have been written by way of attesting the signature of the woman Sheldon. The paper represented that she (Sheldon), together with other females, had been attending a ball in sort of general idea, thrown generally out, to be Briggate, Leeds, and after leaving it, that she and her companions were going along the street to another place, intending to get something to eat. In their way they fell in with a policeman, who, after talking with them, took things, it is no common sight, nor no uninstructive them off to the police-office, where, as stated, they saw the plaintiff, Mr. James. They were by him detained, and, according to the words of the paper, he, Mr. James, then took those improper liberties with two of them which had been described by the defendant as unfit for publication. Mr. Baines next called the attorney of the plaintiff to give evidence of an admission by the defendant to him (the attorney) touching this cause of action. But the evidence being objected to by Mr. Watson, as having been obtained in the course of a treaty for terms between the parties, it was not received. The case of the plaintiff having been closed here, Mr. Watson contended that the facts proved constituted no legal cause of action. What the defendant was stated to have said might impute great | seeking to relieve itself from rank oppression, ought immorality to Mr. James, but there was nothing in the to enter deeply into the consideration of those who evidence to show distinctly that the slander was an imputation upon the officer in that character, or to affect fancy themselves "interested" in maintaining jury to judge of that, but it might be better, perhaps, to hear more from the witnesses upon that point. The witness, Michael Spence, being recalled by Mr. Baines. then stated further, that at the meeting of which he had before spoken the defendant read a paper, in which it causes we have named: it is sufficient to initiate was stated that the police force was corrupted, and which reflected upon the officer Child; stating that Child and the police concocted robberies, and put implements into the hands of those who committed the robberies. The defendant mentioned a crow bar or "jimmy," and skele ton keys; and also that Child had given these parties money, and got them together to commit robbery, and obtained Queen's evidence against them. The chairman at that meeting also said that he had no doubt the police still it is the most perfect representation of the working were guilty of very atrocious conduct.-Cross-examined by Mr. Watson: What the defendant so stated was read by him from minutes of the watch committee. Witness could not say whether there were any such minutes, or any minute-book of the watch committee at all.-Mr. Baines said he would now put in the book of the committee to negative the existence of any such minutes .--Counsel for the defendant objected to this, and the book was not given in evidence. In addressing the jury for the defence, Mr. Watson began by submitting that by far the consider it an element worthy of calculation; and greatest difficulty with the defendant was that of dealing they will speedily find it of that weight and importwith the matters of prejudice which had in this case been introduced by his learned friend, who, although he knew there could be evidence given to prove such statements, legislation. had yet told them that political feelings had been of such influence with the defendant, and that the defendant was

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fendant, that the police of this country have now a power at which our ancestors would have shuddered, and especially with respect to people regarded as vagrants, and in charges of crime against poor persons. When the police acted properly, they were as respectable as other people. But we had all heard so many accounts of the misconduct of policemen in their office, that it did become those who had power in the towns to exercise vigilance over them. It was not shown that the defendant had any bad animus towards the plaintiff, because there was Mr. Read, of whom the defendant had said nothing ill, at the head of the force, and he (the defendant) had not made any general attack on the police. But it was a duty for him to investigate such a matter as the present charge, and to guard against the tyranny which policemen sometimes exert over unhappy persons exposed to their control. Why did not the plaintiff go to the watch committee? He had never applied to that committee, the proper office o which was to inquire into such a matter. His learned friend had challenged investigation. As to the calling o witnesses for the defendant, it was a matter in his (Mr. Watson's) discretion; and he certainly should think it his duty not, except in the last extremity, to call a number of females before them belonging to a class whose evidence there, in court, could only serve to gratify an idle curiosity, and could be of no good to public morals. As men of right feeling they (the jury) must agree with him in that, As to investigation, the truth was that this mode of pro ceeding in the case, by an action at law, was not the way to have it. It would have been much more effectual and more fitting in such a case for Mr. James to have sought redress by bringing the parties accusing him before the tribunal of the watch committee, where not only they but himself would have been examined. As for the defendant having once been willing to give an apology, it was the ordinary and reasonable disposition of a man who is afraid of a threatened law-suit. It was strange that the officer who had taken the woman into custody was not called by the plaintiff. He (Mr. Watson) contended however, that the words spoken to on this occasion were after all no legal ground of action, because to charge an officer with an act of immorality was not slander in a legal sense. There must be something more than that, and something strictly referring to his conduct in the course of his office, and for which he might be punishabl as for a breach of his duty.—His lordship having summed up, the jury withdrew, and remained out for about two hours, when they delivered a verdict for the plaintiff.-Damages £45.

WESTERN CIRCUIT. EXETER, SATURDAY, MARCH 24 .- CHARGE OF MUBDER BY Poisoning with Hartshorn.—Samuel Haydon was indicted for the murder of his infant daughter, Mary against the machinations of the Chartist party. Last February last he lost his wife in giving birth to the child autumn there were meetings in Leeds held for the purpose whom, by the indictment on which he was arraigned, he was charged with having murdered. The wife died about eleven days after the birth of the child. He had made arrangements with his wife's sister to take and keep the child, for which he was to pay her 2s. 3d. per week. In consequence of this, she took the child to her house, and return for honest toil, and place all sections of the commenced the duties of a foster-mother to it, and up to the day of its death the poor little thing appeared in good coming to the funeral, would bring his child with her, as he said he very much wished to have her with him whilst they were burying his wife. The child was brought, and found that it refused the breast. She mentioned this on, still objected to sign the apology, because it con- woman took it to the house of a medical man, whom she statement of facts, and his fair and legitimate infercorpse. Suspicions were awakened. An examination and the foreman of the coroner's jury that the child was crying and appeared ill, that he had been taking some given it at all had he not been in such distress of mind stated, taken some in water a few days before. Mr. Cox verdict of Not Guilty.

NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1845.

LABOUR'S PARLIAMENT.

For the first time in England's history have we an assemblage of mind and power worthy of being conof our land. We have had, it is true, Conferences -more or less the representation of a peculiar "set" of opinions, rather than of the general opinions of us, regardless of the consequences to ourselves from the general working people. The present is the the causes we have above enumerated: this course we first gathering that can fairly lay claim to such a shall as invariably pursue in the future, as long as title; and even to it such title can only be ac- the pen can write or the tongue can wag. corded in degree.

Considering the present state of apathy prevalent throughout the country on all questions that are wont to agitate the public mind; considering, too, that the calling of the Conference has been somewhat hasty and necessarily imperfect; considering that the object for which the delegates were to meet was not, and could not, be clearly defined and made clear; considering that no settled plan of election had been decided on, or pointed out; considering that no scale of representation was adopted, but that the idea of holding such Conference was generally acted on, or not, as might seem meet to the parties addressed: considering all these lesson, to see one hundred and ten delegates sent by bodies of workers in all parts of the country, to devise some means or other by which Labour can secure its due reward and maintain its few remaining privileges. The bare naked fact, of so numerous a body being sent up on such an errand, in response to such an invitation, speaks trumpet-tongued as to the condition of the labourer. Had Labour been easyhad it been at all satisfied—we should not have seen such a delegation: and the fact, that Labour is thus

" things as they are." Still the representation of the workers is far from being perfect. It is far from general. It is more so than we had any reason to hope it would be, from the measures. and take steps, which will lead to such perfect representation: but it is not such of itself. We should only be deceiving ourselves and the country were we to persuade ourselves that it were more than it is. Wales is absent; Scotland is absent; Ireland is absent: many parts of England are absent: classes that has yet been seen. It is the first body to whom can be applied the term Labour's PARLIAMENT. It is sufficient to " leaven the whole lump": and from this day forward Labour must hold, in all questions of political and social polity, a far different position, from what it hitherto has done. Statesmen and senators must ance, as to give a tone and colouring to all their

To the deliberations of the delegates we invite and his going to a Chartist meeting, at the time of an hi and his going to a Chartist meeting, at the time of an President, Mr. Duncombe, will allord materials and before the word and president, Mr. Duncombe, will allord materials and before the word of the wealth-producers. Ryland is said to be worth the market" he would wear and standard the chiest of many along the press," for fear that his motive may be misunder—the woe, and want, and ruination, caused by the gambling scoundrels who live by "watching the turn of of the wealth-producers. Ryland is said to be worth and the market" he would wear the said to be worth and the market he would wear the said to be worth and the market he would wear the said to be worth and the market he would wear the said to be worth and the market he would wear the said to be worth and the market he would wear the said to be worth as a said to be wor

knowledge gives.

At present our remarks are purposely of a general nature. The sittings of the Conference are not ended. It will ill become us either to praise or their own work: as far as we are concerned they shall "fulfil their mission." As we before observed, they will prepare the machinery for convening a FULL AND PERFECT REPRESENTATION OF THE ORDER OF LABOUR: and if this alone was to be the result of their gathering, it would be worth ten times the cost and ten times the labour that it has taken to bring

Again calling attention to the reports of the deliberations in this day's Star, and promising to return to the subject when those deliberatious are ended, we for the present take leave of it, with the expression of a fervent hope that a successful end may wait on what has been so happily begun.

THE "INFERNAL PAPER-MONEY" SCHEME, AND ITS HIRED ADVOCATE.

Or all the duties that society imposes on the public journalist; the most thankless is that of having to expose the tergiversations, the inconsistencies, or the downright apostasy of a living writer: the more especially if that writer happens to be one who has made himself notorious as an advocate of the principles and political policy expoused and enforced by the journalist making the expose: and the more especially still, if the two should happen to be conductors of different portions of the public press which respectively seek for the support of the labouring portion of the community, on the ground that each knows the causes that have operated to render their position in society one of almost unendurable misery-and that each also indicates and advocates the measures which are alone calculated to secure to the labourer the just community in a just and equitable relative position. The motives that actuate such journalist in unmasking hypocritical pretension, may be easily questioned; his honest attempt to guard the sacred cause of human liberty from the polluted touch of the hired mercenary, who seeks the people's confidence that he may be tray it into the hands of the most 'greedy and most inexorable of turants' for filthy lucre, may be, by inconsiderate and unreasoning 'disciples," interpreted into an attempt "to drive a rival from the field:" his attempt to discharge a sacred public duty, may be met by torrents of vituperation and by coarse and unmeasured abuse: his ences may be met with brazen and impudent denial, and all the powers of ridicule and sophistry possessed by an unscrupulous antagonist brought into full play, impels him to sound the note of alarm when he sees 'bargain and sale." becomes the mark at which MALIGNANT and DISAPPOINTED ENVY shoots her envenomed darts, and himself the object of the rancorous and deadly HATE of the degraded being whose machinations he may have timely thwarted: and altogether the difficulties and personal harassings attendant on such course are so great, so appalling, as to have detered many, even strong-minded men, 'most greedy and most inexorable of the people's tyrants" been enabled to make the people instrumental to their own degradation and slavery, through

Such fears, however, have not hitherto operated with us. The difficulties and the harassments to which the honest and truthful journalist is ever exposed, have not either been to us unknown, or unfelt: BUT THEY HAVE NEVER YET DETERRED FROM THE PER-FORMANCE OF DUTY. We should despise ourselves, and deem ourselves totally unfitted for the post we occupy, should we allow such a cause to operate such an effect. Please whom it may-grieve whom it may-we have, on all occasions, freely examined the "bubbles of the hour," and canvassed the pretensions of their promoters: and whenever we have seen the "wolf" of "inexorable tyranny" presenting itself in the fold of Labour, clothed in the "sheep-skin" of pretended sympathy and assumed championship, we have "doffed the hide from off the recreant limbs," ably pursued in the past, whenever DUTY called on

The paramount call of DUTY has led us, during the few weeks last past, to call attention to THE FACT that one of the soi-disant "advocates of the people's rights:" one who has designated "Volney, Paine, CARTWRIGHT, and COBBETT, as men without real knowledge, and HIMSELF as the only wise man;" one who lays claim to the distinctive appellation of "the schoolmaster," because of his having taught the working people who is their "friend" and who are their enemies; we have had to call attention to THE FACT that this man—this man of men—this most distinguished of all politicians; this stern, this unrielding, this unflinching, this inflexible, this fearless, this incorruptible, this unpurchaseable DEFENDER of the people against their "most greedy and most inexorable tyrants:" we have had to call attention, we say, to THE FACT that this man, of all men in this world; this pure and underiating PATRIOT, has lately and keep up connection with parties who found such become the public advocate of a scheme which he has connection operate to their advantage. At the time HIMSELF characterised as one which would "ROB we speak of, the "Poor Man's Guardian" was also honest creditors of half their debts—enable bankers to in existence. The main writer in it was a Mr. accommodate demi-insolvents with fictitious capital Maynew, a gentleman who had been concerned, we believe, in originating the publication. The articles usurers—and operate as an all-absorbing engine to of BRONTERRE in the Political Pamphlets having suck the wealth of society out of the hands of those attracted attention, arrangements were made for his so mendaciously advocates. His own words form who produce it, and silently transfer it, as it were by conducting the Poor Man's Guardian; and it was pleading for a measure which would "just yield a magic, into the hands of commercial speculators, who, placed unreservedly in his hands. at the same time that they produce nothing, are It is from that publication that we are about to bubble of prosperity, which would soon disappear from the greediest and most inexorable of tyrants;" quote. We shall not give extracts from "communithat he has become such advocate in the teeth of cations," or from "articles of news," but from the the professions and teachings of a somewhat long political life; and that he has done so because he is HIRED by a set of "the greediest and most inexorable turants." who have placed at his command a newspaper, which, it is notorious does not pay its own expenses-to set up which he had himself no meansand whose existence from week to week is only maintained by the "supplies" of those who require the apostate's aid to popularize a scheme which would enable them to "suck the wealth of society out

of the hands of those who produce it."

give rise to modes of action in relation to Labour out foundation to rest on? With all this before our who, from the year 1810, had made the Currency questions that few would have deemed possible, only eyes; with no disposition to underrate the powers of question his own; and who, in his Weekly Register, a little while ago. He has scattered good seed, which the party we are now pitted against; with a vivid had reasoned on it so acutely—had stripped it of all will take root, and fructify, and grow. He has set knowledge of his disposition towards this journal and mystery—had rendered it so plain, and so easily to rate compensation, proportional to their several claims. INQUIRY at work—instigated the Trades to an examilal connected with it; knowing, as we do, that the be understood, that it had become "as familiar as and to the proceeds of public property already specified. nation of principles of action, and the result is sure to mere mention of the name of the proprietor of the an household word" to the tens of thousands who be an elimination of MIND, leading directly and in- Northern Star in the presence of the party we are thus weekly read that great man's writings. His evitably to improved modes of applying the power that tackling, is sufficient to send him stark, staring, opinions on the matter were well known. It was im ranting mad - to make him rave, and curse, possible to mistake him. He was "always," from and swear, and blaspheme, for hours together; the publication of the first portion of his "Paper knowing that such mere mention of that name is against Gold," when confined in Newgate for libel, in sufficient to give our "friend" the "bowel- 1810, to the last hour of his life, the advocate of a complaint," as it did at Leeds, where he lay cold currency—and totally, wholly, unreservedly, may be done. The delegates are here themselves to do for weeks together, a charge on the hands of opposed to all systems of paper-money. old Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, the latter of But while Cobbett was thus teaching, there was

> administered to the necessities of "our GRATEFUL," continually calling for the re-issue of the one-pound and actually maintained him during a long and notes, and for the re-enactment of Bank-Restriction. tedious imprisonment: aware of all this; having a In other words, they were continually calling for imperfect knowledge of the sort of man we have to deal mense issues of "Promises-to-pay;" with a statutary with-still DUTY calls on us to prefer the charge we provision that the parties so promising should not be have above put forth, because we have proof that it called on to pay: and that if they were, the law should is true; and because, if we did not thus expose and protect them in their refusal! Such was the Attwood frustrate the deep-laid and sinister designs of the plan. It is hardly necessary to say that such a plan "greediest and most inexorable of tyrants," we met with no mercy from "OLD COBBETT." He should be fairly chargeable with connivance in the exposed its inherent dishonesty-its flagrant injusschemes of the Bank-note schemers, who "wheedle tice-its utter foolishness-in his own inimitable the farmer out of his produce," and "suck together manner. Still the Attwood men kept the field and concentrate the means of subsistence for non- Still they kept reiterating their demand for the

> few weeks ago. That charge has been replied to. It is denied. The denial we give in the language of the apostate. With that denial we then join issue, on the subject of the Currency, before the people of and proceed to adduce racors in support of our Birmingham. Such invitation was accepted: and

charge. Here is the denial :-Mr. O'Brien never advocated a metallic in preference to a paper currency since he was born. Mr. O'Brien has been, all his life, an advocate for a purely symbolic liquidation of balances due from one state to another. able, as measures of value, than any other commodities that could be named, less exceptionable even than labour in any two countries. But, if human labour were every- set. where paid and protected as it ought to be, so that equal quantities of it might be equally productive and remuneralive everywhere, Mr. O'Brien would then be for a paper or symbolic currency only, for foreign as well as home trade. For labour would then be, what it ought always to have been, the true standard of value; and the currency would consist simply of stamped bits of paper advocated; and on this point Mr. O'Brien has always pro- address we give the following proposals:fessed and advocated the same doctrine as Robert Owen. At present, labour is not protected in England; so, labour be the true standard, and the labour note the only cur- and 1819 were adopted. which can alone render the true standard and a perfect | England itself. currency realizable, we shall miss no opportunity to proto avert attention from the real point at issue, and to times may admit. For this purpose we advocate Mr. from circulation, and to increase its circulation permathe interests of the producing mass made matter of They demand no more than strict justice for those who preciation of our one-pound, or unit of account. Above all, they afford the only relief that is possible for the productive classes, under the existing system of landed monopoly and commercial competition. They do not comprise all we look for, far from it; but they are good as far as they go, better than anything proposed by the factions that rule us; and, as we make it a rule never to oppose of our desires, but, on the contrary, always give it our feeble support, on this ground, and this only, we have advocated, and shall continue to advocate Mr. Taylor's Currency Reforms till we can get the country up to the mark to help us to those more extensive and enduring reforms which shall make the land national property. restore to every man his right of occupation, extend the confidence which they have been led to repose those advantages of credit, now monopolised by the upper in the teachings and suggestions of pretended but and middle classes, to every producer of wealth, and revolutionise the whole system of commerce and exchange, in the ways we have so often described, so that no workman will need to ask a profit-monger's leave to be a slave, to save himself from starvation, and that every producer of an article will be able to obtain at once the

> always held. The man who pretends the contrary to the working classes, is an impostor. paper currency of some sort or other. We rejoin, such statement is not true. It is in the teeth of FACT. should, of itself, have an "intrinsic value," and also as an opponent of paper money. This we shall prove. To his works we shall go. They shall speak both for him and for us. His own words—his own avowal of given; and then it will be seen who is the -We were going to quote a word here, composed of four letters, which our angry "friend" has in perty mentioned before. constant use. As, however, we have not had the advantage of a "classical education;" and as such a

abstain.' It was in the beginning of the year 1831 that the man who "never advocated a metallic, in preference to a vaper currency." was first heard of in the Radical part, while the rest is sent up to London. world as a writer. He published a few articles in 'Carpenter's Political Pamphlets," under the signature, BRONTERRE. At that time his means of living were but slender. He had come up "to town" to obtain employment as a "classical teacher." By some means or other he got thrown in among the Democrats, and got his feet thrust under Mr. Hunt's mahogany. Mr. Hunt, it is well known, was no writer. Whenever anything particular in that way was needed, he had to depend much on the aid of others. Therefore he had to form acquaintanceship

Guardian's own "leaders."

whom was absolutely horrified at the dreadful im- a party in the country who taught the opposite. At precations belched forth by the "classical teacher" the head of this party was Mr. Thomas Attwood, the on the head of one whose only fault was that he had banker, of Birmingham. He and his friends were abolition of the Gold Currency and the substitution of As before intimated, we have made our charge. Inconvertible Paper. At length, on the 19th of August, This was done plainly, distinctly, unequivocally, a 1892. Mr. Cobbett was induced to give Mr. Attwood and his "Birmingham Council" an invitation to a public debate of their respective opinions and plans, the "debate" took place on the 28th day of the said month of August, 1832.

We are not about to give a report of the "debate" money, and never an advocate for money of intrinsic on that occasion; but we must give the proposi value, unless as an international currency for the tions that each party laid down, as those they would defend and maintain. This is necessary to enable us versal request, and less liable to excess and scarcity, as to fully understand the "INFINITE PREFERcommodities, than any other production of human labour, ENCE" of our present Paper-Money "friend." to or than labour itself, and are, therefore, less exception- which we shall, just now, have to call attention Those propositions, therefore, we give-calling special itself, which is hardly of the same marketable value attention to THE PRINCIPLES involved in each

Mr. Attwood appeared to advocate what he called 'an action on the currency," which said "action" was described in an address to Lord Grey, presented some little time before to that Minister, by the "Birmingham Council:" and Mr. Cobbett was representing so many hours', days', weeks', months', or, allowed to take address as defining the sort of "action" years' labour. This is the currency Mr. Robert Owen has that Mr. Attwood meant to defend. From that

1. The making of silver a standard of value and a legal cannot be made the standard to which all measures of tender, as it is in every other country in the world, and value should be referred. But we look forward with hope as it was in England, from the commencement of English to the day of Labour's emancipation, when labour shall history, until the disastrous monetary measures of 1816

rency. To this consummation we have contributed one 2. The allowing of the Bank of England to issue £1 man's share, at least. With God's blessing we shall con- notes, and the making of Bank of England notes legal timue to do so. But, while in pursuit of these reforms tenders from all persons whatever, except the Bank of

3. The inducing the Bank of England forthwith to mote the best currency reform the circumstances of the issue the bank notes, which have been recently withdrawn set the public on a wrong scent, while the real fox Taylor's views as the best adapted we have yet seen to nently, from the present reduced amount of seventeen Peel's destructive Act of 1819. They are fraught with twenty-five millions at the termination of the quarter. relief to the struggling debtor interests of the country. which in the opinion of your memorialists is the lowest amount under which the necessary profits of industry have suffered, and are still suffering, by the arbitrary ap. and the beneficial employment of labour throughout the country, can be restored and preserved.

That your memorialists apprehend that your Lordship must clearly foresee that a period is rapidly approaching in which this great subject must be grappled with, and in which it will be found absolutely necessary for Parlia ment either to adjust the monetary system of the country to the existing state of society, or otherwise to cut down anything that is good in itself, however short it may fall the public and private burdens of society into conformity with the present monetary system; and your memorialists respectfully represent to your Lordship that in their opinion the latter process will be found to be utterly im practicable, and that if attempted it will result in universal anarchy; and your memorialists further respectfully suggest that it would be most unwise to defer the decision of this great question until compelled by circumstances, the pressure of which will allow no time for reflection.

Mr. Cobbett's propositions were: 1. Not by any means to DEPART in any degree whatsoever

FROM THE PRESENT MONEY STANDARD OF THE COUNTRY. 2. To take all the public property; namely, the crown lands, the crown-estates, the woods and forests, the Duchies of Cornwall and of Lancaster, the real property full value of his produce at a public mart or exchange now possessed by the bishops, deans, and chapters; and bazaar, in goods of equal value or in a labour note that to enforce the rigid payment and collection of all arrears shall give him a claim to such goods whenever he chooses due to the public from defaulters; and, in case of their to present it for payment. This is the doctrine we have being dead, pursue their heirs and assigns rigidly, according to the letter of the well-known and most admirable Statute of Public Accountants," passed in the reign of The writer denies that he ever advocated a metallic QUEEN ELIZABETH, and still unrepealed; and to make the currency—and asserts that he was "always" for a receivers of all unmerited pensions, sinecures, and grants, public accountants," and pursue them and their heirs and assigns accordingly.

3. To take the whole of what is called the national The writer of the above denial has been long known, debt; and, in the first place, reduce it one-half in amount, both as an adherent to the principle that "money" | we having, for many years been paying twice as much in- | want Reformers who, when they may require our services, terest as is due to the fundholders, even supposing it to be a debt that we are bound to pay at all.

4. Then cease to pay interest upon a quarter part of It shall not rest either on our assertion or his denial. this half at the end of six months, and so on, in order that thing to do with those "expediency" politicians end of two years.

5. Then appoint a board of five commissioners to recurrency principles, in his own language, shall be ceive and examine the claims of suffering fundholders, and leave it to that board to make such compensation as might be found consistent with justice to the nation and our feet unless he will put out the one-pound notes humanity to the parties, out of the proceeds of the pro-6. To disband the standing army, abolish all internal

taxes whatsoever, raise a revenue of from six to seven millions a year in custom-house duties, making this Goword might subject us to a charge of vulgarity, we vernment as cheap as that of America, and never suffering an Englishman again to see the odious face of a tax. gatherer with an ink-bottle at his button-hole, leaving for the people to keep for their own use the fifty-four millions a year, now pocketed by the tax-collectors in 7. To make an equitable adjustment of all contracts and

> On the 15th of September, 1832, the man who now says that "he never advocated a metallic in preference to a paper currency since he was born," and who "has been all his life an advocate for a purely symbolic money, and never for money of intrinsic value." thus wrote of the great Birmingham Debateidentifying himself with the proposals and the Currency-principles of Cobbett, and declaring against those of Mr. Attwood, which latter are precisely those that he now holds! We beg careful attention to the following extract. It is valuable, not only for the proof it affords that our charge of apostacy is true, but also for the vivid and truthful description of THE EFFECTS that must follow the adoption of the and denounced at that time, and which he NOW the surface, and leave the surges of society more troubled than ever." Do hear them: and let the writer of them upset his own positions if he can :-

Friends, Brethren, and Fellow-Countrymen,-You The question of the Currency was then no new have all heard of the great fight at Birmingham between question. It was one that had been brought pro- citizens Attwood and Cobbett, on the Currency question. minently before the public. The currency mea- We should have noticed it sooner, but, having other fish scheme." Loud and lugubrious, therefore, were the sures themselves had forced it on public attention. to fry, were obliged to postpone our remarks till this week. lamentations of "the Council;" and on those lamentations of the Council; There had been "Bank Restriction" during the war; known to be at the head of two opposite schools. Mr Respecting the monetary system, these gentlemen are there had been the efforts to resume cash payments at Attwood's plan of relieving the country is (what he calls) the end of the war; there had been the wonderful "an action on the currency;" that is to say, such an ebbings and flowings of "temporary prosperity" and to a virtual abolition of one-half of our public estadevastating misery; there had been the "setting blishments, and a reduction of all our debts, public the Whig Bill will be a great blessing to you and the like of the Whig Bill will be a great blessing to you and the like of the Whigh Bill will be a great blessing to you and the like of the Whigh Bill will be a great blessing to you and the like of the Whigh Bill will be a great blessing to you and the like of the Whigh Bill will be a great blessing to you and the like of the Whigh Bill will be a great blessing to you and the like of the whigh Bill will be a great blessing to you and the li of the currency question at rest for ever" by the AND PRIVATE, TO ONE HALF THEIR PRESENT AMOUNT Now, we admit, unreservedly, that this is a serious passing of Peel's Bill of 1819; there had been the This is a glorious scheme for insolvents! and indeed for charge to make. We admit that such a charge, if insolvencies, the bankruptoies, and the general alarm exceed their credits, and who would therefore (to use an made on light or frivolous grounds—if made without produced by the attempt to put that Peel's Bill in expression of the Times) rather pay in surface than in proof, or semblance of proof, ought to cover the pre- force; there had been the putting out of the one- weight. Mr. Cobbett, on the other hand, would do directly proof, or semblance of proof, ought to cover the preferrer of it with infamy as black, with disgrace as
overwhelming, as that which all good men will attach

the unseemly boasts of Prosperity Robinson in 1824;

weight. Mr. cooper, on the other hand, would an aircody
and "above board," what his antagonist would do indirectly, "like a thief in the night;" that is to say, he would
attack the establishments instead of the currency, and to the object of such charge, should it be true. And there had been "THE PANIC of 1825-6, when cast them down, as also their monied obligations, to the FOUNDATION OF TEARS AND SLAVERY FOR THE though the causes above enumerated have, no doubt, more than one hundred banks blew up, from sheer present metallic standard, by retrenchment and NATION AT LARGE. Look at this moment to the class of the control of the class of the control of the class of the control of the class of the clas operated much mischief in preventing needful expo- "PROSPERITY" alone! when the affairs of the "equitable adjustment." He would disband the army —make sale of the tithes and church-lands—confiscate sures, yet there can be no doubt that they also have country were in such a state, that one of the Minis the revenues of corporations—and with these, and the are the lords of these mansions, and you will find they a beneficial effect in preventing needless and wicked ters himself averred that "we were within forty-cight proceeds of other public property, pay off an adjusted are all retired middle-men, who made fortunes in the continue of the "National" Date of the "National Date of the "N accusations from being preferred. If a public journalist hours of BARTER;" there had been the suppression hesitates to tell the truth respecting a "brother of of the one-pound notes again; and there had been would very property, pay on an adjusted portion of the "National" Debt. To the rich creditor, palmy days of Pitt and paper-money. They are now living who had knowingly invested his property in the funds, he in luxury and idleness, on are sweat of the people; their in luxury and idleness, on are sweat of the people; their stood, and himself made the object of unceasing second attempt to carry into force the provisions of abuse, how much more will he hesitate before he venture. Bill of Peel: there had, behowever, into which politics never entered in this country, and suggestions that that gentleman has thrown out and suggestions that that gentleman has thrown out the least invest minuted above the least invest minuted They ought to consider, is weighing the acts of the de- will sink deep into the minds of the thoughtful, and tures distinct and palpable charges of venality with- side all this, been the teachings of William Cobbett, holders, and especially those who, as infants or minors, Though Attwood's grandfather was a common native at the same generally those who, as infants or minors, Though Attwood's grandfather was a common native at the common native at the same generally those who, as infants or minors, Though Attwood's grandfather was a common native at the common native at

were plunged into the stocks by guardians, chancellor, &c., without their knowledge and consent—to these and the like, Cobbett would, on the score of humanity (for humanity enters largely into all his views) yield a mode Of the two plans, WE INFINITELY PREFER COR. BETT'S! Without denying that Attwood's scheme would yield temporary relief, or pretending to say that that of his opponent would be productive of all the advantages he anticipates from it, we must pronounce Cobbett's plan to be, BE. YOND all COMPARISON, the best for the working classes. It is the best, for the very reason Attwood considers it the worst, namely, because "it leads to the destruction of the present ommercial system." You have only one chance of sal vation (independently of your own exertions), and that is the pecuniary embarrassments of the middle classes As long as they enjoy "prosperity," whether by AN ARTIFICIAL PAPER CREDIT, or any other means, so long there is no escape for you from slavery.

Why were labourers in England better off six hundred years ago than they are now, and this notwithstanding that their facilities of increasing wealth are enormous multiplied? Simply because society was then less arti ficial than it is now. The aristocracy were few in number and there was hardly a middle class at all. But in latter times, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF PAPER MONEY and machinery, the non-productive classes have enormously multiplied; and THE CONSEQUENCE is, that we have now five idlers at least to maintain, where our ancestory we have now free treased a more than one, and our industry is forcibly employed in producing all manner of luxuries for these, instead of necessaries for ourselves. This is the real cause of our misery; and until IT IS REMOVED, there can never again be prosperity for the workmen of England. Now, the effect of Attwood's currency scheme Would be TO AGGRAVATE THIS ARTIFICIAL STATE, so ruinous to industry; IT WOULD OPERATE AS AN ACT OF INSOLVENCY for half the traders in the country, and just put them into a condition to commence a new career of "commercial prosperity" and fortune making, unless, indeed (what is almost certain) some tremendous explosion, like the panic of 1825, should blow the whole FRAUDULENT SYSTEM to atoms, in consequence of the banking and other speculations to which it would give rise. WE HAVE A PERFECT ABHORRENCE OF ATT. WOOD'S SCHEME! It would be a flagitious robbery on all servants, clerks, annuitants, and other persons employed at fixed salaries for specific periods of time. Our MAIN OBJECTION IS, that it would, even if successful, ONLY MAKE SOCIETY MORE ARTIFICIAL THAN EVER. The BEST that can be said of it is, that it would be a god-send to bank. rupt merchants and insolvent tradesmen ! To these it would just yield a bubble of prosperity, which would soon dis. annear from the surface, and leave the surges of society more troubled than ever .- [James Bronterre O'Brien, in the Poor Man's Guardian, Sept. 15th, 1832, before he had been hired by "a set of the greediest and most inexprable of tyranter to write exactly the opposite.]

Now, in reading the above, let the principles in volved in the writer's "INFINITE PREFERENCE" h. borne in mind. Let it be remembered that Mr COBBETT always pleaded for a "metallic" currency and that he scouted "PAPER" of all sorts; that in this debate he had done the same; that his first proposi tion states the principle; that gold (how very like a "metal!") was then, as now, the only "standard:" that to these notions—these principles of Currency, advocated by Mr. Cobbett, the Poor Man's Guardian declared his "INFINITE PREFERENCE!" and pronounced Corners's plan to be, beyond all com. parison, the Best for the working classes!" We also desire the reader to notice "THE CONSEQUENCE" of the introduction of paper-money;" as well as THE EFFECT described as sure to follow an expansion of the circulating medium. Let him read the above extract three times over, or even oftener, until he has got all the reasoning and all the representations in it firmly fixed in the mind: and then let him inform himsel that the very same writer that penned the above indignant denunciation of "FLAGITIOUS ROB. BERY," now advocates an expansion of the currency precisely similar in principle to that of which he had formerly "a perfect ABHORRENCE!" an expansion more than double in amount to that proposed by Attwoop-and consequently carrying with it more than double the amount of evil described as appertaining to the "god-send for bankrupt merchants and insolvent tradesmen!"

Ave, but we have not yet done with our "schoole master." It was not one lesson only of the above character that he taught. There were many of them. On the 27th of October, 1832, he held forth as follows. The occasion was the announced determination of the Birmingham working people to be no longer "led" by the nose by the "Birmingham Council:" but that they would start a National Political Union of themselves, for working men seeking Universal Suffrage. Commenting on that avowed determination, and on a projected meeting on Newhall-hill to carry such determination into effect, our Anti-Paper-Money teacher said :— We want men who will give unto others as well as take

to themselves. We want patriots who can see the "prasticability" of a bill of Reform for us, as well as of one for themselves. We want patriots who can look forward to Reform for other benefits besides that OF A DEPRECIATED CUBRENCY which 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. In short, we will use us as fellow-citizens, not servants, and co-operate with us as equals, not dictate to us as masters. This being the description of men we want, we must have nointerest might cease to be paid upon any part of it at the who owe all their patriotism to Peel's Bill. We must keep aloof from those wily conformers (reformers they are not) who have been forced into our ranks only by the return to cash payments, and who would persuade Earl Grey that the "Reform Bill has opened hell under again!" With orators like these we must have nothing to do, unless they will descend from the stilts of leadership, and consent to enter our ranks as common privates. If the Attwoods, the Muntzes, the Joneses, the Stadleys, &c. &c., will condescend to do this, then, fellow-countrymen, receive them with open arms, and raise them to the highest post of honour which a people's confidence can bestow; but if they make it a condition of their services that you must first renounce Universal Suffrage, and consent to get "POSSESSED" OF THE SEVEN DEVILS OF PAPER MONEY-spurn at once their contaminating patronage, and trust only to yourselves and to your Radical leaders .- [James Bronterre O'Brien, in the Poor Man's Guardian, Oct. 27th, 1832, before he sold himself to those "POSSESSED OF THE SEVEN DEVILS OF PAPER-MONEY."]

There! what does the reader think of that? The EFFECTS of a DEPRECIATED CURRENCY are pretty well described; and honest folk would have imagined that the bare recollection of having once written as above, would have prevented any man, the most shameless and most unprincipled that ever lived, from publicly advocating a DEPRECIATION more than double in extent and action of the one he there so indignantly reprobates.

But our proofs are not yet exhausted. We shall give one or two more. Whenever we undertake a task, we like to go through with it. A job half done is not done at all. Ours, this time, shall be com-

The meeting of the Birmingham working men, above spoken of, was held in Beardsall's Repositor, Independence of the Attwoop "Council"-control was proclaimed. This threw the "Council" into alarm. They had hoped to retain their hold of the "masses" in Birmingham, as a means of forcing from Earl GREY'S Government the measure which would "roo honest creditors of half their debts." With the people went all chance of success for the "execrable tations our Anti-Paper Money "friend" thus discoursed :-

Muntz says the Whig Reform Bill will be a "very great blessing and advantage," but that Universal Suffrage you. It will, in all probability, give you a House of Commons, that will give you the one-pound notes again. It may enable your insolvent Council to GET RID of HALF their debts by A cent. Per cent. Depreciation, and foat their sinking establishments once more on the spring-tide of a FIC-TITIOUS CAPITAL. It might indeed prove a great blessing to you and them, by restoring the GLORIOUS DAYS OF PIT AND PAPER-MONEY, when the middle-men made foring

Hales Owen, the grand children are worth thousands a year. Mind, fellow-countrymen, we do not find fault with the men who made these fortunes; so long as the system lasted they had a right to make the best of it, and had not they done so some other persons would, so that to you the event would have been the same. But what WE DO BLAME THESE MEN FOR IS, THEIR INCESSANT EFFORTS TO EFFECT A TEMPORARY RE-TURN OF THE EXECUABLE SYSTEM; We say a temporary return, for it is not in the nature of things, that a state of society which directly tends to lower the condition of the great bulk of the population below that of brute beasts, can be other than transient. If Attwood's paper scheme succeed, you will find a sudden impulse given to production, the face of the country will experience a hectic flush of prosperity, but the flush will be like that of a consumptive man, indicating not health, but the rapid progress of decay. The workmen of Birmingham would, doubtless, be more generally employed than they are now; but, besides that their wages would not keep pace with the rapid rise of prices, A FAR GREATER EVIL WOULD AWAIT THEM HERE-AFTEB. That evil would be the incubus of a new aristocracy, which would spring up, like funguses, out of Attwood's RAGS. — [James Bronterre O'Brien, in the Poor Man's Guardian, Nov. 10th, 1832, before he became the advocate for the perpetuation and great "expansion" of that "exectable system," which laid "the foundation of tears and slavery for

the nation at large."] Come, now, Mr. Schoolmaster, we get along with our proofs pretty well-don't we? We do not yet find much evidence of your having "never advocated a metallic in preference to a paper currency since you were born." This is not very apparent, as yet! If it had been your intention to uphold the paper system, and decry the metallic one, you have been singularly unfortunate. Never poor author more so!

We have sought for evidence of the assertion, that "Mr. O'Briev has always professed and advocated the Currency doctrine of ROBERT OWEN;" and we have been unable to find it. Where does it exist? Not in the Poor Man's Guardian; not in the Twopenny Dispatch; not in any of Mr. O'BRIEN'S publications of the time when that Currency doctrine was openly advocated by Mr. Owen, and attempted in practice. Nowhere have we been able to lay hands on any such "profession," on such "advocacy:" but we have found much to the contrary.

The proofs that we have adduced bear date, as will be observed, 1832. We shall next give one of 1837. So late as that year, our "friend" "INFINITELY PREFERRED" a metallic to a paper currency. At all events, if he did not, there is no meaning in words. In reference to the life-and-death struggle of the American Democracy against their "PAPER-MONEY MONSTER," and in favour of "METALLIC money," the present advocate of a "Governmentlegal-tender-Paper Money" said :-

In proportion to the food produced in any country will be the power of that country to employ manufacturing and even non-productive labourers, and thereby to surround itself with those luxuries and artistical products which distinguish the civilised from the savage man, and which, next to good moral and intellectual training, constitute the grand charm of existence. It is not gold and silver, NOR TET BANK NOTES, as the paper-money schemers would have us believe, that have given the prodigious impulse we have witnessed, to improvements in America. It is the abundance of food produced by its agricultural population, that enables so great a number to be employed in constructing canals, bridges, railroads, &c. The surplus of agricultural produce is the real capital which sets | Wadsworth-row the artisans and handicraftsmen to work, and covers the States with those embellishments and stupendous works Mr. Dale, Merton of art which astound the European traveller. All that Mr. Leghbond, ditto THE BANK-NOTE SCHEMERS DO, is to suck together and concentrale the means of subsistence for non-agricultural labour ers in particular districts, and then execute FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES those works alluded to, which the people (if intelligent and united) could do better and more profitably for themselves. With their FICTITIOUS PAPER CAPI-TAL they contrive to wheedle the farmer out of his produce, which they re-distribute again (at large profits) in their respective localities; and had it not been for Gene-MONSTER is effectually felled in the state governments, as well as in the general government, and placed for ever under the feet of the productive and democratic interests. -[James Bronterre O'Brien, in the National Reformer, Jan. 7th, 1837, before he took pay for "advocating" a "fetitious paper capital."

There! that is pretty good from a man that has always opposed metallic money, and always pleaded (which lasted four hours) the prisoner was remanded for paper! The demand of President Jackson, that the purchasers of the public lands should pay in HARD CASH saved America! Are and so it dill Monday last, to afford time for further inquiries. We now supply full particulars, so far as they have transpired in evidence.—The deceased, a Mrs. Eliza-HARD CASH, saved America! Aye, and so it did! beth Green, was a widow, aged 48, who resided in a But this is a strange fact to be told by a man who farm-roller, schulch the chart of the stragwas always against HARD CASH! If HARD CASH gling village of Whittington, and close to the separa-PAYMENTS "saved" America from the evils and dangers brought on that people by the bank-note months age the son-in-law of the deceased, Joseph that there is a God Almighty. One more farewell in schemers, pray how does it happen that WE are to be "saved" by the most "expansive" system of bank-note scheming that the world ever saw? Pray how does this come of the former was heard to threaten her, how does this come of the world ever saw? Pray how does this come of the former was heard to threaten her, how does this come of that the world ever saw? Pray how does this come of the former was heard to threaten her, bring our children up as Jews, that is, as Israelites: how does this come about? If bank-notes are good and she was subsequently found with her throat cut, for us—why not for the Americans? Do they not razor.—From an examination of the premises it apperform the same function here as there? The truth | pears that the deceased had been cleaning the hearth, is, they do. The truth is, also, that paper-money had nearly upset the Republic of the West; that can utter was clean, and one of the floor was wet, General Jackson "saved" the States from utter a rubbing stone lying upon it. Between these and a General Jackson "saved" the States from utter ruin by his choking off the "MONEY-MONSTER;" that America has recovered the shock that the failure of the bank-note issuers inflicted on all the productive interests of the country; that the people have had more than enough of paper-money and the paper-money schemers; that they have returned President Polk in the ieeth of the efforts—the influence, the intimiteeth of the efforts—the influence, the intimi- The drops of blood were traced down the causeway, dations, and the purchasings of the RAG-MONEY dealers; that he goes into office holding General Jackson's views on the question of money; and that | quarter-past ten o'clock on the morning in question; he is determined to carry them into full practice, his Message, just arrived in England, sufficiently bespeaks. The portion of it we give in another place, under the head "Banks and Debts," ought to make every European blush to the ears at the contrast the new Republic affords to their systems of Government and finance. Let the reader look well at that portion of the President's Message; and then let him Say what he thinks of the effects of paying in HARD

And now our task is just ended—our proofs are complete. We have more than proved that the "schoolmaster" formerly "taught" directly the opposite to what he is teaching now! We have done posite to what he is teaching now! We have done that this request was a mere feint to divert attention this by adducing facts. We have not indulged in from his purpose. abuse. We have not heaped together a mass of filthy vituperation. We have not cooked up old epitaphs. We have gone to "the book and the testimony," and "out of thine own mouth we have condemned thee!"

This article is intended to answer a double purpose. It is intended not only as an expose of the "teacher" who figures so unenviably in it, but also as an answer to the party who are endeavouring to proceeding from burning wood. An alarm having enlist the support of the working-people in aid of an been raised, some parties rushed up stairs and burst infernal paper scheme. The effects of an Expansive Currency, such as is now desired, are herein fully detailed: and those who are ambitious to experience the devastating and ruinous effects, had better seek to "establish" the cause. For ourselves, Wr. Fogo forced his way up stairs, and builst open the room door, the most imprudent course that could have been adopted. The fire engines soon arrived. Whilst the firemen were working with the hose of the engine up the staircase, a cry was raised that an elderly female, named Phillips, was in the second floor front. After considerable trouble Mr. Fogo forced his way up stairs and builst open the room door, the most imprudent course that could have been adopted. The fire engines soon arrived. Whilst the firemen were working with the lose of the engine up the staircase, a cry was raised that an elderly female, named Phillips, was in the second floor front. After considerable trouble we are inclined to say "we have had enough of that ing the apartment in question he found the place dose;" and, with our "former friend," "INFI-NITELY PREFER Cobbett's scheme," because "it her up in his arms, and with assistance carried her in his arms, and with a single the apartment in question he found the place dose; and upon the bed an aged female, who was lying quite insensible. He immediately took her up in his arms, and with assistance carried her in his arms, and with a single that he was a lying quite insensible. 15 beyond all comparison the best for the working- down stairs, and having placed her in a cab, had her

REAL PROPERTY. A return has been obtained by order of Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Villiers,

To Readers & Correspondents.

B. Humphbies, Nottingham, desires us to say that the that he begs to return thanks on behalf of the Framework-knitters generally.

Benjamin Southworth, Burnley.—Thanks for his kind note. The line of conduct towards the apostate advocate of the "execrable system of paper-money" which he shadows forth, we had fully determined to pursue. No provocation shall induce us to lose sight of the real tant. If our side of it cannot be maintained by argument and fact, we will give up the controversy. Those who have neither will seek to cover their weakness by a dust on personal matters. But even this course will

GEORGE BOOTH, HYDE .- The "reports" in question were long printed documents. Our space is valuable. We saw that the reports could easily be sent to each colliery, and thus let each man know that his money was duly applied to the purpose for which he had subscribed it-while we could fill the Star with matter more inte resting to the Trades generally.

NM. THOMPSON, GATESHEAD, writes as follows :—I have s a brother, whose name is Daniel Thompson, that neither me nor any of the family have heard of this year and a half. We believe he is somewhere in the southern part of the county of Durham; and I know he was a reader of the Star, and I think he will be a reader yet If you will, be so good as to let him know in your notices to correspondents, that if he wants to know anything of his friends, he must correspond with me at Primrose. terrace, Gateshead Low Fell.

ARTIES 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 ali 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.

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CABDS.

CASE OF ALLEGED MURDER, AND SUICIDE OF their respective localities; and had it not been for Gene- Case of Alleged Murder, and Suicide of shattered. The man employed to extinguish the ral Jackson, they would have, ere this, got hold of all the THE Supposed Murderer.—(From the Derby Mer- lamps in that neighbourhood was the person who ral Jackson, they would have, ere this, got hold of all the land as well as of its produce. They had gone a great way in buying up the demesnes of the republic with their RAG MONEY; they were buying, or rather swindling it in lots of a million, and half a million of acres at a time; but the veteran president interfered and told the scoundrels that they should have no more land WITHOUT ton, on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. Green, at the latter place on Thursday the 13th inst. Mrs. PAYING HARD CASH!!! This circumstance, together with the removal of the Government deposits from the latter place, on Thursday, the 13th inst. Mrs. United States Bank, has probably saved America (for the present at least); but there will be no real security for the Americans, more than for us, till the MONEY MONEY is effectively for the Americans, more than for us, till the MONEY soner was remanded till Wednesday last. On Wednesday last. soner was remanded till Wednesday last. On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, the prisoner was brought up accordingly at the Borough Court, before E. G. Maynard and John Meynell, Esqrs. The examination was private. Mr. G. Cressy Hall, of Alfreton, conducted the case against the prisoner was brought up to Mayne and the firm of Messrs. Joseph and Percy Wednesday.—Attempting to Commit Suicide.—Attempting to Commit Suicide.—An elderly man named John Knight, who seemed in whose testimony made out a case of grave. examined, whose testimony made out a case of grave suspicion against the prisoner. After a hearing across the grass-plot to the gate, on which there is a mark as though a bloody hand had been laid upon it. Mr. Boddington, surgeon, arrived at the spot about a but Mrs. Green had ceased to exist some time before histarrival. At the close of a long hearing before the magistrates, the prisoner was committed to take his trial for murder. The examination terminated at four o'clock, shortly after which the prisoner was taken back to the prison. At six o'clock he was seen alive, and as usual, by the wife of the keeper, but at a quarter to seven, on Mr. Hollingworth (the keeper) entering the cell, he found him hanging by his neck-cloth to one of the hinges of the door. He was immediately cut down, but life proved to be extinct. An inquest is to be held on his body to-day (Wednes-

SEBIOUS FIRE NEAR MANCHESTER-SQUARE. -On Wednesday afternoon, shortly before four o'clock, a fire, attended with very serious consequences, broke out at No. 20, Henrietta-street, Manchester-square, occupied by seven or eight families. The flames originated in the first floor front, tenanted by Mr. Charles Cross. It appears that the discovery was made by a female who was in an adjoining room through hearing a loud cracking noise, evidently conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where she was attended to by several surgeons, and it is hoped that she may eventually recover. The building, from the first floor upwards, with the contents, was consumed. DISCUSTING STORY. - The Constitutionnel relates the following horrible instance of delusion:-"A showing the total annual value of real property in the following horrible instance of delusion:—" A cach county of England and Wales assessed to the property and income-tax for the year ending April, rieure, being subject to epileptic fits, was some time last to the property and income-tax for the year ending April, rieure, being subject to epileptic fits, was some time last to the property and income-tax for the year ending April, rieure, being subject to epileptic fits, was some time last to the property and income-tax for the year ending April, rieure, being subject to epileptic fits, was some time last to the property and income-tax for the year ending April, rieure, being subject to epileptic fits, was some time last to the property and income-tax for the year ending April, rieure, being subject to epileptic fits, was some time last to the property and income-tax for the year ending April, rieure, being subject to epileptic fits, was some time last to the property and income-tax for the year ending April, rieure, being subject to epileptic fits, was some time last to the property and income-tax for the year ending April, rieure, being subject to epileptic fits, was some time last to the property and income-tax for the year ending the yea property and income tax for the year ending April, ricure, being subject to epileptic fits, was some time 1843, distinguishing that on land, houses, tithes, manors, fines, quarries, mines, ironworks, fisheries, who, after having examined her condition, ordered canals poil.

E4 was from the Framework-knitters of Harwich; and the back to return the back to return the back to return the back to be back to return the back to be back to return the back to be back to be back to return the back to be back to very jealous of his wife, and, in consequence, very unhappy in his mind. He had spoken of letting his shop, and intended to have proceeded to town on Tuesday for the purpose of advertising it in one or more papers. He came down stairs at seven o'clock, and was seen in his shop about twenty minutes after; but at eight o'clock he was discovered in the waterquestion, and indulge either in giving or replying to closet suspended by a cord, when he was instantly mere personal abuse. The question itself is all-imporcut down and medical aid called in, but it was too late, the vital spark had fled. Besides his wife, he has left an infant not many months old.

FATAL COAL PIT EXPLOSION .- An inquest was held

on Friday, 22nd March, on the body of James Elwood, at Castle Eden Colliery Inn, who it appears lost his life in the pit by an explosion. The following evidence was given:—Mr. Henry Barrass, the under-viewer, deposed: I was down the Hutton Seam-pit, at Castle Eden Colliery, on Monday, 10th March, and while in the discharge of my duty, I was examining a distant portion of the pit to that in which the explosion took place. I was apprised of the explosion by a sudden gust of wind, coming in the direction I was in. I instantly made my way into the part where the explosion occurred, and met the four poor creatures, who were almost scorched to death by the fire. I wished to learn from them where it had occurred, but could not, for they wanted to be at bank. After getting them to bank, I went to the place where they nad been at work, and saw the effects of an explosion, but could not ascertain the cause, unless it had proceeded from a fissure in the roof which existed in that part of the mine.—At this stage of the proceedings, the coroner observed that any person of the jury who had any questions to ask the witness, was at liberty to do so; whereupon Mr. Pratt, one of the ury, cross-examined him. -Mr. Pratt: "Was there no falls in the main-air course, to prevent the air getting into that part of the mine where the explosion occurred?"—Witness: "There was a great fall in the main-air passage, but there was plenty of air going into that part to keep it safe."-Mr. Platt: "Can you tell the space there was left for the air to pass into, where those men were working?"-Witness: "That is impossible, but there was plenty of air going to keep them safe."—Mr. Pratt: "You state there was plenty of air going over the fall in the crevice; how comes it, then, that they have got burned, and this man lost his life for want of air?"—Witness: "I cannot tell, t appears strange to me."—The Coroner said they had better adjourn to the houses of the two unfortu-nate men, who were at the place of the explosion, who, although severely burnt, were yet capable of giving evidence. The coroner and jury then went to the houses of the two men, who stated that at the place where the explosion did occur there was a ufficiency of air to keep them safe under ordinary ircumstances. After receiving the evidence of these wo men, the court removed to the inn again, when brother of the deceased made his appearance before the court in a very agitated state. He said that his brother had been murdered, and that he (the deceased) had told the doctor so, and that it was the fall in the air course, which had been there nine days, that prevented the air getting into them, so that the gas had generated, and come in contact with a candle, and ignited. The coroner desired him to bring evilence to support this. John Daily said there was a all in the air-passage about eighteen feet in height, nd ten yards in length, when I went with others to remove it. I went to see if I could get over it, but I could not, there could nothing pass over it. It was uite close; there was air passing through the fall. The jury, after deliberating, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

DETERMINED SUICIDE .- On Wednesday morning considerable excitement was caused in the neighbourhood of Islington by the discovery, at an early hour, that a finely-proportioned, and apparently middle-aged man, most respectably attired, was weltering in his blood in Bridle-lane, a comparatively secluded comparatively sections comparatively secluded comparatively seclude spot on the north side of the Britannia-fields, close by the Shepherdess public-house, and near a small brook which flows by that locality into the adjacent Regent Canal basin. The party had evidently met with his death from a wound produced by firearms, by which the interior of the head was frightfully pocket of deceased, calling upon him, without delay, to hand over a balance of about £12 due to them. There was also a letter written in the German language, of which the following is a literal translation:—"Unhappy wife,—Receive this my last letter as a thank for you, my partner in my misfortune. Farewell to the world. I could no longer remain here without making you and my dear sweet children tstill more unhappy. I am now resolved to make an end to my miserable life; but for the sake of our children do not follow my example; and be aware more be confident in Him who has created us; and where he could remain until he was perfectly for our belief, and especially the Jewish belief, is the true one. There is a God, and that is the God of the Jews. Dear wife, as a mother, do impress truth on the minds of my dear children, that they may persevere in the Jewish belief. You may tell them that their father died before his time; he was a Jew, and

wanted to see them live and die as Jews. Farewell for ever. Meyer de Gange." Attached to this

colour named Morris, whilst engaged in turning one of the ponderous circular swings, and which, we regret to add, terminated in his instant death. The unfortunate man was on a kind of a platform at work at a large fly-wheel, which moved the machine, full thirty feet from the ground, when the handle suddenly moved round, overbalancing him, and before he could recover himself, he was precipitated over the platform on to the ground, falling on his head with much violence. He was instantly picked up, and removed to the surgery of Mr. Faulkner, when it was found that he was quite dead, the heavy fall having apparently broken his neck. On Tuesday morning, about twelve o'clock, another shocking accident occurred to the same swing, and which, it is strongly feared, will end with fatal consequences also. A labouring man of the name of Charles Bell, who was engaged to turn the machine in the place of night, had been at the work but a very short time, when, from the sudden moving of one of the cars, the handle flewround and struck him with terrific force on the upper part of the head, the blood from which flowed copiously down the wooden uprights of the machine, causing, as may be easily imagined, the deepest sensation throughout the fair. Several persons promptly ran up to his assistance, and, having brought him down, he was forthwith conveyed to the London Hospital, where he now lies in a very bad way, the injury being of much extent. The machine belongs to a man known by the name of Adams, who, despite these shocking affairs, desired to continue working it. It was, however, very properly put a stop to until it had undergone an examination by some engineer.

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE. that the prisoner proffered his services to mind the truck whilst he delivered a parcel. Joseph Dunster, a clerk, deposed to witnessing the prisoner take the two parcels of tea from the truck, but took no notice of it, thinking theywere his own .- Policeman 651, deposed to seeing the prisoner walking up Houndsditch with the two parcels of tea under his arm. Hearing

just before he crossed the street on an errand.—The the court. old man, in his defence, said, he was a shoemaker by trade: he had worked in London for thirty years bert and

another silk handkerchief. The younger prisoner made a most ingenious defence, casting doubt and suspicion on the evidence given by the two witnesses. They were nevertheless committed for trial. QUEEN-SQUARE.

SATURDAY .- A LANDLADY'S FANCY-MAN, DRUNK AND DISORDERLY. — William Currie, a smartly-dressed young fellow, was charged by Mr. Wm. Spooner, the landlord of a public-house in Chester-street, West-minster, with forcing himself into a sleeping apartminster, with forcing himself into a sleeping apart-ment on his premises, and also with improper conduct while there.—Mr. Spooner said that on Thursday The prisoner denied the charge, on which the prose-cutor intimated that two of his friends saw him take the intention of going to bed. While up stairs he heard a noise below, as of a heavy body falling. He went down stairs to see what it was, and found the postponed, in order to ensure the attendance of those defendant in the back parlour (which was used as a bedroom), very much intoxicated, and in the act of going to bed. The room was occupied by Mrs. Stew- urchin not more than ten years of age, was charged art, who had formerly been the landlady of the house. with attempting to steal a pair of boots from a shoeart, who had formerly been the landlady of the house. The complainant ordered him out several times, but he refused to go, and said he had as much right to be there as he (the complainant) had, as Mrs. Stewart was the landlady of the house, and he was her lodger. A policeman was then called in, and he was given into charge. The police-constable who took the defendant into custody, deposed to his finding defendant in the room as described, but that Mrs. Stewart admitted to witness that she had opened the door after the defendant had repeatedly knocked, because she knew him, and wished to take care of him, as he was drunk. Mr. Bond inquired who this Mrs. Stewart was.—The complainant informed the magistrate that she was a short time ago the landlady of the house, and that the defendant was kept lady of the house, and that the defendant was kept lady of the house, and that the defendant was kept lady of the house, and that the defendant was kept landlady of the house, and that the defendant was kept landlady of the house.

With attempting to steal a pair of boots from a shoemaker's shop in Spafields. The boy was one of a regular gang of juvenile thieves, and had been lottering about the shop window on Thursday evening, before he attempted the felony. At last, when he thought no one was looking, he thrust his fist through a broken pane of glass and seized a pair of boots. The proprietor iramediately recognised it, ran out, and took hold of him just as he had managed to extricate the boots. The boy, in answer to a question from the magistrate, because she knew him, and wished to take care of him, as he was drunk. Mr. Bond inquired who this him to stead the boots. The cottenham said it was some prisoner for trial.

Sin,—In addressing to you a few remarks upon the explantations given by Lord Aberdeen on the 27th, in answer to a question from the magistrate, but a didately recognised it, ran out, and took hold of him just as he had managed to extricate the boots. The boots are the landlady of the house, and that the def time to remain in the house, and occupy the parlour in might be taken into custody.

which the defendant was found. This arrangement Monday.—Robbery.—William Engliss, a well-

tice to quit. BOW-STREET. SATURDAY .- ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. - W. Townley, youth in the garb of a sailor, was placed in the dock on l ship, and was in the act of bidding him good bye, who were at the bar drinking, in the direction of when the defendant threw himself suddenly into the river. On his rising and swimming on the surface, he drew out a knife and threatened to cut his throat. A constable at hand rescued him from his perilous situation, and he was taken into custody. Witness believed that the defendant was now heartily ashamed of his conduct. If the magistrate would dismiss the case, he (the witness) would take care to after the robber, at the same time calling out, "Stop wednesday, Attempting to Commit Succide.

An elderly man named John Knight, who seemed in a weakly state of health, was placed at the bar before Mr. Twyford, charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing himself into the river. Cant. suicide by throwing himself into the river. Capt. Reynolds, of the steam-boat Laurel, stated that on Friday last he picked up the defendant between the Surrey-stairs and Strand-lane, in a state of insensibility, and, having called a policeman, he was conveyed to the Spotted Dog public-house, in the custody of the police-serjeant, and as she walked after him she distinctly saw the prisoner in passing Strand. There were several persons who witnessed the occurrence, by whom he was informed that he had jumped overboard from one of the barges moored alongside. The defendant said he was very sorry, and expressed a wish, as he felt very ill, to be sent back to the hospital. Mr. Twyford directed him to be conveyed to the Strand union workhouse, him to be conveyed to the Strand union workhouse, mitted.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

SATURDAY .- UPROARIOUS NIMPHS OF THE PAVE. Two flashy-dressed prostitutes, named respectively police constable of the C division stated, that while on duty at the Quadrant that morning, about three o'clock, he heard a great noise, which proceeded from a group in the street. On going up he found it consisted of a party of prostitutes and gentlemen dancing, and shouting, and singing in the street together. He desired them to disperse, when all did so at once except the defendants. They remained behind, and cursed and swore in a dreadful manner, setting the constable at defiance. The more he desired them to be off the more obstinate they grew, and at last they began a regular whoop in the Indian war style, accompanied it with dancing and a running accompaniment of indecent ejaculations and disgusting oaths. The constable finding them incorrigible, took them into custody. They seemed, when before the court this morning, and sobered down by a night's lodging in the station-house, as miserable and woegone-looking objects as could well be con-ceived. They were each fined 5s., which was paid, and they were discharged.

SATURDAY. - OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRE-TENCES. - A man, somewhat advanced in years named William Boggis, residing in Wharton-street, Clerkenwell, was placed at the bar on the following charges. According to the evidence the prisoner had the poor fellow who was killed on the previous for several years been employed by Messrs, Couper and Co., of St. Paul's-churchyard, in the capacity of his employers, with Messrs. Ranken and Co., wholeinvoice, and dispatched it by a messenger to said was an old trick. Committed for trial. Messrs. Couper's. The messenger gave the invoice to one of the firm, Mr. Nash, who seemed much surprised, and sent a note back with the information that no such goods had been ordered. This caused

THURSDAY .- ATTEMPT TO MURDER .- Hayward, the warrant officer, made a communication to Mr. Bingham, relative to a poor woman, named Ann Brick, who is now lying in a dangerous state in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from a frightful wound in her head, the cry of "Stop thief," he went in pursuit, and when he got within six yards of the prisoner, he dropped the tea, and was stopped by a man and given into his custody: the parcels weighted and the charge of attenuating to number to a custody. manors, fines, quarries, emines, promoverks, fisheries, quarries, examined her condition, ordered also always at the twother-in-law of the pirace and the parameter and with a lantern and pickaxe, and opened the prisoner man bricklayer, now under remained at this court on the twother-in-law of the pirace, and by means of a sum of money and the twother-in-law of the pirace, and by means of a sum of money and the twother-in-law of the pirace, and by means of a sum of money and the twother-in-law of the pirace, and by means of a sum of money and the twother-in-law of the pirace, and by means of a sum of money and the twother-in-law of the pirace, and by means of a sum of money and the twother-in-law of the pirace, and by means of a sum of money and the twother-in-law of the pirace, and by means of a sum of money and the twother-in-law of the pirace, and by means of a sum of money and two the corrected to the control of the place, and by means of the place, and by means of the pirace, and witness the two of the pirace of a tempting to nunder near the pirace of a tempting to nunder near. A mine of \$25,802,305, thus suddivided—viral laws of the pirace of a tempting to nunder near. The portion of \$25,802,305, thus suddivided—viral laws of the pirace of a tempting to nunder near. A mine of \$25,802,305, thus suddivided—viral laws of the pirace of a tempting to the court. Serie and that it contained all the two of the pirace of a tempting to the court of the place of a Christian's head. The sum of \$25,802,303, the suddivided—viral laws, the two of the pirace of a tempting to nunder near. A mine deep court of the place of a Christian's head. The professor of the place of a Christian's head. The professor of the place of a Christian's head. The professor of the place of a Christian's head. The professor of the place of a Christian's head. The professor of the place of the pirace of a voing that the two the morning in question he had note the morning in question he had note the morning in question he had note on the morning

WEDNESDAY .- RUFFIANLY ASSAULT .- David Herthe fines they were conveyed to prison to undergo the take his trial at the ensuing assizes at Kingston. discipline of the tread-mill

SOUTHWARK. SATURDAY.-PUBLIC-HOUSE ROBBERY.-Luke Richardson was charged by Michael Looney, a bricklayer's labourer, with stealing 14s. out of his pocket on the previous evening, while drinking in the Roso the money, but that they could not attend that morning to prove it. The case was in consequence

SATURDAY .- PRECOCIOUS CRIMINALITY. - A little

to the tayern and take some wine with him and his friends. The complainant, however, had scarcely time to give an answer, when he received a blow on the breast, and on falling his assailant snatched his watch from his pocket, the guard chain of which was broken in the act. The complainant got up and ran complainant. The prisoner submitted to be searched, declaring his innocence, and nothing was found in some rubbish move one of his arms, as if throwing something from him. Upon seeing this the witness returned to the spot, and discovered a valuable watch and guard-chain. She proceeded at once to

MONDAY .- THE LATE POISONING CASE AT CAMBER-WELL .- After the other charges had been disposed of. George May, the shopman and confidential servant of the late Mr. Montague, grocer, at Camberwell, who, as well as his wife, had been poisoned on the Two nashy-dressed prostitutes, named toposit up Elizabeth Smith and Lucy Wright, were brought up before Mr. Hardwick this morning, charged with his final examination before Mr. Henry on a charge of his final examination before Mr. Henry on a charge of embezzlement and forgery. The evidence of two or three witnesses was heard, after which Mr. Henry said, he should leave the case to be submitted to the grand jury, if the prosecuting party should think proper to send a bill of indictment before them. For his own part, he did not think the case sufficiently made out or strong to send it before a petty jury. It was his duty not to send a case for trial unless he saw some reasonable grounds for a conviction; and as he did not see any chance of a conviction in the present case, and as it was, in fact, doubtful whether a judge would have let the case go to a jury at all, he should discharge the prisoner. The prisoner, on leaving the dock, was joined by a number of friends who had previously thronged the court, and, who upon learning the determination of the magistrate, gave way to some exultation.

CLERKENWELL. Monday. - Daring Act of Shoplifting. - Thomas May, who described himself as a milkman, was charged with shoplifting and a violent assault. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Stanbury, a obacconist, residing in Goswell-street, was sitting in a parlour adjoining his shop, on Sunday evening, when, on hearing a noise, he saw the prisoner deliberately filling his pockets with eigars from the window. Mr. Stanbury went into the shop and said to the prisoner, "You are helping yourself." The prisoner, who still continued cramming the capacious pockets of his velvet shooting coat, coolly replied. a warehouseman; during which period he had been "Yes, I am helping myself, as I can find no one else in the practice of transacting business, on behalf of to help me." The prosecutor seized him. The prisoner offered a sum of money for his liberation, which sale drapers, in the City. On Thursday last the pri-soner went to Messrs. Ranken, and ordered eighteen robust, powerful young man, attacked Mr. Stanbury damask table-cloths, which he took away with him, with great violence, and had not Serjeant Archer, 8 the invoice being delivered to him along with the G, attracted by the noise of the struggle, rushed in, goods. Immediately on his leaving the premises the he would have escaped. The prisoner, who has been clerk discovered that an error had ben made in the heretofore convicted, on this occasion left his milkaccount. He therefore at once wrote out a new can outside the door as a "blind," which Archer Tuesday. — Daring Robbert. — William Copsey, described as a labourer, of 36, Brook-street, Ratcliff,

an inquiry to be made, when it was discovered that the prisoner had sold the table-cloths to Mr. Andrew Kidd, draper, Tottenham-court-road, for £1 18s., the original cost for which the invoice was made out was £5 10s. Mr. Kidd admitted having purchased was brought before Mr. Broderip, on a charge of as-saulting George Bradshaw, an engineer, on the terranean, a Maltese Gazette, with the date of Corfu, May Queen's highway, putting him in fear, and stealing from his person twenty-live sovereigns.—The prosecutor, who is a powerful man, stated that he resided am writing, and I leave the honest English reader to was brought before Mr. Broderip, on a charge of aswas £5 10s. Mr. Kidd admitted having purchased the goods, and said the prisoner, when he offered went into the Queen Caroline, Brook-street, when the goods, and said the prisoner, when he officed them for sale, intimated they belonged to a friend of his in Essex. Mr. Kidd further admitted having been in the habit of dealing this way for some time with the prisoner, but that all his transactions had been and fair. Alderman Fairbrother. after Stealing Tea.—Thomas Sharwood was charged with stealing two parcels of tea, from a truck in the public streets.—Wm. Lancaster deposed, that he was a porter in the employ of Messrs. Russell and Co., grocers, Union-street, Borough; that he was sent on Thursday last to deliver goods to some coffee-house keepers in the neighbourhood of Houndsditch; and that the prisoner proffered his services to mind the that the prisoner proffered his services to mind the that the prisoner proffered his services to mind the that the prisoner proffered his services to mind the that the prisoner proffered his services to mind the that the prisoner proffered his services to mind the public streets.—Wr. Kidd further admitted naving been in the habit of dealing this way for some time with a sovereign, which he took from a purse containing thirty-seven, and the silver he received in the prisoner followed him buying goods for £1 18s. worth £5 10s., remanded the case for a week, in order that full inquiries might be made.

WORSHIP-STREET. several blows on the head, and threw him down. They then had a desperate fight, when the prisoner broke loose, and ran about 200 or 300 yards. He missed his purse containing his gold, and then pursued the prisoner, and on catching him he had the purse in his hand. Another fierce contest took place, the prisoner striking him in the face, and witness he got within six yards of the prisoner, he dropped the tea, and was stopped by a man and given into his custody; the parcels weighed six pounds each. Mr. Russell wished the Mayor to deal summarily with the case; but his Lordship refused compliance, and retached his man bricklayer, now under remand at this court on the charge of attempting to murder her.—The prilength, when down, witness took the purse from the length, when down, witness took the purse from the before the rising of the court.—Serjeant Ellis stated that he had ascertained from the neighbours that the his money; but when he reached home he found that he had ascertained from the neighbours that the that twenty-five sovereigns had been extracted, and the court of the court.—Serjeant Ellis stated that the had ascertained from the neighbours that the that twenty-five sovereigns had been extracted, and the court of t

Jealoust and Suicide.—On Wednesday morning lating to wearing apparel, flat irons, &c.; some things now reported to the magistrate that he had seen Mr. Battersea. The prisoner was seen, on Saturday morning pledged for sums as low as 4½d. The whole tickets Moore, the house-surgeon at the hospital, who had had last, to go into an unfinished house in the Bridge-road, amounted to 31s.—Michael Putney, an intelligent requested him to state that although the woman with an empty basket, and come out with it filled with boy, said he lived in Railway place. Forehunds street. In the amounted to 31s.—Michael Putney, an intelligent boy, said he lived in Railway-place, Fenchurch-street; boy, said he lived in Railway-place, Fenchurch-street; continued in a highly dangerous condition, he did not chips and a piece of quartering under his arm. In the consider the case so extremely urgent as to require the ensuing week the prisoner's master, a Mr. He recognised the tongs now produced as the property of his employer. He had seen the prisoner that although the woman chips and a piece of quartering under his arm. In the court the attendance of the magistrate for the above purpose; but if any unfavourable change took place, latter denied it, and demanded what wages were due to him declaring he would stay no longer where his challenge. him, declaring he would stay no longer where his character was suspected. The master refused to pay him, trade; he had worked in London for thirty years; had long been out of employ; his poor wife had been laid up ill a long time; he was nearly driven to distraction, having parted with everything he possessed; he had never been in trouble before; could not for the life and soul of him tell how he became possessed of the tongs, and hoped his lordship would have mercy on a poor, distracted, helpless old man.

WEDNESDAY.—RUFFIANLY Assault.—David Herbert was suspected. The master refused to pay him, beer and William Carter, two ill-looking young fellows, were placed at the bar, before Mr. Broughton, the sitting magistrate, upon a charge of assaulting Mr. Samuel Phillips, a young man who is a clerk in the Borough, informed the owner of the property before the magistrate with his head bandaged and have mercy on a poor, distracted, helpless old man. have mercy on a poor, distracted, helpless old man.— was to the effect, that after leaving the Bank on when apprehended, declared the charge had been got The case excited the greatest commiscration in the Court.—The Lord Mayor remanded him until Wed- Tuesday afternoon, he was crossing the Shepherdess such an accusation was colourable. The prosecutor, field, on his way home, when he saw the prisoners such an accusation was colourable. The prosecutor, because the prisoners of the prosecutor, because the prisoners of the prosecutor, because the prisoners of the prosecutor, and at the first blush such an accusation was colourable. The prosecutor, because the prisoners of the prisoners of the prisoners of the prosecutor, because the prisoners of the nesday next.

Pickine Pockets on London-Bridge.—Two lads, of the respective ages of sixteen and eighteen years, were charged by Isaac Newton with picking a gentleman's pocket of a silk handkerchief. James Lagg said that he was going over London-bridge about two o'clock on Thursday last, when he saw the pocket of the gentleman, and pass it to the elder prisoner.—Christopher M'Carthy gave evidence to the like effect.—Policeman 531 assisted in taking the prisoners into custody, and on the elder one he found another silk handkerchief. The younger prisoner made a most ingenious defence, casting doubt and supposed to live the prisoners and their companions, sentenced to give them in charge; and at the prisoners and another pulling about in a very indecent manner some young females, who threatened to give them in charge; and at the prisoners room in Blackland-street, Chelsea, for the piece of quartering. This room, which the same younger prisoner take the handkerchief out of the pocket of the gentleman, and pass it to the elder prisoners into custody, and on the elder one he found another silk handkerchief. The younger prisoner made a most ingenious defence, casting doubt and commenting severely upon the ruffianism exhibited by the whole of these articles were identified by Mr.

In the cord was colourable. The prosecutor, and another pulling about in a very indecent manner some young females, who threatened to give them in charge; and at the prisoners and another pulling about in a very indecent manner some young females, who thereatened to give them in the source of the gentleman, and a violent struck. He returned, and laid hold of one of the prisoners, and a violent struck with wood and building materials of every description. The quantity discovered completely filled a cart, and required a powerful horse to draw it. There with the with season the prisoner professed to live, was found to be literally piled with wood and building materials of every description. The quantity discovered completely filled a cart, and re Carter to 20s. fine, or six weeks' imprisonment; and found in his room, but said he did not take the quarter. Herbert to 10s., or 14 days, and being unable to pay

THAMES POLICE. FRIDAY .-- AN UNGRATEFUL YOUNG THIEF .-- On Thurs. day, J. Richards, aged 13 years, in the garb of the freeschool at Poplar, was brought before Mr. Ballantine on a charge of stealing a gold keeper from the residence of Mrs. Duff, a lady residing at Manor House, East India. road. The prisoner was employed in the house for a few hours daily as errand-boy, and he was fostered and treated with the very greatest kindnesss by Mrs. Duff and her family, out of respect to the memory of his mother, who was for nineteen years a domestic in the establishment. In return for the care and kindness shown to the boy, he had been for some time robbing his benefactress and her daughters. The case having been made out against the ungrateful urchin, Mrs. Howard (a daughter of Mrs. Dnff) was called upon to sign her deposition. She did so with great reluctance.—Mr. Ballautine committed the

lady of the house, and that the defendant was kept by her. Being involved in difficulties, he (the complainant) stepped forward and relieved her, he taking inquiry being made about the parents of the boy; foreign despotic government in the foulest transaction the house into his own hands, allowing her at the same and also that the other boy, who instigated him, that has ever taken place since the entrapping of twentyone noble, brave-hearted patriots, and the subsequent death of nine of them. The vindicators of the Governwas made on condition that she discarded her paramour. This had not been done; for he was always coming and creating an annoyance. But a few weeks ago he had him fined £3 for an assault: still, notwithstanding, he was plagued in the manner described.
Mr. Bond intimated that he could give no redress in the present instance. The only way of getting rid of the present instance. The only way of getting rid of the defendant was to get rid of Mrs. Stewart.

The whole of the property, alleged to have listen favourably, who easily believe in the correctness of their statements. Nevertheless, I feel bound in duty—duty towards my slain countrymen—towards justice and evidence having been also adduced that the prisoner had, for some length of time, connected himprecious than that of any secretary of state, begins precious than that of any secretary of state, begins to be involved in the question - to keep my ground firmly; a ground, let it be remembered, which is simply this: That the twenty-one Italian exiles have been allured to fashionably dressed young man, but who was described | Calabria by dark, snake-like proceedings of the Austrian an as belonging to the swell mob, was brought before Neapolitan governments, and that these governments were Mr. Trail, charged with a robbery, attended with enabled to do so by their attention having been awakened to violence, on the person of Mr. William Cressford, an the subject by the secret communications extracted from my officer in the navy. The complainant stated that on the correspondence by the British government. I believe that preceding day he went to visit some of his friends on Lord Aberdeen did never dream that such evil consethe charge of attempting to commit suicide.—Inspector Townley, of the Thames police force, said that the young man was his nephew, and was engaged to the young man was his nephew, and was engaged to go in a ship to Van Dieman's Land as second mate. The previous evening he got drunk, as the ship was about to leave port. Witness saw him on board the house he was followed by one of the three men plicity relying upon diplomatic informations and reports who were at the have direction of the direction of the direction of the same time, and with equal sincerity, and unat on his quences might possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and with equal sincerity, he went into a tavern near the Borough-market. He has some spirits and water, and when he quitted and by himself have examined the facts, instead of implicit and the direction of the direction of the same time, and with equal sincerity, and that on his quences might possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and with equal sincerity, and that on his quences might possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and with equal sincerity, and that on his quences might possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and with equal sincerity, and that on his quences might possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and with equal sincerity, and that on his quences might possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and with equal sincerity, and the leave possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and with equal sincerity, and the leave possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and with equal sincerity, and the leave possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and with equal sincerity, and the leave possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and with equal sincerity, and the leave possibly arise from his communications; but I believe at the same time, and the leave possibly arise from his communic of agents at Naples, evidently grounded upon statements of the Neapolitan government, be would have said to the House-"I feel safe and untouched by remorse in my own conscience, for I could never suspect that such base and treacherous proceedings could be adopted by any established government." The proof against the use of such a power as has been claimed by secretaries of state would remain unanswered, and help you all to the solution of the problem; but Lord Aberdeen's character would stand up, in the eyes of his British countrymen, unimpeachable

> Now to the explanations. The warrant for the opening of my letters was not issued by Lord Aberdeen, nor at his desire. Let the declaration be recorded as a corrective to the defence so often set up, during the last debates in the House of Commons, for Sir James Martyr Craham.

> "I determined that no agent of any foreign Government should see a single syllable of the contents of those letters.....I consequently felt myself entitled last year to say that no syllable of those letters had been submitted to the inspection of any foreign government."

The see and the inspection are new features in the case, worth being recorded, together with the within and the without of the right honourable baronet. There is no inspection to be found, if reports be correct, in the declaration of last year. "Not a syllable of the correspondence had ever been submitted to any foreign government." And this was attered in answer to a question by Lord Normanby, who certainly did not dream of inquiring whether foreign powers had ever been gratified with autographs of my correspondents. But this, as well as the silence faithfully kept about the sources of the information, and the regard to the personal safety of all individuals who might be compromised by it, is now quite irrelevant matter to me. Letters were opened; communications derived from their contents were forwarded to foreign despotic govern. ments; and exiles, though liable to be entrapped, had then no personal fears to entertain from Naples or Austria. These broad, undeniable, undenied facts are quite suffi-

cient for my case. The truly important part of the explanations is this :-Lord Aberdeen declares, that "he never had the most distant conception of any attempt being about to be made from Corfu upon the Italian states, at one time or another;" that "it was impossible that he could have such a conception, for the whole of the expedition was planned and executed in a single week;" that the Bandieras "arrived at Corfu on the 5th of June, and on the 12th of June the expedition took place;" that "this is decisive, and proves that it was impossible for any information to have been given to any quarter by the British Government."

Decisive enough, indeed, if true; but owing, no doubt, not to Lord Aberdeen himself, but to incorrectness of the reports on which his explanations are grounded, it is not It was and still is rather difficult for me to reconcile

Lord Aberdeen's absolute ignorance of any intended attempt to be made from Corfu upon the Italian states with the fact of the opened and inspected letters addressed to me from Corfu containing little else than debates on such schemes. I would quote especially from a letter of the 10th of May, written by Attilio Bandiera, and unfolding two different landing schemes to me. Lord Aberdeen's assertion is, however, by far too explicit to admit of a single doubt on my part.

But as to the assertions derived, as it seems, from reports of Lord Senton or others, I feel entirely at liberty to

state what follows :-It is not true that the Bandieras arrived at Corfu on the 5th of June. Attilio Bandiera arrived at Cobfu ON THE 28TH OF APRIL: EMILIO BANDIERA LONG BEFORE THAT TIME. Somewhat before the 22nd of April, the mother of the Bandieras was herself at Corfu, endeavouring to get back Emilio, with a promise of pardon from the Viceroy of the Lombard-Venetian provinces. On the 22nd, Emilio wrote to me a long, deeply-affecting letter, which is now printed (the autograph being, of course, in my possession), about the trial he was then undergoing at Corfu. On the 19th of May, the two brothers wrote at Corfu their threatening answer to the summonings issued against them, on the 4th of May, by the Austrian government; this answer was printed and published in the Mediam writing, and I leave the honest English reader to judge what, by this long-uninterrupted sojourn of the Bandieras at Corfu, both the belief of Lord Aberdeen and the main ground of his explanations are reduced to.

It is, once more, not true that there were no troops in Calabria. Plenty of troops had flocked there from all points of the kingdom, since the open insurrectionary movement that had taken place many months before the expedition, at Cosenza, A few months before, a royal decree had put the two Calabrias under martial law. The decree must have found its way, at the time, into your

It is once more not true that the exiles were attacked and overwhrown merely by inhabitants and not by troops, They were suddenly attacked at San Giovanni, where, let t be remembered, a single soldier is never to be found, by civic guards, gensdarmes, and TROOPS BELONGING to the 2D BATTALION OF CHASSEURS. The PROOF lies in the ROTAL DECREE OF THE 18TH JULY, containing a list of rewards to those who had distinguished themselves

during the action. The fact of there not having been troops at the landing point, means nothing. How could the Neapolitan government know beforehand the landing point, which had to be so suddenly decided, perhaps in the very boat in which the Bandieras left Corfu, and which, moreover, could be every moment changed by winds and tides? To have a traitor amongst them, entrusted with the mission of leaving them as soon as they had landed, and of going to apprise the authorities of the direction they had taken, was the proper plan to be

followed, and accordingly it was. I remain, sir, your most obliged, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

108, High Holborn, Feb. 28,

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

THE SALT-HILL MURDER.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN TAWELL.

lage the subject of this memoir was born, and spent improved, and he was acquainted with the fact that much of his childhood and early youth. He received his mother required aid, he regularly remitted money a plain and useful education, such as would serve the to England for the relief of her necessities until her pursuits of trade for which he was intended, at the death. village-school, over which a Mr. Shreeve, an unpretending but really well-informed man, then presided.
At this school John Tawell continued for about seven years, and became a proficient in the humble sciences which constituted the amount of his teacher's pro-

In conformity with this purpose, John Tawell, sprung up between two persons whose subsequent career in vice, though somewhat varied as to the ignominious death on the scaffold. Hunton was ported for an offence of the same class. As Hunton a credible source, that to one school, connected with

with a view to marriage, with a young person of a day, in which Sir James Graham states that he can respectable Quaker family at Yarmouth, with whom | see no sufficient reason to interfere with the sentence he had become intimate when a resident in that passed upon the prisoner. county. An intimacy which had commenced in imriage was designed to be the source, and will be, when nesday next for the last time. Their self-command affection is the basis, and virtuous confidence in each other the self-supplying spring. Tawell and his wife extraordinary. Out of consideration for the feelings were unhappy. By his unfortunate and guilty inti- of the family of this wretched man, it may be as well were unhappy. By his unfortunate and guilty intimacy with her he had lost caste among the Friends,
and by his marriage had been, of course, deprived of
the advantages which an union with the Yarmouth
lady would have been likely to secure. These consequences—though caused by his own folly, by a proress of reasoning but too general under similar circumstances—Tawell attributed to his wife, and vicumstances—Tawell attributed to his wif sited them upon her by neglect, and by yet more time she was attended by Dr. Elliotson and other positive indications of unkindness and dislike. The medical gentlemen, and she died of a pulmonary comissue of this marriage was two sons, to whom refer- plaint. His eldest son was laid up five months, and ence has been made in accounts which have been his second son nine months, with a similar complaint, already published.

did soon after his marriage, Tawell obtained tem- | Sheriff of Norwich. He has never attended divine | Parties: their respective positions, when the name is not quite so political now, - there's a political threeporary employment in his own business. Being intelligent, active, and enterprising, he naturally sought for some pursuit more profitable in its remuneration, and better suited to his taste. At length he was recommended to Mr. Marsden, the head of an extensive wholesale drug and patent-medicine establishment in the neighbourhood of Queen-street, Cheapside. He was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive was engaged to travel for the house and extensive him. Immediately after his execution a full exposiwholesale drug and patent-medicine establishment in the neighbourhood of Queen-street, Cheapside. He was engaged to travel for the house, and evinced so much activity and business tact, combined with devoted zeal to the interests of his employers, that he was highly prized by them as an efficient and trustworthy representative. During all this time Tawell professional advisers, are all who have visited him retained his preference for the peculiarities of the sect with which he had been early associated, and was known on the road as "the Quaker traveller"—an appellation by which he is still remembered by the few who remain of these—by the few who remain of these —by the few who remain of the the few who remain of those who were wont to meet 18th inst., and immediately and unanimously deterhim at the commercial inns on the journeys he undertook. While in Mr. Marsden's employ, Tawell is supposed to have acquired that knowledge of drugs, their properties, and uses, and the mode of preparing them for medicinal purposes, which he subsequently turned to good account in Sydney; and which subsequently suggested the idea of using prussic acid to destroy the life of the unfortunate woman whom he murdered. Tawell continued in this situation about to the condemned man, John Tawell, that the final seven years, and was again rising into respect. The event was close at hand. Upon being told that he recollection of his faux pas at Mr. Janson's was fast might regard the remaining interim between himself passing away from those who had the most reason to and eternity more as hours than days, he seemed be annoyed by its occurrence; by others it was re- somewhat shocked, and an exclamation escaped him. garded as a venial offence, for which his subsequent marriage with the woman had compensated. As an intelligent and pushing man of business, the confidential representative of a first-rate commercial house Tawall was deserving of the respect in which house, Tawell was deserving of the respect in which Miss Cutforth, together with the brother, Mr. W. he was held by those with whom he was brought into Tawell, arrived to take their final farewell. The intercourse; and everything seemed to be proceeding, prisoner had prepared several memoranda for his month after month, in a way at once satisfactory to his employers and advantageous to himself. At length the forgery on the Uxbridge Bank—the particulars of which were, to a considerable extent, suppressed at the time of its detection, but which the Globe rewhich he has laid out £700 or £800, and to this he which he has laid out £700 or £800, and to this he cently supplied from a communication by a party who knew all the circumstances at the time—burst upon the connections of Tawell, and produced astonishment, that one in whom so much confidence had been shall only use it rent free for a certain period, and upon making this property a present to the Society that they had given much attention. He at one time resolved upon making this property a present to the Society that they had given much attention. He at one time resolved upon making this property a present to the Society that they had given much attention. He at one time resolved upon making this property a present to the Society that they had given much attention. He at one time resolved upon making this property a present to the Society that they had given much attention. He at one time resolved upon making this property a present to the Society that they had given much attention. He at one time resolved upon making this property a present to the Society that they had produced astonishment, that one in whom so much confidence had been shall only use it rent free for a certain period, and upon making this property a present to the Society that they had produced upon making this property a present to the Society that they had produced upon making this property a present to the Society that they had produced upon making this property a present to the Society that they had produced upon making this property a present to the Society that they had produced upon making this property a present to the Society that they had produced upon making this property a present to the Society that they had produced upon making this property a present to the Society that they had produced upon making this property a present to the Society that they had produced upon making the transfer to the Society that they had produced upon making the property a present to the Society that they had produced upon making the transfer to the Society that they had produced upon making the transfer to the Society that they had present to the Soci ment, that one in whom so much confidence had been placed should have been induced to embark in a scheme, the failure and detection of which involved not merely the loss of character, but, at that time, the forfeiture of life. Having a forged Bank of England note in his possession at the time of his apprehension on the more serious charge—although there should come across his mind is reason to believe he had no guilty knowledge of its character—it was used as the means of procuring his escape from the consequences of the capital offence had actually committed. The benevolent bankers (who were Quakers) were thus relieved from the necessity of prosecuting; the Bank of England took

Mall only use it rent free for a certain period, and after the hymn was sung, the chairman introduced with topics, and having paid a well-merited compliment to topics, and having paid a well-

stead of being assigned to a settler, and sent up the in devotion. Her husband prayed carnestly and country, he was retained in the service of Government, as one of the assistants in the convict hospital wept nearly all the time. Mrs. Tawell was reluctant pressors. The 30s. a-week man frowns on the 20s. at Sydney. In this situation he continued rather to abandon all hope or intention of seeing him again, man; and the 20s. man scorns the poor 10s. man. more than three years. His intelligence, assiduity, having some vague expectation of a favourable comand carefulness here also acquired for him the favourable regards of his superiors, and by their recommendation, the Governor, Major-General Macquarrie,
first granted him a ticket of leave, and shortly afterwards an emancipation ticket. Aided by some friends
wards an emancipation ticket. Aided by some friends
wards an emancipation ticket. Aided by some friends
wards an emancipation ticket. Aided by some friends
informed by the chaplain that Friday morning ends
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his extraordinary disclosures will
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informed by the chaplain that Friday morning ends
his extraordinary disclosures will
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informed by the chaplain that Friday morning ends
his extraordinary disclosures will
will be
the other day. The driver of a gang of mud-sweepers
the other day. The driver of a gang of mud-sweepers
and opened the meeting with a brief address.—Mr.
by the other day. The driver of a gang of mud-sweepers
the other day. The driver of a gang of mud-sweepers
and opened the meeting with a brief and opened the meeting with a bri he had made among the officials in the colony, Tawell | be made relating to the fate of John Tawell. first commenced business in a small shop in Hunterstreet, Sydney; and, meeting with encouragement, Subsequently removed to more commodious premises in Pitt-street. The shop being large, and having two while a glass coach, containing a pleasure party, was spacious windows, one side was appropriated to drugs and chemicals, and the other was fitted up as a grass coach, containing a pleasure party, was passing windows, one side was appropriated to drugs and chemicals, and the other was fitted up as a Railway, the horses suddenly gallopped off at a rapid grocery store. Here Tawell rapidly grew rich. He embarked in the shipping trade; engaged in oil speculations; and was successful in all. The report of his prosperity had reached England. His wife with the control of the North-Eastern Railway, the horses suddenly gallopped off at a rapid rate, depriving the Clapton turnpikes, a respectable-looking man foolishly ventured to arrest the animals' prosperity had reached England.

embarked and arrived at Sydney in 1824—no very welcome visitants to Tawell, who had formed one of those female connexions which are more consistent with convenience than sanctioned by morality. Tawell made the best of the matter. The house-keeper was provided for, and Mrs. Tawell was installed mistress of the house; the sons were furnished with employ-The convict John Tawell was born in 1784, and was the second son of Thomas Tawell, who for a considerable number of years kept a general shop in the parish of Aldeby, a village in Norfolk, about six miles from Beccles. In this quiet and secluded village father died: and when his circumstances is the sons were nurnished with employ-ment; and, to do Tawell justice, he provided them with the necessary instructors, and thus gave them the means of preparing for a respectable station in society. During his early residence in the colony Tawell's father died: and when his circumstances

least between £30,000 and £40,000-Tawell deter-

mined on returning to his native country, from which he had been absent more than sixteen years. Upon which constituted the amount of his teacher's professional stores. The intervals of school duties were, as he advanced in years, occupied in assisting his father in the shop, with a view to preparing him for taking his place behind the counter of some more extensive trader, to whom his services might be desirable, and who would deem them an equivalent for supplying him with food, and training him for the duties of a grocer's or draper's shopman, a post which his unambitious parent had already determined he should fill.

In a providing in Longon In 1001, inc., his arrival in London in 1831, he, with his family, home, having settled the business for which he underabout the year 1798, entered the service of a widow took the voyage. Success in this undertaking induced (one of the Society of Friends) who kept a general Tawell to engage in another of a yet more extensive shop in the village of Pakefield, near Lowestoft, in kind, and to embark once more for the scene of his Suffolk. In this situation he remained about five success. On this occasion he took with him his wife years; and by the activity and industry of his life, and sons; the elder of whom, having completed his and the strict decorum of his habits, he gained the medical studies, he established in business in Sydney and the strict decorum of his habits, he gained the confidence of his employer and the respect of her customers, who were chiefly the inhabitants of that and the adjacent villages. It was here that Tawell was induced to attach himself to the views, and to adopt the garb, the phraseology, and the other general characteristics of the Society of Friends, of which, as we have said, his mistress was a member. It may here be mentioned, that while in this situation Tawell to nurse Mrs. Tawell in her last illness, and where formed a rather close intimacy with Joseph Hunton that cuilty intercourse strang in between the volunt that cuilty intercourse strangers in Sydney as a surgeon and apothecary, where, having first married, and after three or four years' residence, he as a surgeon and apothecary, where, having first married, and after three or four years' residence, he subsequently died. The death of this son deeply affected Tawell in the again determined on returning to England; and on his arrival took the house in Bridge-street, Southwark, so frequently affected Tawell in the same as a surgeon and apothecary, where, having first married, and after three or four years' residence, he as a surgeon and apothecary, where, having first marrie formed a rather close intimacy with Joseph Hunton, that guilty intercourse sprang up between the young the Quaker linen-draper, who in 1828 was executed at Newgate for forgery. At that time Hunton resided murder by her betrayer. Here Tawell we would at Yarmouth; Tawell went occasionally there on more strictly his characteristic preference for Quaker at the control of the control business for his employer, and also on "first days" society, and employed his increased wealth in works of ten went thither for the purpose of attending worship in the Friends' meeting-house in that town. The young men frequently met, and thus an intimacy was now indulging with Sarah Hart, who had become pregnant by him, and remained with him in his house until her altered appearance betrayed the fact character of their respective crimes, afterwards pro-cured for both an undesirable notoriety, and an in his attendance on public worship at the Friends' meeting-house, and subscribed liberally to schools detected and executed after Tawell had been trans- and other benevolent objects. We have heard, from

Mrs. Tawell and his daughter, and the brother of before, upon, and immediately after such occasions, is dready published.

On leaving Mr. Janson's establishment, which he Tawell is a Norfolk man; his grandfather was High-

> the medical testimony which was brought against him. Immediately after his execution a full exposition of that subject will appear. Dr. Letheby is industriously engaged upon the disputed points. The convict's brother and Mr. Alfred King, one of his to-day. A statement which appeared in a Sunday that the visiting magistrates met on Tuesday, the mined that the unfortunate culprit should have every indulgence granted to him for his short remaining period of life, and that he should not be compelled to wear the prison dress; and hence the misrepresentation of a dress to be hanged in.

AYLESBURY, WEDNESDAY EVENING. In the course of yesterday evening it was intimated prisoner had prepared several memoranda for his wishes were committed to paper with foreigners to do our work?" The speaker then imbedies be because he is better employed elsewhere. (Loud (who were Quakers) were thus relieved from the necessity of presecuting; the Bank of England took up the case of the forged note on their establishment; Tawell pleaded guilty by arrangement, and in 1814 was sent, a convict, to Sydney.

In that colony Tawell arrived in 1815. Here his In that colony Tawell arrived in 1815. Here his planation or confession would ultimately appear. tell you what," said he, "you're all at child's play—knowledge of drugs immediately availed him. In- The latter part of the visit of Mrs. Tawell was spent asking every one to do for you, what no party but

FATAL ACCIDENT. - On Good Friday afternoon,

Chartist Intelligence.

evening last a meeting of the operatives of London took place to discuss the propriety of, and probable benefit to be derived from, the forthcoming Conference; Mr. Duane was called to the chair, and after reading a letter from Mr. F. O'Connor he opened even in Oldham, for the Chartists; and all were the business by stating, that there was no class of the MANCE," and all other classes of the community had a sort of "HOLY ALLIANCE" too, save the most useful, calling public attention to their position in society, he stated that in his own trade, that of a Tailor, he masters, and almost incredible destitution suf-

menced, and delivered one of the most interesting and instructive lectures it was ever our good fortune to lump of politics—(great cheers and laughter). Well, hear. He took for his subject "The Progress of if you want six-pennyworth of sugar,—though sugar until all were equally represented in the House of Commons. He explained the fallacies of the Chambers' philosophy; and showed that "surplus," "restriction," and "distribution," were the three great should be no political friends tell us that there striction, and "distribution," are the capsidearting of the great ingredients of which a tea party is composed, and they are the very trinity of politics; and yet some of our political friends tell us that there should be no politics at a tea party. I tell you what, and all-important questions for the consideration of my friends; your enemies have just enough of 'polithe Trades' Conference, to whose deliberations he at- tics' to enable them to make plunder of your wages; tached vast importance. He explained how the Chartist Conventions had cleared the way for the Trades. He also entered on the question of "finance;" and asserted that the fact of Chartist style, and retired amid loud applause.—Mr. O'Conprinciples spreading, while the Chartist exchequer nor next came forward amid hearty cheers. He said: was all but empty, at a time when all other isms were The one thing that I have been the most abused for becoming positively contemptible, proved the supe- is an imputed attempt to cause division between the riority of those principles over all others. He entered middle and the lower classes: and yet do they lose a most satisfactorily into the question of the "Frater-nization of Nations," as it is called; and by a train of gard for you? I have before accounted for the unarapid and well-sustained reasoning, convinced his audience that Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen, understanding each other, and cognisant of each other's grievances, must do their own work, without foreign "intervention." While he sympathised with the oppressed of all nations, he desympathised with the oppressed of image in the predence of "interfering" with any: for that "interference" was calculated to subject our movement to the caprice of foreign spies, as had been in the caprice of foreign spies, as had been in the caprice of foreign spies, as had been in the caprice of your true friend, Duncombe, who is at this moment engaged in giving health, vigour, and vitality to the cause of Labour, by presiding over a Conference of its currency on a Sunday, the religious of the propose would be a desceration of movement to the caprice of foreign spics, as had been the case in 1839, when a foreigner organised the Sheffield outbreak, and then sold his dupes. "If we ners against their tyrant masters; and then he is to prefer local lecturers to those who are not as well known," said Mr. O'Connor, "is it not reasonable the coal king victims; and then, if possible, he is to pressed on his audience the necessity of being prepared for the next general election; and concluded a brilliant display at a quarter past four, when the hall was cleared, and tables laid for strangers who wished

ing round a curb-stone? Give me that halfpenny'.

told they are 'better off' without common and cow Mr. Dixon responded to the sentiment. The next of flour remained as before, the millers having failed than they were when they had both." He then entered on the question of laws, and showed why no and absent; with Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis; parties were satisfied with ancient statute law; while | may they live to see their labours crowned with suc-Metropolitan District Council, 1, Turnagain-lane, March 23rd. Mr. Caughlin in the chair.—A letter was read from Jenkin Morgan, acknowledging the half of a five-pound note from Mr. Edward Clark, Secretary to the Victim Fund. The case of Mr. John Llewellyn, the compatriot of John Frost, who has been driven from the Welsh mountains by persecution, was again brought forward, and Mr. John Simpson moved the following resolution:—

"That Mr. Llewellyn be recommended to establish a Hat Club; and this council will render him every support in its power." The motion was a support in its power. The chairman then gave with the support in the particular support in the power of comparative comfort in the labouring dupes were compelled to obey caprice and that men sought for some common ground upon which to adout the sentile with a support in the said that men sought for some common ground upon which to adout the sentile labouring dupes were compelled to obey caprice and the with ancient statute law; while labouring dupes were compelled to obey caprice and the said that men sought for some common ground upon which to adout the said that men sought the said that men sou every support in its power." The motion was seconded by Mr. Stallwood, and carried unanimously-Mr. Llewellyn has accordingly opened a club, and Mr. T. M. Wheeler has consented to act as treasurer, and to enrol names. The club will be of twenty and to enrol names. The club will be of twenty and to enrol names. The club will be of twenty and to enrol names. The club will be of twenty the heaten of the sea it would be a "continued by the whole human family." Air—" Exile of Erin." Mr. O'Connor, upon rising, was greeted with deafening cheers. As it is impossible for us to give even the heaten of the sea it would be a "continued benedicated and contended that the permanence of comparative comfort in the 'Northern Star:' may they soon see the principles that the permanence of comparative comfort in the 'Northern Star:' may they soon see the principles that the permanence of comparative comfort in the 'Northern Star:' may they soon see the principles that the permanence of the state of nervous anxiety they have long and honestly promulgated, imbibed by the whole human family." Air—" Exile of Erin." Mr. O'Connor, upon rising, was greeted with deafening the permanence of the sea it would be a "continued by the state of nervous anxiety they have long and honestly promulgated, imbibed by the whole human family." Air—" Exile of Erin." Mr. O'Connor, upon rising, was greeted with deafening the permanence of the state of nervous anxiety they have long and honestly promulgated, imbibed by the whole human family." Air—" Exile of Erin." Mr. O'Connor, upon rising, was greeted with deafening the permanence of the state of nervous anxiety they have long and honestly promulgated, imbibed by the whole human family." Air—" Exile of Erin." weeks' duration, renewable at pleasure, contributions the bottom of the sea, it would be a "national bene- an outline of his address, we must content ourselves weeks' duration, renewable at pleasure, contributions to be either sixpence or one shilling per week, to suit the convenience of members. Subscribers can have either hats or bonnets (silk or beaver) at will, and of any quality, on reasonable terms. The Metropolitan District Council earnestly call on their brother democrats to lend a helping hand to their persecuted andoppressed brother Llewellyn.

CHARTTET HALL TURNAGANYANG OR Sunday (1974) CHARTIST HALL, TURNAGAIN-LANE. - On Sunday nor then entered fully into the nature of the land as evening's entertainments. a means of testing man's individual labour, and con-cluded a powerful appeal at half-past eight, when he left with his friends for Manchester. It is needless highly delighted with the whole proceedings.

for tickets being so numerous, the committee were his oppressed and suffering fellow-countrymen. After compelled to commence the process of tea drinking the cloth was removed, dancing commenced, interas sort of "HOLY ALLIANCE" too, save the most useful, and yet the most degraded of the sons of Adam. As an instance of the necessity of the working men ing's ceremony had not concluded until half-past six, calling public attention to their position in society, when Mr. James Halliday, a large millowner and Clark (of the Executive Council), and other members shareholder, was called to the chair by a unanimous of the Chartist body. there was the most unheard-of cruelties practiced by vote of his townsmen, and amid great applause. He said that their presence there that night in their own fered by the men. He instanced that portion of the building, without the favour of any third party, was Council met in their Room, Fig-tree-lane, when the Queen's liveries executed by a master in Sackville- the best answer to the absurd assertion that the following persons were nominated as Council for the street, which were made by "sweaters." These working classes could do nothing for themselves. He sweaters were a class of men who worked on Sundays; (Mr. Halliday) was of opinion that by union and restreet, which were made by "sweaters." These sweaters were a class of men who worked on Sundays; were frequently up all night, and who employed the most filthy of the trade—principally men who had been expelled from Trade Societies, and who could not obtain employment on the premises of any respectable master tailor. Mr. Goodfellow did not expect any beneficial result from the proposed Conference, if all the trades were actuated by the spirit of this towns in England had not followed their that abounded in his trade. There were quite as mane," to tell the working classes could de nothing for themselves. He could not not opinion that by union and repeters. He could do everything for themselves. Not only could they fill that house, but themselves. Not only could they fill that house, but themselves. Not only could they fill that house, but themselves. Not only could they fill that house, but themselves. Wot only could they fill that house, but themselves. Wot only could they fill that house, but themselves. Wot only could they fill that house, but themselves. Wot only could they fill that house, but themselves. Wot only could they fill that house, but themselves. Wot only could they fill that house, but themselves. Wot only could they fill that house, but themselves. Wot only could they fill that house, but themselves. Wot only could they fill that house, but themselves. Wot only could they fill that house, but themselves. The ensuing quarter:—George Gallemore, Samuel Clay-town, in the proposed on the form the proposed of themselves. He ensuing quarter:—George Gallemore on the form the propos many aristocratical distinctions among the journey-while others did their work. He regretted that their men in some trades as in our boasted "constitution" representatives were not present upon that interesting representatives were not present upon that interesting itself. Mr. Wartnaby, Carpenter, contended for the occasion, as the proceedings would no doubt have conference, and observed that it was by union they enhanced the people in their estimation. That hall was known to have been long engaged in the practice of forging and negotiating forged bills of exchange, which, as they became due, he paid with the proceeds of other forgeries, it is by no means improbable that Tawell's intimacy with Hunton, which he continued after his arrival in London, might have gradually undermined his moral principles, and suggested the idea of forgery as the means of raising pecuniary supplies. Hunton had married a Quaker lady of Varmouth, of highly respectable converges as the means of raising pecuniary supplies. Hunton had married a Quaker lady of Varmouth, of highly respectable converges as the means of raising pecuniary supplies. As Hunton was known to have been long engaged in the practice, onnected with a Dissenting chapel in the Borough-road, he subscribed not less than £30 annually. He at length left the hot less than £30 annually. He at length left t enhanced the people in their estimation. That hall Supplies. Hunton had married a Quaker lady of supplies. Hunton had married a Quaker lady of the three of his apprehension of the Gregory and the time of his apprehension for the Gregory and the time of his apprehension for the Gregory had been in the more of the time of his apprehension of the crime for which he was executed, and for some previously, had been in the understance connected by the Chartists generally, and by those plentation of the crime for which he is condemned. In inquired after his old acquaintance, Hunton, and, on he elivered the working men the use of inquired after his old acquaintance, Hunton, and, on the morteyolis, while more interest of the trouble distance connected with him, that it is probable that the treathed may be an arowal, however explicit. It is a losated, on the authority of one who has been admitted to an interview with him, that it is probable that the treathed may be a case silence is a tactizadmission, as satisfactory to know that he does not deep the perfect of the crime for which he is condemned. In leading informed of his fate, expressed much sympathy.

To return to our narrative of Tawell—whom we left at Pakefield, the industrious and respected assistance to the effect of the probable with him in writing a full working men were with him, that it is probable that the tweethed man will leave behind him in writing a full working men were with him, that it is probable that the tweethed man will leave behind him in writing a full working men were with him, that it is probable that the tweethed man will leave behind him in writing a full working men were with him, that it is probable that the tweethed man will leave behind him in writing a full working men were with him, that it is probable that the tweethed man will leave behind him in writing a full working men were with him, that it is probable that the tweethed man will leave behind him in writing a full working men were with him, that it is probable that the tweethed with the working men the understance of the could ap some of the Society of Friends from their Suffolk connexions. These speedily procured for him a signature for him a minimorded in him blook and our obstitutes one him section of the trown, and constitutes one him section of the the working classes to bear with each other's foilors in language, "to the service of Truth and Justice." The language, "to the service of Truth and Justice." The build is built of stone. It stands on an eminence, in an improving part of the town, and constitutes one him section of the working classes to bear with each other's foilors in language, "to the service of Truth and Justice." The build is soult of stone. It stands on an eminence, in an improving part of the town, and constitutes one him section of the working classes to bear with a signature for the town, and constitutes one him section of the review" of the medical evidence which is outleted, having no fewer than twenty hushed up by a marriage between the erring pair—a London this morning, for the purpose of presented it arranging the gas burners, which are numerous order to accomplish his object he got drunk, but the union which was forced upon Tawell by the influence of his employer. The turpitude of this offence against morals was considerably increased by the fact, that Tawell was at the time carrying on a correspondence, with a view to marriage, with a view to marriage the gas turners, which are numerous. Order to accomplish his object he got drunk, but the fact of the hall are several commodious rooms; result was that instead of conquering his competitors at half-past five o'clock, to inform the inhabitants at half-past five o'clock, to inform the inhabitants and underneath is a spacious apartment, capable of he cut his own finger. That read him a wholesome lesson, and now he was a confirmed Teetotaller, and o'clock in the forence.

At the time are numerous. Order to accomplish his object he got drunk, but the fact that instead of conquering his competitors at half-past five o'clock, to inform the inhabitants at half-past five o'clock, to inform the inhabitants at half-past five o'clock in the forence.

At tached to the hall are several commodious rooms; result was that instead of conquering his competitors, at half-past five o'clock, to inform the inhabitants at half-past five o'clock in the forence.

At tached to the hall are several commodious rooms; result was that instead of conquering his competitors, at half-past five o'clock in the forence.

At the five was the time and drunk, at half-past five o'clock in the forence.

At the five was the five was the five was th £1000-a fact which should induce every locality to of the north, the great luminary of England, their imitate the example of their determined brethren of friend, Feargus O'Connor, was present, he would not Oldham. The hall is substantially a Chartist Hall- further trespass upon their indulgence, than to conat the service of the Chartist body—while its appli- gratulate them on the first fruits of their happy prudence, and an union which, on his part, was the prisoner, visited him to-day, and remained with cation to other perfectly legitimate purposes promises union, and to thank his townsmen for the kind rerailer the result of necessity than of choice, was not likely to produce much of that felicity of which marined upon seeing him again on Wedlikely to produce much of that felicity of which marined upon seeing him again on Wedof opening the building was performed on Sunday

James Leach, of Manchester, was next introof opening the building was performed on Sunday

James Leach, of Manchester, was next introof opening the building was performed on Sunday last, with great pomp, by the working classes; many duced and was most cordially received. "Now," of the middle classes co-operating with them. From said he, "Some people say that tea-parties ought an early hour every train that arrived brought loads not to be turned into political meetings." [This obof anxious visitors from all parts of Lancashire, York-servation was made with reference to Mr. Fielden's

> ners against their tyrant masters; and then he is to be at a delegate meeting at Manchester, to support cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then entered on the consideration of the value of public buildings as a means of marshalling public opinion; and expressed a hope that every one of the 700 shareholders of that hall would testify their approval of the principles to which it was to be dedicated, by taking out their

chester was held in the Carpenters' Hall, Garretroad, on Good Friday morning, for the purpose of
taking into consideration the most effectual means to
taking into consideration of a public hell. Mr.

Nondertal plas, and one use of the officinety, she was
radically cured in four weeks. Females ought not
buyers have been in the town, purchasing for the
spring trade, and, on the whole, business may be
called in a buoyant state. Yea, even among street-sweepers there is an aris- be adopted for the erection of a public hall. Mr.

cess, and the exiles restored to their country."

Air—"With Henry Hunt we'll go." Mr. J. Leach responded to the sentiment in his usual cloquent and

STOCKPORT. LECTURE.-A Lecture was delivered in the Association Room, Bomber's Brow, by Mr. Dixon, of Manchester, on Sunday evening.

Soiree.—On Monday evening a soireé was held in community, save the working classes, but had its Conferences and Councils to look after its interests. foregoing proceedings were followed by a tea party friend, Mr. Thomas Tattersall, of Burnley, after his The crowned heads of Europe had their "HOLY AL- and ball, upon a splendid scale. The applications two years' incarceration for advocating the cause of the Chartist Lecture Room, to welcome our esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Tattersall, of Burnley, after his the Chartist Lecture Room, to welcome our esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Tattersall, of Burnley, after his the Chartist Lecture Room, to welcome our esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Tattersall, of Burnley, after his the Chartist Lecture Room, to welcome our esteemed friends and ball, upon a splendid scale. The applications SHEFFIELD.

On Sunday, March 2, the members of the General ensuing quarter :- George Gallemore, Samuel Clay-

tured in the large room, Butterworth-buildings, on much milder here, as well as in Holland, large the People's Charter. The audience was respectable, and the lecturer gave general satisfaction.

On Monday evening Mr. Doyle lectured on Trades' Unions, and the benefits to be derived from a consolidation of the Trades. At the conclusion of his very eloquent lecture, Mr. Doyle received the thanks of the meeting.

CHARTIST VICTORY .- On Tuesday a vestry meeting was held at Horton, for the purpose of electing over-

men succeeded in electing a board of surveyors, who, during their term of office, have done good service in reducing the highway rate from sevenpence-half-penny to fivepence. To regain their old and evil inferior kinds left the market unsold. Fortunately ascendancy, the Whigs and Tories have this year for most parties the numbers of sheep were rather been using every evertion to carry their candidates. been using every exertion to carry their candidates in opposition to the people's list. But the working men have done and are doing their duty. This morning (Tuesday) they turned out with fife and drum, notwithstanding the rain fell in torrents, the church-yard was crowded. At ten o'clock the vestry door was opened, and business commenced by the Rev. was opened, and business commenced by the Rev.
Mr. Ford, perpetual curate, taking the chair. The clerk of the board having read the notice issued by the churchwayden, calling the meeting. Mr. Anison the churchwarden, calling the meeting, Mr. Anison moved and Mr. Nicholson seconded, "That we adjourn to the Working Man's Hall." Mr. T. H. From Ireland we received 120 pigs; while from our Walker, high bailiff, moved and Mr. P. Wynne, Walker, high bailiff, moved and Mr. P. Wynne, manufacturer, seconded, the following amendment, "That we adjourn to the school room." On the amendment being put there were three hands held up for it. The chairman then put the original motion, when a fovest of havely fiets were up in a moment. cellent president, had given out the hymn of the day, he introduced Mr. O'Connor, to open and consecrate the building. As soon as the cheering with which he was received had subsided, that gentleman compound the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided, that gentleman compound to the was received had subsided. up for the amendment; whilst the original motion was carried by a majority of 150 to one. The next resolution was, "That a board of thirteen persons should be now elected, as a Board of Surveyors for the town of Longton, and Lane End," which was agreed to. Mr. Nicholson then read the working men's list, and moved that they be the Board of Surveyors for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Timothy Hulse. Mr. Thomas Wynne, manufacturer, moved as an amendment the list made out by the gents, which was seconded by a Methodist limb of the law, named Robinson. On the lists being put to the vote, the working men's list was carried by a hall-full against four solitary hands; the Chairman therefore declared them duly elected by a very large majority. Mr. T. H. Walker, high bailiff, demanded a poll. The poll therefore commenced this afternoon, at three o'clock. Mr. Dixon moved, and Mr. Nicholson seconded, "That

> a-head, notwithstanding many of the manufacturers have given six votes a-piece. GLASGOW. MR. M'GRATH'S TOUR.—On Sunday last, Mr. M'Grath delivered two lectures in the Lyceum for the defrayal of expenses. The lecturer, on both

occasions, gave the most unqualified satisfaction.

the best thanks of the rate-payers be given to the

reverend chairman for his impartial conduct in the

chair." The meeting then broke up. At the time

we write this, the working men are a vast number

PAISLEY. On Tuesday Evening a public meeting, convened by placard, was held in the Chartist Church, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. M'Grath. At the hour appointed for commencing the proceedings the building was crowded. Mr. Collin Black, a of fair amount. We have not had an active demand, veteran Chartist, was unanimously appointed chair-man. After a few pertinent observations, he called upon Mr. M'Grath to address the meeting, on the "probable results of a full and free representation of the results of a full and free representation of exhibited more firmness. Oats must be quoted \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. veteran Chartist, was unanimously appointed chair-Evening Meeting.—At half-past six, the Grand Hall, brilliantly lighted up, was again crammed; and after the hymn was sung, the chairman introduced Mr. James Leach, who was received with several rounds of enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Leach several rounds of enthusiastic cheering and perfect the people, compared with those of the present the people, compared with those of the people, compared with those of the present the people, compared with the people, com ment and the steps that ought to be taken to give 2s. per barrel above the rates quoted at the close of celerity to it. A unanimous vote of thanks was most last week; best brands of sweet cannot be had under enthusiastically awarded to Mr. M'Grath, and a 20s. per 196 lbs. number of persons came forward and enrolled them-

small Parliaments that sat in Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Bolton, and every manufacturing town in England; and who sent up their wishes to the acting Parliament in London, to be moulded into law. "I tell you what," said he, "you're all at child's play—asking every one to do for you, what no party but yourselves can do. You have more aristocratic feel
MANCHESTER.

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Man-party but yourselves can do. You have more aristocratic feel
MANCHESTER.

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Man-party but yourselves can do. You have more aristocratic feel
MANCHESTER.

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Man-party but yourselves can do. You have more aristocratic feel-proceedings nave given the most in gat 100ting, nad been bed-ridgen to the legs to the person, which rendered her helpless. By purifying the blood by means of these vered to the person, which rendered her helpless. By purifying the blood by means of these vered to the person was beld in the Carpenters' Hall Garret-proceedings nave given the most in gat 100ting, nad been bed-ridgen to the inhabitant of her person, which rendered her helpless. By purifying the blood by means of these vered to the person was proceeding and other parts of her body swelled most frightfully. This was followed by sores and wounds, covering nearly every part of her person, which rendered her helpless. By purifying the blood by means of these vered to the person was proceeding to the country of the country of the person was followed by sores and wounds, covering nearly every part of her person, which rendered her helpless. By purifying the blood by means of these vered to the person was proceeding to the person was proceeding

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MARCH 24 .building of their own, in which to transact their bu- The supplies of English wheat, barley, and oats were (Roars of laughter.) Just call the system what you siness and discuss their grievances: we hereby pledge very small during the past week, nor were the arrivals but no further advance can be established, and all like; but the name I give speculation is stealing; ourselves to render our utmost aid in the accomplish of the latter grain from Scotland by any means large, middling qualities must be noted slow sale at last ment of such object, by taking up shares and assist- but from Ireland the receipts have increased mate- week's prices. Barley is still dull, and the demand and you can stop it when you wish; and you must ment of such object, by taking up shares and assist- but from Ireland the receipts have increased mate- week's prices. Darley is suit dum, and the directors by all practicable means." The bear it till you are resolved upon correcting it." The ing the directors by all practicable means." The rially since the shift of wind to the westward; of speaker sat down loudly cheered. Mr. O'Connor motion was seconded by Mr. D. Donovan in an able beans, peas, and flour, the supplies up to Saturday shelling maintain late prices, but the demand is not evening were quite moderate. This morning there free. m placing args, and any ng word and chemicals, and the other was fitted up as a groocry store. Here Tawell rapidly grew rich. He presented himself, and descanted fully on the groocry store. Here Tawell rapidly remarked in the shipping trade; engaged in oil speculations; and was successful in all. The report of his properly had reached England. His wife, with her shilders, had received no aid from him. Notwith-standing lis changed circumstances, she had been owned and in doing so he was knocked down, the supplies up to Saturday. The report of his speech; I am to going to make a detail speech; I am

of flour remained as before, the millers having failed-last week in raising the top price of town made. There was a slightly improved inquiry for choice malting barley, and the finest sorts commanded fully previous rates; other descriptions sold rather slowly at the terms of this day se'nnight. Malt, though in but little request, could not be purchased cheaper. The oat trade remained in a very inactive state, the the principal dealers acting on the reserve, expecting thereby to reduce prices; tactors, on the other hand thereby to reduce prices; tactors, on the other hand, resisted any decline, and the business done was at resisted any decime, and the Sashass aone was at similar terms to those current eight days ago. Beans similar terms to those current eight days ago. Beang excited less attention than of late, and were sold with difficulty at previous rates. Peas of all kinds hung on hand, but were not quoted lower. There was rather more inquiry for cloverseed, without, however, leading to any advance in price. Canary-seed was in good supply, and easily bought at late rates. Rapeseed has rather risen in value of late. Prices of tares, &c., remained much as before.

Town-made Flour . . . 42 42 | 10 1041 & Stockton Essex and Kent . . . 34 36 | Irish Free. LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY,

MARCH 24.—Since this day se'nnight the importations of live stock from abroad for our market have not exceeded 50 oxen and cows, together with 32 sheep, all from Holland. To-day we had on offer 27 beasts and 20 sheep. Although a slight comparative improvement was noticed in their quality, it was far from ecretary write for printed slips, to obtain subscripions for Mr. Cooper.

BRADFORD.

Lecture.—On Sunday evening Mr. C. Doyle lec
State of the large norm. Buttonworth huildings on the large norm. imports may be shortly expected, as we learn that great numbers of stock are now ready in the various distilleries in most of the shipping ports in that country, especially at Rotterdam, waiting a convey-ance to England. The arrivals of beasts, fresh up from our grazing counties, were somewhat extensive for the time of year, as to number; but their general quality was interior. We much regret to observe that at least a fourth of them were suffering severely limited, which caused the mutton trade to rule tolerably steady at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday last, the best old Downs selling without much difficulty at 4s od per 8 lb. No lambs came to hand from the Isle of Wight, while from other quarters the receipts of that description of stock, arising no doubt from the low currencies obtained on Friday last, were rather limited. Down qualities sold slowly, at from 5s 10d to 6s. Other breeds from 5s to 5s So northern districts we received 250 short-horns, from the western and midland counties 350 Herefords, Devons, runts, &c., from other parts of England 400 of various breeds, and from Scotland 130 horned and

polled Scots.							
By the quantities	of 81	Ъ., є	inki	ng th	e off	al.	
		•		s.	d.	S.	d.
Inferior coarse beasts				2	G	2	10
Second quality .				3	0	8	9
Prime large oxen .			٠	3	4	3	6
Prime Scots, &c		•	•	3	8	3	10
Coarse inferior sheep	•	•	•	2	10	3	- G
Second quality .		•	•	3	8	3	10
Prime coarse woolled	•			4	0	4	2
Lambs	•	٠	•	5	0	Ü	0
Prime Southdown .	•	•	•	4	4	4	6
Large coarse calves .	•	•	•	3	10	4	8
Prime small	•	•	•	4	10	5	0
Suckling calves, each	•	•	•	18	0	30	9
Large hogs	•	•	•	3	0	3	8
Neat small porkers	٠,	•	•	3	10	4	+
Quarter-old store pigs,	each	•	•	16	0	20	0
HEAD OF	CATT	TLE	ON S.	ALE.			

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 3,004-Sheep and Lambs, 20,300-Calves, 44-

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, MARCH 22.—We had a tolerable supply of grain in our market to-day, the prices much the same as last week. :—Wheat sold from 5s. to 6s. 6d.; oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s.; barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; beans, 4s. to 4s. 3s., per bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MARCH 22 -The frost has at length disappeared, and is succeeded by a mild temperature and genial rain, giving every promise of a favourable season, which will doubtless, ere long, exercise a powerful influence over the corn trade. During the week a steady consumptive demand has been experienced for the higher rates in consequence, which, however, could not be generally realised. Both Oats and Oatmeal met a fair sale, at fully the rates obtainable on this day se'nnight. Beans were rather more inquired for, but not dearer.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 24.-

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 24 There was little if any alteration in the price of

there has been a considerable quantity of goods delivered to order, which has reduced the amount of

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, MARGH 25 .- Out arrivals this week are only small, a change of wind, however, has brought a fair number of vessels into the river from the coast. The dull London report this morning checks the wheat trade; the demand for fine qualities has been steady, and to a fair extent

通注 基權 医名词形

Foreign Mobements.

"And I will war, at least in words, (And—should my chance so happen—deeds), With all who war with Thought!" "I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BIRON

SWITZERLAND-THE JESUITS-THE "HOLY ALLIANCE." Our remarks last week on Swiss affairs terminated

which we shall have something to say hereafter. The discussion on the question of the Jesuits commenced on the 27th ult. Petitions were presented, one of the deputies from Berne, who began by obtheir ecclesiastical character to introduce trouble and division into families; thirdly, because the order of Jesuits inculcates blind and passive submission, and thus lays prostrate the human mind; fourthly, be- 1st and 8th articles of the Constitution, the right of adoptcause, having neither family nor social relations, the ing, in the question of the Jesuits, such measures as it Jesuits cannot be good citizens; fifthly, because they may deem necessary for the internal security of Switzerare constantly aiming at power, without compunction land, decreesextirpation of Protestantism. M. NEUHAUS concluded by reading his instructions from his canton, joined to revoke its decree of the 24th of October, 1844, which were to demand the expulsion of the Jesuits inviting the Jesuits to Lucerne. from every part of Switzerland. M. Siegwart, dedeputies from several Catholic cantons then spoke.

for the expulsion of the Jesuits. Other deputies spoke, and the Diet adjourned to the next day. On the 28th the discussion was resumed; the principal speaker was Colonel LUVINI, deputy for the the date of the enactment of the present decree. Italian canton of Tesino. The speech is an important one, coming from the deputy of a Catholic canton, we therefore reprint the fullest version we have seen in the English papers. Colonel Luvini said-The canton which he represented was entirely Catholic and the Catholic religion was there the religion of the

defending the Jesuits, with one exception, the deputy

State, but the canton had not hesitated to demand the expulsion of the Jesuits. The people of his canton "did not regard the question of the Jesuits as a religious one. on the contrary, they felt that the Jesuits had more than ulterior instructions to their representatives in the next one common plan. Such, however, is not my opinion; its achievement. once compromised the Catholic religion by their absurd ordinary Diet. doctrines, and had excited dangerous dissensions. This was 50 true, that a chief of the Catholic Church had, by a states the resolutions of the Diet in this matter. remarkable bull, suppressed the order, and proclaimed to the world that he did so entirely for the interest of religion. He might be told, perhaps, that if one Pope had suppressed the order, another had restored it, but it Art. 5. Should

question was strictly a political one. The Society of their representatives with fresh instructions relative to the Jesus, already powerful by the means that it possessed and its extensive relations, making war upon liberal institutions, whether monarchical or republican, and already having a footing in several parts of the territory of Switzerland, was desirous of the territory of Switzerland, was desirous of the cantons with its occult incomplete the control of the cantons with its occult incomplete the control of the deputies of the cantons with its occult incomplete the cantons of the deputies of the cantons with its occult incomplete the cantons of the cantons with its occult incomplete the cantons of the cantons with its occult incomplete the cantons of the cantons with its occult incomplete the cantons of the cantons with its occult incomplete the cantons of the cantons of the cantons of the cantons with its occult incomplete the cantons of the institutions, whether monarchical or republican, fluence. The Jesuits were the declared enemies of civil liberty, of the liberty of the press, and of the education of the people at large, under the surveillance of the civil subtrities. They sought, by extending more and more their dangerous power, to stifle the liberty which had have sequired by the responsibility. They were their dangerous power, to stifle the liberty which had been acquired by the regenerated cantons. They were, in fact, the most powerful auxiliaries of despotism, and, therefore, the people of Switzerland had reason to fear them, and to demand their expulsion from a country which was the centre of a wise progressive liberty. The Jesuits had been invited to Lucerne, and if the way were deluged with blood and covered with dead—if the cries of Schaffhausen, St. Gall, Argau, Ticino, Vaud, Thurdendelic proposed them in their course, still would they desolation pursued them in their course, still would they govia, Grisons, Exterior Appenzell, Basle country, persevere, unless checked by the strong hand of power. Glaris, and Zurich (eleven and two half-states). Ge-It had been said, indeed, that the numbers of these bons vena abstained from voting. peres summoned to Lucerne was only seven. But the Diet should not forget that when Loyola founded the the question of the Jesuits should be declared fedeorder, he had at first only twelve disciples. Fifty-eight ral; and the same eight and a half cantons voted years afterwards the number of Jesuits exceeded 10,000, and at the end of a contury 19,000. They had 300 residences and 600 colleges; they had invested Europe, and committee, declaring the total expulsion of the had obtained a footing in the new world. This was Jesuits, was adopted by ten and two half-states,

The sitting was then adjourned.

The sitting was then adjourned.

After several days' debate, the discussion on the Jesuits was closed by referring the question to a committee. It is, however, pretty accurately known that the majority and the minority, experienced ten cantons and two half-cantons have pronounced for the expulsion of the order, not only from Lucerne, address a friendly invitation to Lucerne not to receive that the Diet has, by the articles of the Confederation, sons implicated in the events of December last. Six the right to take all the measures necessary to secure and a half states only voted for their adoption:— Dependent, while willing to labour. Those who have read the internal and external tranquillity of Switzerland, Soleure, Schaffhausen, Ticino, Thurgovia, Grisons, the accounts stated by me in the House of Commons. and that the presence of the Jesuits is incompatible and that the presence of the Jesuits is incompatible with that tranquillity. Eight cantons and two half-cantons declare, on the contrary, that the Diet has no control over the Jesuits, and that the question must be determined by each canton for itself. The two remaining cantons, Geneva and St. Gall, vote the the Could control over the Jesuits is incompatible. Thus, it had been impossible to obtain twelve votes of "restriction" at Sheffield, must come to the conclusion, that SHORT HOURS or LABOUR do not lead to a reduction of wages, although it may tend to reduce the inordinately refused to concur in the measure.

Thus, it had been impossible to obtain twelve votes of "restriction" at Sheffield, must come to the conclusion, that SHORT HOURS or LABOUR do not lead to a reduction of wages, although it may tend to reduce the inordinately refused to concur in the measure.

Thus, it had been impossible to obtain twelve votes of "restriction" at Sheffield, must come to the conclusion, that SHORT HOURS or LABOUR do not lead to a reduction of wages, although it may tend to reduce the inordinate profits of capitalists, accumulated rather from their twelve votes of "restriction" at Sheffield, must come to the conclusion, that SHORT HOURS or LABOUR do not lead to a reduction of wages, although it may tend to reduce the inordinate profits of capitalists, accumulated rather from their twelve votes. of expelling the order by physical force. It is therefore very probable that the Radical party, who seem determined to carry the measure of forcible expulsion, will have the majority in the Diet, whenever the question is finally decided. It is not our intention to here enter upon the history of the Jesuits. The world's records tell of their ambitious designs their world's records tell of their ambitious designs, their unscrupulous conspiracies, and the tyranny of their In our next we shall offer some comment on those domination. They were long ago expelled from all measures, and on the infamous interference of the Protestant countries, and even from some Catholic "Holy Alliance." states. In England they are not allowed to exist as a ERRATUM.—Owing to the accidental omission of a body; it is therefore most infamous on the part of the word in the closing sentence of the fifth paragraph of strikes have taken place, they have been for the most part Government and press of this country that they our last week's article, the sense of the sentence was completely mystified: the last three lines should in any way strive to counteract the efforts of the Swissliberals to rid their country of what England have been as follows:—"And demanded the interdemanded the interd the speeches given above. But the question is a complicated one. Our hatred of priesteraft—a hatred as untiring as time, and relentless as the gravewould prompt us at once to side with the extreme Radical party in their demand for the expulsion—forcible, if need be—of the Jesuits: but for considerations that render this a very questionable piece of the peace, and an alderman of this borough. It policy. As before stated, each of the cantons is a appears that Mr. Batson had attended divine service sourceign state; if, therefore, a majority of the citizens will the admission of the Jesuits into any one canton, will the admission of the Jesuits into any one canton, be do not well see how they can be cocred by the other cantons to undo what they may deem advisable of the misinformed, and was returning to his residence at Reedsmouth with Mrs. Batson, in a single horse phæton. In ascending the of your opponents. Through the legal acumen, persever, and steady watchfulness of the Miners' law adviser, be committee would earnestly recommend to the conference—in order that these important points of the conference—in order that these important points are presented in the conference of the misinformed. to do, without endangering the general compact. It may be argued, as it is, that the General Diet having to provide for the maintenance of the safety and over till it reached the bottom. Mr. Batson was tranquillity of the republic, and the Jesuits endangering that safety and tranquillity, it is competent for the
Diet to decree their proscription. In the special case
of Lucerne we should be inclined to side with this
Tiew, seeing that Lucerne is one of the three direct.

The safety and tranquillity of the republic, and the Jesuits endangerfound underneath the carriage, having sustained such
serious injury that he died almost immediately; Mrs.
Batson was also partially under the carriage, but
miraculously escaped almost unhurt. At the period
the law was at their command, if the conduct of the men
had warranted its interference. This strike failed, not
because it was capticiously entered on, but because it was capticiously entered on, but because it was wanting a proper plan of National Obsanisation
to employers were directed against them; and the power of
the law was at their command, if the conduct of the men
had warranted its interference. This strike failed, not
because it was capticiously entered on, but because it was wanting a proper plan of National Obsanisation
to ensure the law was at their command, if the conduct of the men
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because it was capticiously entered on, but had warranted its interference. This strike failed, not
because it was capticiously entered on, but had warranted its interference. This strike fa ing cantons; the question consequently resolving sive iron works at Bellingham. He has left a widow

Government?—a most important consideration. ciliatory policy of Geneva and St. Gall.

fanaticism reigns supreme. In this instance, we federal organisation is changed, the better for the

safety of the Republic. But as regards the Jesuits, it appears to us that sword or cannon to employ against them. Even in the effect, that the deceased died from exhaustion, the disunited and disorganised majority. You will per- the propriety of having the names of the delegates,

ful one; but at any rate it will be far preferable and more profitable than the miseries and crimes of civil war, no matter who, in such a contest, may be the

The above article was in type when the intelligence reached London of the decision of the Diet on the question of the Jesuits, and on that of the "free corps;" a summary of which on the menced on the 2/th dir. Petitions were presented, signed by 120,000 persons, for the expulsion of the Jesuits. The discussion was opened by M. Neuhaus, tied; and that as regarded Lucerne, it was incumulated by marked applause:—

one of the deputies from Berne, who began by obbent on the Assembly to endeavour to prevent the

Gentlemen —In assuming the one or the deputies from Derne, who began by our admission of the Jesuits by amicable means. The to provide for the internal and external safety of solution of the two other questions gave rise to no switzerland. He described the Jesuits as dangerous difference of opinion. M. Druer, however, could to the State—first, because with their system of not be prevailed upon by his colleagues to regard the

morals, they teach a people to commit tranquilly the most culpable acts; secondly, because they profit by their coolsingtical character to interest their coolsingtic co lowing propositions to the Diet :-"Whereas the Federal Diet possesses, in virtue of the

as to the means; and sixthly, because, as regards Article 1. The State of Lucerne is forbidden, in the Switzerland, the principal object of the order is the name of the Confederation, to admit the order of Jesuits. Consequently, the Grand Council of that state is en-

The Diet, moreover, recommends in a pressing manne puty from Lucerne, followed, defending the Jesuits, to the High State of Lucerne to grant a general amnestr and declared that his canton would not revoke the or pardon for all political offences connected with the decree which had been issued in their favour. The events of December, 1844. The present decree of the Diet shall be communicated to the Grand Council of Lucerne by three representatives of the Supreme Diet, who shall from Soleure, who said that he was instructed to vote act in person. The decisions of the Grand Council of the High State of Lucerne on the subject shall be communicated to the Vorort, and be transmitted to the present Extraordinary Diet within the delay of one month from

> Art. 2. Should the High State of Lucerne not comply with the injunctions contained in this decree (Art. 1), the Diet reserves to itself to adopt ulterior measures. Art. 3. The States of Schwyz, Friburg, and Valais, are invited by their confederates, in a pressing manner, to expel the Jesuits from their respective territories, and to discussions bearing relatively or positively upon your communicate their determination on the subject to the Vorort, which will forward them in time to the Confederated States, to enable them, in case of need, to give

> The Federal Directory shall communicate to those Art. 4. The admission of the Order of Jesuits into the which does not equally represent, and equally protect, the Swiss cantons is hereafter prohibited, in the name of the

Art. 5. Should none of the propositions respecting the should not be forgotten that when Pius VII. did this, he Jesuits be approved by a majority of the Diet, the Assemwas more than eighty years old, and in a debilitated state bly will adjourn to Monday, the 24th instant; and the of mind, from physical suffering as well as age. The Confederated states are invited in the meantime to furnish

The debates which followed, and occupied nine con-

The same eleven and two half-states decided that

The original proposition of the majority of the history, and it should serve as a warning. If the Jesuits, was adopted by ten and two man-source, history, and it should serve as a warning. If the Jesuits, mamely, Berne, Soleure, Ticino, Schaffhausen, were allowed to get into Lucerne, they would not stop at that point."

Argau, Vaud, Thurgovia, Grisons, Glaris, Zurich, that point."

Exterior Appenzell, and Basle country.

This speech was loudly cheered. Three other deputies spoke on the same side. They were replied to in to the effect of inviting Lucerne to revoke its decree and barely to live. Whether this "surplus" should be a threatening speech by the deputy of the Valais. | concerning the Jesuits, were only approved by St. |

but from the whole of Switzerland, on the ground the Jesuits, and to grant an amnesty to all the per-Glari, and External Appenzell.

that the Catholic cantons be recommended to abstain Thus it will be seen that the committee has been of trade or speculation. In fact, calculations of profit and from harbouring Jesuits, but do not support the right unable to obtain the requisite absolute majority for loss are now based on the ability of the powerful to reduce the extent, they feel that great caution must be observed in

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A lamentable accident oc-

DEATHS BY FIRE.—An inquest was held on Tues-

itself into whether the Jesuits are to govern the general and five children .. - Newcastle Journal. It is the evil of federal governments, that whenever day, before Mr. Mills, the deputy coroner for Middle- and Trades' strikes. It will be your care that that machithe interests, or the supposed interests of the federal government on the one hand clash with those of the state sovereignties on the other, the former is usually that on Monday week last the child was left at home on the understanding, that in all cases where the rights state sovereignties on the other, the former is usually found too weak to enforce its views; and when the clash of interests results in a crisis, the general power is defeated, or worse—the federation is disselved. The tormer has been the case already in Switzerland. In Argoria the monasteries were suppressed, and the Diet passed condemnatory votes, but was not able to enforce them. And there is too much reason to fear, that should the majority of the Diet proceed to extermities in the matter of the Jesuits, that Lucerne might refuse to obey. In which case civil war, the former is usually that on Monday week last the child was left at home found too weak to enforce its views; and when the clash of interests results in a crisis, the general power leads to enforce its views; and when the clash of interests results in a crisis, the general power is defeated, or worse—the federation is disselved. In Argoria the monasteries were suppressed, and the fire was getting low, and there being body,—shall be sustained, uplied, and supported during the struggle, however long it shall continue: the terms to be submitted to and agreed upon by a majority of the governing body. I think that such a plan would divest in order to obtain money for some fuel. Previously, however, he placed two or three sticks in the grate, and one of them falling out, ignited the clothes of the manner, left his brother, a boy about eleven years of age. Finding that the fire was getting low, and there being body,—shall be sustained, uplied, and supported during the struggle, however long it shall continue: the terms to be submitted to and agreed upon by a majority of the governing body. I think that such a plan would divest in order to obtain money for some fuel. Previously, however, he placed two or three sticks in the grate, the appointment of a conmittee to receive trade,—if a strike should be suntided, and supported during the addresses, reports, and any lower long it shall continue: the terms to all the didnerses, reports, and any lower long it s vention, would be but the too probable consequences. apartments in the upper part of the same house, hear- wealth. Of course, in the formation of such a body you It is, therefore, not that we hate the Jesuits less, ing his screams, ran down and found him at the foot must take local machinery into your consideration: that but because we love the independence and freedom of of the stairs with his hair and clothes blazing. The is; suppose a strike should take place in Sheffield, Switzerland more, that we would incline to the con- flames were extinguished by the assistance of another or in Manchester, sanctioned by the ruling body; lodger, and the little sufferer was taken to the Dis- in such case you could put yourselves in com-Circumstances may arise in which we think the pensary. Medical aid, however, was of no avail, and munication with the local delegates of that trade Diet should unquestionably interfere, where, for indeath put an end to his sufferings on the following appointed by their body, who might become honorary stance, one sect, not content with exercising its own Friday. The verdict was, of course, Accidental members, for the time, of the general body; and, if necesform of faith, denies all freedom to an opposite sect. death.—Another inquest was held before the Deputy- sary, you could appoint one or more, as commissioners, in the canton of Valais, for instance, the Catholics, Coroner, at the Portland Arms, High-street, Port- from your permanent Executive, to repair to the spot by a re-action, have obtained the supremacy, and land-town, on the body of a man named Thomas where the strike takes place, there to instruct themselves there all that is Protestant is proscribed and perse- Dayles, aged 75, who died on Thursday last. The upon, and to inform you of, all matters connected with cuted. Protestant worship, both public and private, widow of the poor man, who was in deep affliction, the Movement; and, in such cases, it is my opinion that is interdicted; and, stimulated by the priests, a brutal stated, that she left her husband in the room which any excitement necessary to sustain the strike should be they occupied, at No. 24, Lower William-street, on transferred from the place where it occurs to the metrothink the Diet, as the protector of the liberties of all, the Saturday preceding his death. Knowing that he polis, where, of course, the governing body will hold its should interfere to save the weak from the oppression was subject to fits, she did not close the door, in order permanent sittings. By these means STRIKES, when just of the strong. If the Diet is impotent for this, it is that the people in the house might hear him if taken would be of short duration, because the united power of evidently altogether useless, and the sconer the entire ill. On her return, about four hours afterwards, she the National Trades of Great Britain, when properly and low far they can be carried out; and that such Committee found him standing in the middle of the room enve- justly directed, as I feel assured they would be, would loped in smoke, and attempting to tear from off him prove an over-match for the power of the local masters. his clothes, which were burning. He was completely or even of all the masters of the kingdom, should a public opinion will be a more effective power than the stupified; and on her endeavouring to assist him, counter organisation be attempted. By systematic orderrees of majorities, and the press will be a safer, said, "What are you about? there is nothing the ganisation of this kind the political minority in each and, in the long run, a surer engine of warfare than matter with me!" The jury returned a verdict to country has been enabled to hold the ascendancy over

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TRADES.

In accordance with previous announcement, the

above delegation assembled in the Great Hall of the Parthenium Club-house, St. Martin's-lane, on Easter Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Notwithstanding the holiday attractions, the space allotted first of these questions we here present to our readers. | to visitors was crowded with anxious spectators, who ment of our common object, which I understand to be "a sation." On the 18th inst. the Diet reassembled, to receive the report of the commission, to whom had been report of the commission of the Our remarks last week on owiss analist terminated with the opening of the Extraordinary Diet, at ferred the questions of "the expulsion of the Jesuits," at two o'clock, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., at two o'clock, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., the "amnesty," and the "free corps." The commissioners had disagreed respecting the competency of the popular deputies from the Canton de Vand. The Diet to decree the expulsion of the Jesuits. Honourable Member for Finshury was unanimously of the Diet to decree the expulsion of the Jesuits. Their admission was strongly opposed by the Conservative party, and as warmly supported by the Liberals. They were finally admitted by a majority of their opinion the legislation of the general called to the committed what he had to say of the seesion the Verent community. Sentation of the session the Verent community was unanimously, sentation of that growing spirit of Englishmen of which requires so much and amid the acclamations of the whole assembly, we hear so much, and to curb which requires so much called to the chair. On taking his seat, the Hon. In the called to the chair. On taking his seat, the Hon. Gentleman said it had been suggested to him, that it would be better if he committed what he had to say of the seesion the Verent community. of twelve and a nan to nine.

On the first day of the session the Vorort communicated to the deputies the Earl of Aberdeen's note, on which we shall have something to say hereafter.

Instant eight articles of the deputies of the requestrompact. Messrs.

FRET and Moulson construed those articles in a different manner; and M. Næff, who admitted the prejudice either to himself or the Delegates, right vested in the Diet by the constitution, thought from unfounded statements. Therefore, with their that under existing circumstances there appeared no permission, he would read what he had prepared to sufficient grounds to justify the expulsion of that reli-them. The Chairman then read the following address, the reading of which was frequently inter-

> Gentlemen.-In assuming the office which your conidence rather than my own will or fitness has imposed on me, I feel some difficulty-a difficulty not arising out of any misgiving as to your ability to devise, and power to execute any plan that the majority of this highly important assembly shall deliberately agree upon,—but the your admitted rights. If then, as no man can deny that lifficulty of deciding upon the most proper and apt machinery for the purpose of giving effect to your judg-

> Gentlemen,-I learn that you have wisely decided upon excluding all political topics from your consideration: but I feel convinced that should the day arrive when the honestly looking for ITS SHARE of the property that itself English mind shall see that "a fair day's wage for a fair creates,—while your willingness to submit your social day's work" can only be achieved through the fair repre- claims to be arbitrated upon by others, must convince sentation in Parliament of those seeking their just rights, that then my countrymen will, with their characteristic boldness, demand such a change in the system as shall ensure to them not only the possession, but the protection of the fruits of their industry. It is wise, however, that you should first test the willingness of those who have the power not only to remedy your grievances, but to render any great political change valueless in your eyes. It is better to versuade men than to coence them: and should your first move be in a political direction, I fear that the aried elements of which this national assembly must naturally consist, would have presented an appearance of internal contention and strife, rather than of organization and union: two ingredients indispensable to the success of your project.

Gentlemen.-Although I am here rather to learn than to instruct, yet, I hope I may, without presumption, be permitted to suggest such a course as I conceive best calculated to insure success. You may, and most probably will, evince great wisdom and astuteness in the several several positions, while the manifold interests which are for while there may appear no connexion between a Cotton Spinner and a Shoemaker, nevertheless we must come to the conclusion that that machinery cannot be perfect which I would respectfully direct your attention—the done but little if you meet, and separate after having promotive of the national cause. merely proclaimed your wrongs and suggested your practical operation of the principle of "restriction:" and

tention. You will naturally consider whether or no, any, or all, of the measures submitted by Parliament to the country are calculated to cause an Equitable Distriburion of the profits of trade between capitalists and labourers, and if they are not calculated to do so, you will then, I hope, enter on the consideration of some welldigested plan to effect an object of the most vital importance—one upon which I do not hesitate to say the existence of the middle classes and of the landed aristocracy depends: and for this reason. If our mechanical powers of production go on increasing according to well-founded anticipations, one of two results must necessarily followeither new markets must be discovered for consumers, or the "surplus" of idlers must progressingly increase. As, then, the discovery of new customers is at best but problem. atical, we must look on an increasing "surplus" as the more rational result from improved machinery; and how to deal with that "surplus" is the question of paramount maintained by those employed to avert competition, or by rules of justice, is the grand question. I hold that those at

which they have no controul; and I further hold, that the Government has no right to tax one portion of the comrelative to the effect produced by practising the principle abstain from any comment upon that part of the subject, was it not necessary for the direction of your minds to the adoption of such measure as would enable you in future to judge justly of the justice of a STRIKE—and, secondly, of your efficiency to carry it out. In all cases where

own triumph: and hence you have been compelled to fight against the two-edged sword of capital and legal persecution. Whenever a strike takes place, the local authorities, who are for the most part EMPLOYERS themselves, have minds from their original purpose, to the adoption of what WAS WANTING A PROPER PLAN OF NATIONAL ORGANISATION national body; and I must therefore presume that one of your main objects will be the establishment of some per- adoption of the report. manent machinery for the regulation of Trades' matters

after occur. Gentlemen,-You will also observe that I have not only abstained from comment upon all matters on which you must necessarily be better instructed than myself, but that I have also abstained from noticing any political question with which, from my position, I might be supthought this the wisest and best course for the achieve-

Gentlemen,-Whatever view the curious, the idle, or the timid, may take of this great Movement, I assure you it gives rise to very serious considerations in my mind. cheering. On the motion of Mr. T. Barrett, the Honourable Member for Finsbury was unanimously, sentation of that growing spirit of Englishmen of which sentation of that growing spirit of Englishmen of which party, for that amelioration in your condition which you have at length wisely decided can only be effected by your own united energies. Gentlemen,-Those who shall scan and criticise what

may be decided upon by this representation of the industrious English people, should recognise in your intentions the practical carrying out of their own theories. They, one and all, admit the vast increase that has taken place in the national wealth; while they are compelled also to admit your legitimate title to a share of it: but by some inexplicable deficiency, in what may be called the division of legislation, all have failed to put you in possession of the genius and industry of our people have given rise to ciple of professing philanthropists be true, that you are pre-eminently entitled to your share of this wealth, I can characterise this assembly no otherwise than as THE NEW-BORN GENIUS Of ENGLAND, righteously, peaceably, boldly, and even your traducers that your demands are so just that particular project to submit. you are indifferent as to the character of the tribunal to whose judgment they shall be submitted.

Gentlemen,—If you see prudence, safety, and success in the course that I have pointed out, as I never recommend what I am not prepared to attempt, and believing your cause to be just, your motives to be honourable, and your objects desirable, I shall hold myself in increased estimation if I can be instrumental, either within or without the walls of Parliament, in advancing your interests.

Gentlemen,—However the self-satisfied, or the expectant, may ridicule this, your peaceful endeavour to achieve your rights, I feel fully impressed with the importance of the working man's power, and as fully resolved upon persevering with you, until we test the value of English union, English organisation, English justice, and Englishmen's brayery. Gentlemen, -Our councils must be so pure that we may defy the espionage of the Home Secretary, as well as the legal cash of the Attorney-General. What my judgment prompts me to advise, my heart will encourage me to support; while the justice of our cause, and the strength by represented on this occasion may lead some to suppose which it is backed, will preclude the necessity of other that there is difficulty in combining those interests in any than perfectly peaceful, mild, and constitutional means for

Gentlemen,-If out of this first important experiment in the right direction, should arise an annual representation of the industrious people of England, and you deem it necessary to manifest the outward and visible signs of interests of both. This, then, is the important point to your greatness and power, as your several opponents have done by the erection of Club-houses as places of resort, establishing of such an advising and controlling body as shall and as a means of multiplying and concentrating you give effect to, and fully carry out, whatever plan the ma- resources, I shall be most happy to assist in any way that jority of this assembly shall decide upon. You will have can tend to the furtherance of that or any other object

Gentlemen, - Feeling pride as an Englishman, and remedies. You must do more. Having the power, you honour as a man, in the situation to which your confidence must boldly proclaim your determination to redress your has this day called me, and rejoicing exceedingly that my selves; and humble as I am, I shall have sufficient confi- humble exertions in your behalf should entitle me to your know their rights, and are determined to possess them." who have anything to urge to proceed to business, trusting In the debate upon the "Ten Hours' Bill" during the that your deliberations may prove beneficial to yourselves and satisfactory to the country.

Mr. Duncombe resumed his seat amidst the loud applause of the "whole house."
Mr. T. Barratt, secretary to the Preliminary Compractical operation of the principle of "restriction:" and to that question I would now draw your most serious attention. You will not usually consider whether one and the report of that Committee. It was as followed.

lows :--Report of the London Committee of Trades' Delegates to the

General Conference:-The Committee having read over and maturely reflected on the suggestions contained in the letters of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., and Mr. Drury, relative to a better organization of the various trades in the United Kingdom; and being deeply impressed with the conviction that such an organisation is essentially and immediately necessary, in order that the working classes generally may be placed in a position to resist effectually any oppression sought to be inflicted on them either by the legislature or the capitalists, deemed it advisable to take steps to give the trades of England an opportunity to carry such suggestions into effect. While the Committee are desirous that this organisation should be formed, to vindicate the rights of Labour, and which organisation should be adopted also to oppose and defeat any legislative enactment to coerce Trade Societies, of a similar cha racter to that of the monstrous "Masters and Servants the Government—that is, by the country—according to the Bill" of last session, they are deeply impressed with the importance of, and benefit arising from, a good underwork cannot, and ought, not to be called on to apply any portion of their earnings to the support of a 'surplus" created by the operation of a new system, over neither can injure the other, without the wrong perpetrated recoiling upon the party who inflicts it: they, therefore, would suggest that it should be one of the principal objects of the Conference to cultivate a good understanding with the employers, and thereby remove those prejudices which exist against Trade combinations, by showing, on all occasions, that the employed only seek by combination to place themselves on equal terms, as disposers of their labour, with those who purchase it: to secure themselves from injury, but by no means inflict it upon others. Although the Committee are anxious that this desirable and important organisation should be carried out to the fullest possible the formation of its laws and regulations, in order that the

evils which existed and eventually destroyed the consolidated union of 1833 shall be carefully avoided. The Committee conceive it necessary to call the attention of those trades who are comparatively disunited, and whose members are consequently working for different rates of wages, to the great necessity that exists, that those who are receiving the highest wages should use every effort in their power to secure to their fellow workmen a fair remuneration for their labour; and that every inducement should be held out by the several Trade Societies to their separated brethren to join them, in order that they may be the better enabled to make common cause in cases of aggression, which would be the certain result if each trade were to form itself into one

well-regulated society for their mutual protection. The Committee would invite the press to give publicity to their proceedings, knowing that the more public those proceedings are made the more prejudice will be removed; and they beg to impress on the Trades the necessity and advantage of giving their support to such portions of the public press as give the truest and the most impartial representations of their views and proceedings; for it is certain that whenever the working classes support those portions of the press, and only those, which do them justice, they will never want an organ to advocate their interests and remove the prejudice of the misinformed tention; convinced as they are, that the only way to carry | was 400. out these desirable objects satisfactorily, and with a due consideration to the best interest of all those who are conbecause it was capriciously entered on, But because these considerand dispose of one question at a They wished an abridgment of the hours of labour, more time; and, moreover, to keep Trade matters and politics as separate and distinct as circumstances will justify. Mr. James, Boot and Shoe-maker, moved the

> Mr. Firth, Plasterer, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wilson, a member of the Preliminary Committee, said that the Committee had now only to suggest that the Conference proceed to the election of success the justice of their cause so well merited, ford, James Stone, Robert Booth, - Blackhurst, the Committee begged to resign its functions into the Sykes, and John Taylor. They represented altogether hands of Conference. (Loud cheers.) Mr. James, Shoemaker, proposed

"That Mr. Thomas Barratt, Cork-cutter, Secretary to he London Trades, be the Secretary to this Conference." This motion was seconded by Mr. Berry, Miner, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Rattray, Block Printer, moved-"That 1000 copies of the Chairman's Address be printed or circulation amongst our constituents :"

which was seconded, and carried unanimously. Considerable discussion then ensued as to the best mode of proceeding, in which Messrs. Robson, Mirfield. G. A. Fleming, Rattray, and other delegates took

At length Mr. Robertson, Bookbinder, moved-"That a Committee be appointed to consider the several also receive and report on any plans or suggestions that may be offered to them; such Committee to meet at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dunning, Bookbinder, and carried unanimously.

Messrs. Lloyd Jones and G. A. Fleming suggested

exist between you and your employers, or that may here- made somewhat acquainted with each other. The the list and commenced with

LUNDON BOOT AND SHUEMAKERS. Mr. James represented the City Men's Men, to the number of 600. His instructions were to take measures to posed to be more conversant than you can be. I have resist aggression, to abstain from politics, and to cordially co-operate in establishing a better system of organi-

Mr. Wm. Smith represented the West-End Men's Men, to the amount of 700. Had no particular instructions. Mr. Robson represented the City Ladies' Shoemakers They were 200 in number. His body did not give him any particular instructions. However, they were aware that he had a "crotchet" of his own, which he intended to submit, but he would like to hear others first. Mr. Smith represented the Shoemakers of the Borough and Clapham. United they numbered fifty-nine. They did not give him any particular instructions.

Mr. L. King represented the Tower Hamlets Shoe makers. Messrs. Charles and Dockeray represented the Stepney Shoemakers. Mr. Perry represented the Shoemakers of Hyde-stree to the number of fifty. Had no particular instructions. Mr. John Skelton, in conjunction with his friend Mr Christopher, represented the West-end Ladies' Shoe-makers to the number of 400. His body was opposed

own advantage. (Cheers.) THE LONDON BOOKBINDERS. Numbering 600, were represented by Messrs. Robertson and Dunning. They had instructions to steer clear of politics, and to support a better and a general orga-

to strikes—in favour of restricting the hours of labour

-also of withdrawing the "surplus of labour" from the

market, and employing the same beneficially for their

Messrs. Lockett and Fox especially represented the Bricklayers of London, but generally of the whole kingdom. Their number in London was 450. They had no

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Mr. Jonas Wartnaby represented the King's Arms Society of Carpenters. They numbered 120—had received no particular instructions. Mr. Evans represented the second section of the same

ociety, also numbering 120 members. Like his friend Vartnaby, he had no particular instructions. Mr. Lambert represented the Dun Horse Society in the Borough. They numbered 72. "Keep clear of politics"

was the only instruction he received. Mr. J. Bush represented the General Union of Carnen ters of Great Britain and Ireland, to which he had the honour to be secretary. Their Union was divided into sections. The particular section to which he belonged numbered 150. His instructions were to do all in his power to support a general organisation, and resist aggression, whether it sprung from the Government or the

Capatalists. Mr. White represented the Society at the Sun, London Wall, to the extent of fifty members. Mr. Barry represented the Artillery Arms Society of Carpenters. They numbered 150. They gave their dele-

gate no particular instructions. Messrs. Caughlin and Bicknell represented the Tectotal Society of Carpenters (Great Suffolk-street, Borough). Their body was small at present—only numbering forty-four. The only instruction they received was to co-operate strenuously in any measure for the good

Mr. Cave represented the Barley Mow Society, num bering 150 members. He had no special instructions. Messrs, Gimlett and Boyell represented the King's Arms, Ebury-street, Pimlico Society, which numbered 120. Their instructions were of a general nature. Mr. Toop represented the second Society of Carpenters

at the Lord Nelson, numbering 330. Instructions general. CARVERS AND GILDERS. Mr. Williams represented the Green Man Society, Ber wick-street. They were favourable to a General Union. They numbered fifty. Mr. Paragon represented the Three Tuns Society

Their number was thirty-one: and they were likewise favourable to a General Union. were represented by Mr. Read. A second Society of Engineers was represented by Mr. Booth. Each of the above numbered 120 members.

The Greenwich Branch of Engineers was represented

by Mr. Edward Wilder, and the Steam-engine-makers by Mr. Fairbrother. The aggregate number of the above bodies is 1.000. THE MASONS. PAVIOURS' ARMS. were represented by Mr. Wood and Mr. R. Christopher. Their number in London is 200. Altogether, throughout the country, they were some 3,000 or 4,000. They were

favourable to a General Union. THE SILK HATTERS were represented by Mr. Cox. Their numbers were 180. Messrs. Arch and Jones sat for the Protective Society of Silk Hatters, numbering 176. They had general instruc-

SAWYERS. Mr. Hill appeared as the representative of the Sawyers

MOROCCO LEATHER FINISHERS. Mr. Gardener appeared as the representative of 150 nembers of the above trade. The instructions were to

co-operate in upholding the rights of Labour. WOOLSTAPLEBS OF ENGLAND. Messrs. John Cornish and Stephen Langridge repre sented the Woolstaplers south of the Trent. The Parent Society in London consisted of 500 members. They were there to resist aggression, and to assist in obtaining the greatest amount of good to the greatest number.

THE TIN-PLATE WORKERS were represented by Mr. Allen. They numbered 300. He was instructed to resist aggression.

TAILORS OF LONDON. Messrs. Moody and Prior attended as their representatives. Their enrolled members were 1,600. Their in. structions were to resist the "onward march" of the "Slop-shop" capitalists. That business, as at present carried on, was very injurious to health. Their Society had paid £998 in sick money alone in one year. THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

was represented by Messrs. Thompson and Edwards They represented the whole of that fraternity in England and had within the last few days gained a glorious victory over the combined capitalists. (Loud cheers.) They were favourable to a General Union.

PLASTERERS. Mr. Firth appeared as the representative of this body; and had no particular instructions. The body in London

THE CORK-CUTTERS were represented by Mr. T. Barratt. Their society extended throughout the United Kingdom, and was well

MANCHESTER TRADES' PLUMBERS. Mr. James Taylor appeared as their delegate, especially; and generally for the Building Trades of that town. Their numbers were 1,133 in that district. They thought "short time" beneficial.

PLASTERERS. Mr. Riley was their representative. His instructions vere general. BLOCK PRINTERS.

Mr. Wayne had come as the representative of the Calico Printers of Lancashire and Yorkshire. They THE HYDRAULIC PRESSERS.

numbering 280, were represented by Mr. Hackney, whose instructions were general. THE JOINERS were represented by Mr. James Wilson. Their number

numbering 2,000, were represented by Mr. Lloyd Jones

especially as regarded women and children, and a consolidation of Trades to resist aggression, come from whence it might. BAKERS. Mr. Hulme represented 150 of them. They wished for the abolition of night work, by which they were kept away

from their families and wives, whilst other men were at home enjoying them. (Roars of laughter.) (the numbers in union 1,000, and in the trade 3,000)

ticular instructions. THE MAKERS-UP numbered 300, and were represented by Mr. Wilson, whose

were represented by Mr. Macnamara. He had no parti-

instructions were general. THE SHEFFIELD TRADES were represented by Messrs. John Drury, Wm. Hawks-

some 6 or 7,000 "hands." They were in favour of a restriction of the hours of labour, which had been found most beneficial in Shessield. (Hear, hear.) They were also for a General Union for resistance to aggression. BURY BUILDERS.

Mr. Eastwood uppeared as the representative of the Building and Iron Trades of the Bury district, numbering 800. His instructions were general. THE BLOCK PRINTERS. Mr. E. Rattray was the representative, not only of the

Block Printers of Crayford, in Kent, but of the southern district of England: their numbers were 7,000. His instructions were to do everything he could to forward a General Union. Their opinion was, that benefits must ultimately come from the legislature, and they wished statistical evidence to be sent forth; for, notwithstanding the "song of triumph" about "national prosperity," great suggestions contained in the Chairman's address, as to delusion existed relative to the condition of the workers He regretted to say great distress still prevailed. Messrs. John Dale and Peacock appeared as the representatives of the Calico Block Printers of Merton, Surrey. Their instructions were general. Their body numbered

PAPER MAKERS OF ENGLAND. Messrs. Baker and Puttingham appeared as the representatives of this body. The central place of the society was at Maidstone, in Kent. They numbered Lucerne a numerous party are opposed to the Jesuits; let them do their best to break down the barriers of ignorance, and undermine the citadel of superstition. The process may be a slow and a pain-

THE SHOEMAKERS OF NORTHAMPTON, suggestion was ably supported by Mr. Rattray, and to the amount of 200, were represented by Mr. James being adopted by general consent, the chairman took Horton. He had no particular instructions. THE BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS AND OTHER TRADES OF

HUDDERSFIELD vere represented by Mr. William Spur. They were in favour of a general organisation, and would like to have a permanent Watch Committee, or Executive, and at the

same time each trade to manage its own local affairs. THE BRADFORD UNITED IBON TRADES were represented by Mr. R. Sedgewick. They numbered

THE MASONS OF BRADFORD were in favour of shortening the hours of labour, and of taking land on which to employ the "surplus labour." (Cheers.) The Masons numbered 135.

THE WOOLCOMBERS OF BRADFORD, numbering about 3,000, were represented by Mr. Mullins. His instructions were the same as the Masons. THE IRON MOULDERS OF TODMORDEN

were represented by Mr. . They numbered fifty-eight, and gave no particular instructions. THE UNITED TRADES OF NORWICH were represented by Mr. Walker. Their number was

550. His instructions were general. HANLEY POTTERIES. Mr. Wm. Evans represented 2,000 men. He was sent there especially to advocate the land as a means to beneficially employ the surplus labourers. Their Society had £1,000 in hand already for the purchase of land.

They thought the Government might make a beneficial

use of the land in their possession, by employing the now

surplus labour in the market on it. (Cheers.) His

constituents were opposed to strikes. THE MINERS OF LANCASHIBE were represented by Messrs. Berry, Pasquil, and They were the representatives of 10,000 men, and were in favour of restricting the hours of labour, and of a General Union for the mutual protection of all.

THE LINEN TRADE OF BARNSLEY. to the amount of 3,000, was represented by Mr. Frank Mirfield. They were in favour of a general organisation. He had received no instructions as regards politics. "No politics" had found the Linen Trade out, and if other trades did not find out politics, depend on it, they would find them out too. (Hear, hear.)

UNITED TRADES OF HULL. Mr. William Webster had been elected at a meeting of 0,000 persons in the town of Hull. They were in favour of restricting the hours of labour, and of establishing a fund for the employment of the unemployed labour in the

COTTON SPINNERS OF BOLTON. Mr. Brindle appeared as the representative of 5,000 Cotton Spinners in Bolton, and the counties of Chester and Lancashire. They were in favour of restricting the hours of labour; of General Union; and of resisting all aggressions on their just rights.

THE HATTERS. Mr. G. A. Fleming represented the United Joint Stock Company of Journeymen Hatters, of Denton, Cheshire. Their number was 150, they had a working capital of £700, by which they supported some sixty or seventy persons, and paid a good dividend on the capital. They wished to see the same principle generally adopted by the Trades, and the surplus hands thus obtain em-

ployment. THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS were represented by J. S. Sherrard. They numbered ,000, and were in favour of a Local Board of Trade,

THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS of Leigh, Middleton, and Wigan, to the number of 900, were represented by Mr. Lowe. They were in favour of Local Boards of Trade, constituted equally of masters and men.

THE QUEEN'S HEAD SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS were represented by Mr. Hore. They numbered 80. He had no particular instructions. THE MANSFIELD FRAMEWORE-ENITTERS

were represented by Mr. Helkin. They numbered 2,000. and were in favour of General Union and a restriction of THE NOTTINGUAM FRAMEWORK-ENITTERS were represented by Mr. B. Humphries. Their number

was 2,000. They were in favour of a restriction of the hours of labour and a better system of organisation. THE WOOLCOMBEBS OF BRADFORD, TORKSHIEE, were represented by Mr. G. White, They numbered 10,000; 3,000 of them were in Union. They were in

favour of a General Union, also of the restriction of the

hours of labour, and wished to see established an efficient Land Plan. A Committee of fifteen, consisting of the following persons, was then appointed :-- Messrs. Wayne, Rattray, Wartnaby, Thompson, Fleming, Drury, Dunning, James, Sedrwick, Webster, Evans, Skelton, Hackney, T. Booth, and Pasquil. After which, the Conference adjourned until ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, to give time to the Committee to consider on the address of the President, and on such other suggestions as to the business of Conference as might be submitted to it, to report

thereon to Conference at its next sitting.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., resumed the chair The Secretary read letters from Bradford, Plymouth, Leicester, Newcastle, Bath, Cheltenham, Rothwell, Bury, Daventry, Rochester, Monmouth, Rochdale, Liverpool, and Limerick, all approving of

the Conference, and promising to take the necessary steps to create a better organisation amongst them. The list of delegates was then called over, the Se-

cretary noting the absentees. Mr. Firth, Plasterer, moved-That a list of the delegates be printed, in order that the attendance of the delegates might be duly noted; which was seconded by Mr. Webster, of the United Trades of

An amendment was moved by Mr. Riley, seconded

by Mr. Taylor— That such list be published at the conclusion of the sitting of Conference. After a discussion, in which Messrs. Rattray, Berry,

and others took part, the amendment was carried. The following standing orders were then submitted and adopted— 1st .- That the Conference assemble every morning, at half-past nine o'clock, and adjourn at one o'clock for din-

ner, re-assemble at two, and adjourn for the day at five 2nd.—That the list of delegates be called over at each sitting, and a record of the attendance be kept. 3rd.—That all motions be submitted in writing, and that no delegate speak more than fifteen minutes on any one motion, except the mover, who shall be allowed half

an hour, and also the privilege of reply. Mr. Dunning, Bookbinder, moved-That it be a special instruction to the Sccretary, that in calculating the numbers represented he enumerate none but paying members.

He thought this was absolutely necessary to prevent

delusion. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. James, Shoemaker, seconded the motion.
Mr. Lloyd Jones, Fustian-Cutter, must oppose the motion, inasmuch as the men he represented were not paying members, but were anxious to become paying members of any consolidated Union that might be formed on a comprehensive basis,

Mr. W. Smith, Shoemaker, said, should the motion

be carried he should be placed also in an awkward predicament, as one portion of his body at the present time were not paying members; but he hoped the result of their deliberations would be to unite the Mr. Skelton, Ladies' Shoemaker, thought if the resolution was carried it would defeat the object for

which the Conference was convened; and he firmly believed if the Conference shewed that there was a chance of doing good, the vast majority of their trade would again unite. The non-payment had been caused by circumstances over which they had no controul. Mr. Berry, Miner, said he was the representative

of 10,000 paying men, whilst the whole body of Miners in Lancashire mustered 21,000; but as the 10.000 did not expect to pay for the 21,000, it was nothing but right that the paying members only should be counted. Mr. George White, Woolcomber, thought the discussion was a waste of time. They had assembled

for business, and to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of all. He would therefore now move-That in any list that may be printed the numbers of members in the several Trades be printed; and that the

number of paying members in the same Trades be also specified. The Chairman suggested that at the conclusion of the proceedings a list should be printed, stating the numbers in each trade, and the numbers of paying members in each Trades' Union. He did not think

the adoption of the resolution would be accordant

with the purport of the Conference. Its object was to prevent, not to cause, schism. Mr. Perry, Boot and Shoemaker, could not support the resolution of Mr. Dunning, as he hoped shortly to

see a General Union of their whole trade. Mr. Lloyd Jones, Fustian-Cutter, in explanation, read portions of the document by which the Conference was convened, and also quoted the letter of Mr. Drury, which had led to their assembling. He had come at the call of these documents, and if the spirit breathed in them was not permitted to prevail, his constituents and himself would be alike deceived and disfranchised.

Mr. Hawkhurst said, that although he was there as the representative of 750 paying members of his trade, yet he conceived the other portion of the 1,600 engaged in the same line of business were as good Unionists as the 750. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Webster, Hull, was sent by a great body of working men, who were desirous of becoming Unionists, and to co-operate in establishing a better system of organisation throughout the country. He was there not as a Unionist only, but for the purpose of

(Continued in our eighth page.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TRADES.

(Continued from our seventh page.) Mr. Barratt, the Secretary, said some of the delegates appeared to be labouring under a mistake. The question under consideration was not one of "ways and means," although their honourable chairman and means, attnough their nonourable chairman had announced that a subscription of five guineas would be forwarded through him towards the liquidation of the expenses of Conference. (Loud cheers.) He thought his friend Dunning had deviated from the line laid down by the Committee. (Hear, there)

Mr. Blackhurst, Sheffield, said the delegation was a mighty lever by which the working classes were to be lifted out of their miseries. He hoped the Conference would take an enlarged view of the matter, and not disfranchise any.

Mr. G. Skelton, would move the previous que

That the report of the Committee be now read. Mr. G. A. Fleming, in seconding the amendment

said that they were not a Conference of Trades' Unionists only, but of bodies of working men generally, who were seeking to become Unionists; and therefore the non-Unionists had as good a right to be there as the Unionists.

Mr. Dunning, in reply, said it was principle and a sense of justice that induced him to press his motion He looked on money as the sine qua non of the Move ment. His desire was that those only who paid should be represented.

The amendment for reading the Committee's report was then put, and declared by the Chairman to be carried unanimously.

Mr. G. A. Fleming, Chairman of the Committee,

then brought up their report, which he read as fol-

Your Committee have taken the Address of the Chairman of the Conference into consideration, together with such other suggestions as were laid before them, in accordance with the resolution by which they were appointed, and beg to report as follows:

The primary object of all Trades' Unions is to secure to the Operative a fair and just participation

His trade had drawn up a petition on the subject Parliament. They would give their hearty support to the measures emanating from the Conference. in the wealth he assists to produce. For some years past an opinion has been gradually gaining ground among these bodies, that their organisation and the application of their funds heretofore, have neither been the best nor the most effective that might have been adopted. Repeated failure has induced scepticism as to the efficacy of STRIKES ALONE to protect the labourer from the aggression of Capital, and to arrest that downward tendency, which is the most prominent affairs, but that they should have a General Union feature of his condition. At the same time, increased for mutual protection, and, instead of strikes, he experience and information has excited a desire would recommend the land to fall back upon. amongst some of the Trades, to attempt Association on a larger scale for the protection of industry; or at least to deliberate whether there may not be a better method of applying the large sums annually collected for the use of these Societies.

The great cause of the continuous decline of the wages of Labour, which forms an undeniable conseworkers, compared with the demand for their labour. Until this discrepancy can be removed, its effects 3s. 6d. They usually averaged nineteen hours a day. cannot be averted. Experience has proved that Strikes be done and the number of those required to do it.

Strikes, limitation of apprentices, and the support of tramps, were no doubt well adapted for the objects had in view when they were originally adopted, and to a period when manual labour was aided, instead of being mastered, by machinery: but the enormous increase of the latter productive power must be met by the adoption of additional measures on the part of the operatives, suited to the new circumstances it has created. While Capital possesses the unland recated. While Capture of certaing automaton workers, it is mixed open of creating automaton workers, it is mossible for manual labour, in its present position, to maintain a successful struggle against its aggressions. In the merelless race of competition—increasing in rapidity and intensity, in consequence of ever-expanding scientific and mechanical powers of production and decreasing outlets for consumption—there is a power at work against which the relatively make the means of rendering Trades Unions, and although they resinted their present position, and cost them £5,000.

Mr. Puttenham, Paper-maker, said that a note of production and decreasing outlets for consumption—there is a power at work against which the relatively end only retained their position, and thought they prosise that the president should be of was an emonator of the treadmill. The proposition was an emonation of the readmill. The proposition was an emonation of the readmill. The proposition was an emonation of the readmill. The proposition was an emonation of trade; but they thought the president should be agreed to by the Trades as a whole. They had found to enter the readmill. The proposition was an emonation of was an emonation of within a successful struggle against its agreed to by the Trades as a whole. They had found of which they read the quantity of Local Eagle and the durate was no proposition, and of rade plants of the readmill. The proposition was an emonation of the readmill. The proposition was an emonation of workmen. The Framework-knitters were a numer-work in the very last of the readmill. The proposition was an emonation of the readmill. The proposition was an emonation of the volten should be appread to study they which they readmill the quantities were an unmer-work in the work of the readmill. The proposition was an emonation of the readmill. The proposition was an ing classes must summon to their aid those appliances which have hitherto been principally employed against them. They must expend their wages up to the present time. He would move that the square to a mission of the result of procession of Trade be similar kind had proved beneficial in their trade.

Wr. Strauss, to have had any weight, for the real quantity of prussic acid administered to them was and the Government. He would move that the similar kind had proved beneficial in their trade. locally or generally—in the erection of machines that will work for and not against them; and instead of investing funds with bankers, to be used by large capitalists, in a way which inevitably lowers the condition of the contributors, they must apply them to stringently enforced day work: consequently, they the production of real wealth and profitable results kept their trade, had not many surplus hands, and

The time may not have yet arrived when practical measures for this purpose can be commenced. It for their own trade in particular. (Loud cheers.) may be, that opinion has not yet sufficiently ripened to permit of the formation of an association with of want of work, than wages when they did work. these objects; but, at all events, your Committee are of opinion that their discussion by the present Conference is an imperative duty, and that if no immemachine. That was impossible; and what work ference is an imperative duty, and that if no imme-machine. That was impossible; and what work diate organisation results from such discussion, the they got was uncertain. Nature, by the present sysimpetus it will give the public mind will hasten the tem, was turned upside down. The parent was comperiod for those more practical and extended measures, which can only be effectually carried out by an enlightened public opinion among the producing classes. The immediate measures which it appears to it had been two hours at work it often fell down from classes. The immediate measures which it appears to your Committee this Conference may usefully take into consideration are the following:—

abolition of night-work, and for a Ten Hour Bill.

baneful amount of competition proposal for Local abolition of night-work, and so a Ten Hour Bill.

1. A society, to be called the Association of United Trades for the Protection of Industry. 2. A Central Committee to carry out the objects of the said Association, and the formation of a fund to defray the necessary expenses.

3. The leading objects of the Association may be divisible into two departments—the first external,

With respect to the first of these divisions. should be empowered and instructed to take every example. Still the men felt themselves in danger, opportunity, by means of petitions to Parliament, and believed they would be so, until they had the deputations to Government and members of both Houses of the Legislature, cheap publications, public meetings, and other legal, reasonable, and peaceable measures, to enforce the a doption of shorter hours of thought General Union and Local Boards of Trade labour wherever practicable. The experience of the would be beneficial. Sheffield Trades, of the workmen employed by the Messrs. Starkeys, of Huddersfield, the Messrs. Brooks, of Armitage Bridge, and more recently the hands of

should be directed is, the establishment of Local Boards of Trade, similar to those which have so long existed in France and Belgium, composed of masters and operatives, to whom all matters affecting the reshall be referred, and their decisions have the authority of law.

(It is conceived that these two measures would very materially improve the condition of the labouring classes. Short time would keep production and consumption more upon a level with each other: equalise the condition of the workers, who would thus all be enabled to share in whatever work there might be in the market; and, by giving time for mental and moral improvement, raise the character of the whole population. On the other hand the proposed Boards of Trade, being equally composed of employers and employed, would have a tendency to prevent strikes and turn-outs by all differences being first submitted to an impartial tribunal, and authoritatively settled

Under this general division of the business the Association, would also fall the promotion of all dundant hands, who, if suffered to remain in it, would reduce the wages of the whole trade to which they life's blood of the working classes, had, with their The proposed Local Boards would be composed life's blood of the working classes, had, with their The proposed Local Boards would be composed

Upon this most important point your Committee beg to be clearly understood; they propose no definite plan, but merely throw out the suggestion, as one deserving of serious consideration from the Con-

Your Committee recommend that no interfe rence be attempted with the local organisation of individual Trades; but that the new organisation herein spoken of be simply an addition to the means hitherto adopted for the protection of Labour: though they hope and trust that in due season this addition will that nothing should be attempted which will not carry with it the general support of the Trades; and hence they recommend only the most cautious and gradual because they were too far in advance of the MIND of from each individual trade to support the new organisation would not be large, and might easily be added to that now paid by the members of local Unions, and collected by their officers for remittance to the

the energies, legalising the proceedings, and giving practical effect to the growing desire for location in the Land, and other measures for the profitable employment of the funds of such Unions as might be desirous of thus using them.

be better elaborated by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose, or the duty may be devolved on the Central Committee.

In conclusion, your Committee beg to submit the foregoing proposals in no spirit of dogmatism or selfconfidence, but merely as questions upon which dis-cussions may profitably be raised. Whatever decisions may ultimately be come to respecting them, your Committee will be prepared to acquiesce in, and zealously to support to the extent of the means in their

Geo. FLEMING, Chairman. The reading was received with much applause, and was unanimously received. The first recommenda-

That a society, to be called the Association of United Trades for the Protection of Industry,

was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously. Five hundred copies of the Report were then ordered to be printed, and the further debate adjourned until Thursday morning, in order that each member might have before him the Committee's report, and see the whole of their recommendations.

The Conference then broke up for dinner, and at two o'clock resumed, when the Chairman called on the delegates to give in any particular statements

they were entrusted with.

STATEMENTS OF THE DELEGATES. Mr. Macnamara represented the Boiler-makers of Manchester. Twenty-five shops in their trade had recently been "out," and obtained an advance of wages to the amount of three shillings per week. From the insecure way in which boilers are made, the lives of the makers of them are in great danger. His trade had drawn up a petition on the subject to Parliament. They would give their hearty support Mr. George White represented the Woolcombers of

Bradford, Yorkshire. Their body numbered 10,000. Their work was carried on in unhealthy rooms, and (Cheers.) The members of their body in union numbered 3,000.

Mr. Hearne, Baker, Manchester, was instructed same as the last speaker, excepting on the land ques-tion. He thought if the hours of labour were shortened, it would be of great service to the cause of industry. The Bakers sometimes went to work at six quence of the present system, is a redundance of o'clock on Sunday night, and were kept to work until ten o'clock on Monday night, for one day's wages,

Mr. Berry, Bootmaker, said that some years ago alone are not sufficient for the purpose, and some a strike took place at Mr. Medwin's, in the city of other modes must be devised by which the "surplus London; and he had some papers containing certain labour" shall be absorbed, or kept out of the market, resolutions of some of the master Boot-makers, said labour" shall be absorbed, or kept out of the market, resolutions of some of the master Boot-makers, said and an equality be maintained between the work to be "respectable," which resolutions were caused to be "respectable," which resolutions were caused to be "respectable," which resolutions were caused to be a submitted to by that strike. These he wished to be submitted to Conference, in order that the body might see how far it could deal with the matter.

The Chairman thought that the matter was hardly relevant Mr. J. Mirfield represented the Linen Weavers of Barnsley; and that body was of opinion that unless a General Union was formed, their condition would become worse and worse. The masters kept imposing have the power of awarding punishment: and they additional labour, without any corresponding increase

this meeting.
Mr. R. Wilson, Maker-up, said there was a good

therefore they took up this matter more for the advantage of the cause of industry in general, than proposition for Boards of Trade. Mr. Wayne, Block-Printer, had rather to complain pelled to go to the bed-side of the child—they were compelled to have it as an assistant—shake it out of sleep, and take it to work, even at midnight. Before

ter organisation. Mr. Evans, Potter, had also to complain of machinery. A machine had been invented, by a Mr. Mason, which did the labour of six able-bodied men. Some time ago the Potters had a strike which cost £3,000 At the end of nine months this machine was inhaving reference to the influence of the Legislature troduced; the result was, that they started a society on the condition of the industrious classes; the to get land, and had obtained £1,000 towards £5,000 second internal, or to efforts made by the Trades to for that purpose (loud cheers); and on which land improve their own condition. Well, the your Committee suggest that the Central Committee aside his machine, and others have followed his

Mr. Thos. Hackney, Hydraulic-packer, said, the packers supported their unemployed hands. He

of Armitage Bridge, and more recently the hands of Armitage Bridge, and had a strike of eleven months duration; the masters and merchants uniting against them, and telling them "they would soon be done," and then they would be enabled to have knives at the price they pleased. The Union kept 250 men knives were made at the rate of 4s. 9d. a dozen. The petition. on their box, rather than allow them to go in, and decrease the price for all. Ultimately a committee of twenty-five masters had met, with an equal number of men, to arrange their affairs, and an amicable gulation of wages, duration of labour, disputes, &c., arrangement was the result: and yet some of the masters who had signed the paper had run from their contract. His branch, therefore, needed the support clared they would rather walk the streets in their of their brethren in other trades; and sure he was shirt sleeves, than that the Tailors should obtain their that the members of his trade would rather starve just rights? It had been stated that Moses and than work under price. The average earnings of a | Son had resolved to add the Shoe-making trade to Spring Knife-cutter was no more than 7s. a-week at | their present Leviathan system of competitive op-

> prevented their being paying members. Mr. Blackhurst, Table-blade Forger, said, those he represented had no hope of obtaining their rights without Union. Masters would not give more than they could help. He not only represented the Tableblade Forgers, but other trades, who had united for stituents were of opinion that Local Boards of Trade | the workman? We did not wish merely to walk, combination of masters: for masters, although they extra means of oppression which it was feared the working men wanted the power of dining with them. long hours, driven the men to the skittle-alley and equally of employers and employed, and would thus card-table; whilst the short hours system had furnished them with bits of gardens. The forgers liked the plan of independence. Mr. Blackhurst exhibited some of the east metal stuff made up for knives, and which he declared were not worth a button, and with such "stuff" they were to "compete with fo-

reigners." Mr. Mullet, Secretary to the Woolcombers, said Mr. White had already stated the opinions of their body. They had been much reduced by the progress of machinery. One master in his district had probecome so effective as to supersede mere local and sec- fessed to give employment, in 1842, out of charity, tional efforts. It appears to the Committee desirable and gave the liberal sum of three farthings an hour wages. However, union had compelled him to give an advance of 25 per cent. They had also obtained advances in other places; but these were still only steps, believing that many former efforts to improve temporary triumphs, paid for at great cost; and no the condition of the productive classes have failed doubt the masters would embrace the first opportunity to return to their old practices. Something those they were intended to benefit. The sum required more effectual, therefore, was needed to arrest the downward progress of the worker's condition. The Conference adjourned at five o'clock until half-

past nine on Thursday morning.

the motion. Several delegates rose in rapid succession, and supported the views of Mr. Hulme.

Mr. Robson, Shoemaker, thought the proposition a very simple one. He should vote for the affirmation

of the principle. His constituents would deal with the pecuniary part of the matter. (Cheers.) Mr. James, Shoemaker, thought this discussion would be negativing what they did yesterday.

Mr. Spurr, Huddersfield, said his constitutents expected that a general Committee would be formed.

Bradford, said he should support the motion.

Mr. Mullins, as the representative of the Trades of

mouth. Mr. Thomas Booth said those who felt a difficulty

neutral, and the others who were at liberty could vote, and the business proceed. Mr. Evans, having embodied his suggestion in a motion, the Chairman proceeded to put the question, when the recommendation that a Central Committee should be formed was affirmed by a very large ma-

Mr. Dunning was desirous of making a motion to provide that the members of such Central Committee should be paid, but he ultimately consented to withdraw it for the present. The following letter from the Miners of Durham and Northumberland, addressed to Conference, was

read by the Chairman :--Owing to the protracted nature of the strike in these wo counties, and from the present poverty of the Miners, it is impossible for us to be represented in the present Conference of Trades now sitting in London: nevertheless, the Miners of these two counties most heartily approve of a Consolidated Union of all Trades, being convinced that, until such union is effected, single Trades may struggle with oppression in vain; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to carry out so desirable an object.—W. Daniels, Chairman ; John Clark,

The 3rd section of the Report was then agreed to without discussion, and carried unanimously.

The 4th section, that relative to the appointment Chairman was about to put the motion, when those who violated it. The masters, as magistrates, few, and leave them open to sale.

Mr. Hackney, Hydraulic Presser, thought if one understanding in his trade between the employer and of the masters was only for once put on the tread-the employed. They prohibited piece-work, and mill, it would greatly tend to deter the employer

Mr. Cornish, Wool Stapler, supported the views of Mr. Dunning, and believed if adopted by the Unionists, that moment the Unionists committed suicide. Mr. Williams, Carver and Gilder, also coincided

with the views of Mr. Dunning.
Mr. John Skelton, Ladies' Shoemaker, thought good and evil was mixed up in nearly all propositions, but he thought the balance much in favour of good from local Boards of Trades; and by their adoption he believed a great amount of the large He was also in favour of a General Union, and a bet- Boards of Trade, believing them calculated to give support to both labour and capital.

Mr. Berry, Miner, said they had what was called liberty"—and with it their unions: and yet they were more reduced in condition than ever. these things loudly proclaimed the necessity of their throwing themselves upon the protection of Parliament. Why, the Miners had a STRIKE now pending at Wigan, at the colliery of Mr. Carl, a magistrate, pair; and Moses, who had done so much to ruin

position for Local Boards, as a means of placing both masters and men on an equality before the law. Mr. Prior, Tailor, said Government had not such a ton-Spinners. He thought the working men, when they had a proper understanding, could do more for themselves than any Act of Parliament could do for them. What could the workmen expect from men who dethe present time. It was the inability of many that pression, and if they did so the working men would be found assisting this effort of oppression by pur-chasing at their establishment. He could not come

Mr. Mirfield, Linen Weaver, Barnsley, said his con-

give the employed half the power in the settlement of disputes. They would consequently be calculated to allay prejudice, and create a better feeling between the masters and workmen.

Mr. Rattray asked how came it to pass that if Boards of Trade had been beneficial in France and Belgiumwe had to be in so much dread of foreign competition? Perhaps some one who knew how these boards worked would give the necessary information. He was inclined, after the statements of Mr. Skelton and others, to support the proposition.

Mr. Christopher, Ladies' Shoemaker, was sur-

prised to hear men talk of an equal number of masters and men constituting the Local Boards; why the men would not be equal to the employers.

Mr. G. A. Fleming said, the proposition, was not as Mr. Dunning supposed, calculated to suppress Trades' combinations: for the parties that would be

of the Central Committee, and to devise such measures as shall best-promote the great objects of the Association.

8.—Your Committee have purposely refrained from entering into detail on the various points enumerated; as they conceive that it will be well for the Conference to confine its attention in the first instance to general principles: and the measures that may be resolved on, will be better elaborated by a sub-committee appointed.

Mr. Dunning, Bookbinder, could not acquiesce in Justice for all. The Boards of. Trade the committee proposed, composed as they would be of the employed proposed, composed as they would be as much a portion of THE LAW as the magistrates themselves. The only part the magistrates would have to take would be simply a ministerial one. The boards would continue their quota of the necessary funds for carrying it out.

Mr. Wartnaby, Carpenter, thought they should proposed, composed as they would be as much a portion of THE LAW as the employers, would have to take would be simply a ministerial one. The boards would continue their quota of the necessary funds for carrying it out.

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Mr. Wartnaby, Carpenter, thought they should proposed as they would be as much a portion of THE LAW as the employers, would be simply a ministerial one. The boards of the employed proposed, composed as they would be of the employed as the employers, would be as much a portion of THE LAW as the magistrates would have to take would be simply a ministerial one. The boards of the employed as the employers, would be simply a ministerial one. The boards of the employed as the employers, would be simply a ministerial one. The boards of the employed as the employers, would be simply a ministerial one. The boards of the employed as the employers, would be simply as the employed as the e Committee's Report.

Mr. Christopher, Shoemaker, was not vested with power to do this or that: therefore, before he could would be, they could not be without beneficial results. do anything respecting money matters, he must He begged to correct Mr. Dunning's assertion, that return to his constituents for their opinions on the Government had taken this question up. Lord Dalhousie simply said to the Hand-loom Weavers. Mr. Hulme, Baker, was sent to do anything that that it was a matter worthy of consideration. In was calculated to create union. He should support reference to Mr. Rattray's question, the reason why English workmen were not able to compete with the Continental operatives, was the great disparity of public burdens that each has to bear. The Englishman had £50,000,000 of taxation a-year to provide, £8,000,000 poor-rates, and all other rates. No wonder that he was not in a condition to compete. In answer to a question put, as to whether the rate of wages on to a question put, as to whether the rate of wages on the Continent was always one fixed and unvarying that town together. Wilder was first tried, and unnecessary. If they did not affirm this section they amount, he believed that the Boards of Trade met

> circumstances of the times into consideration. Mr. Wayne, Blook-Printer, could corroborate that statement from actual knowledge. He had worked five years in Belgium, and had had full opportunity Mr. ———, Boiler-maker, said his constituents five years in Belgium, and had had full opportunity had fair wages, but they wished to help those who of observing the beneficial working of the principle.

determined on them when they had taken all the

Mr. J. White, Woolcomber, thought Boards of Trades were well-calculated to infuse feelings of selfin voting for the recommendation, could remain esteem and independence, which they did not now possess. They now had to go "hat in hand" to beg of the employers what they ought to have of right.
He thought these Boards would be a step in the right direction, for they would at all events introduce the principle of equality. He hoped their views were sufficiently large and comprehensive to allow them to adopt the principle of Local Boards of Trade.

(Cheers.) Mr. Wartnaby, Carpenter, would support the Committee's proposition. He had not heard any argument urged against the proposition sufficient to induce him to vote against it. It now being half-past one o'clock, the Conference adjourned for dinner.

Afternoon Sitting, Thursday.

of Trades' combination. That society had a fund which as used to engage spies, and take other steps to put down Trades' Unions by bribery. We had no just legislation in the House of Commons, and until we had a just representation in that house the less we had to do in conjunction with the capitalist the better. France and Belgium had been referred to; A pamphlet has just been published, entitled "Reof Local Boards of Trade, was then read, and the but it so happened that in those countries the work- marks and Comments on the Medical and Chemical men never rose above their starting position. At the Evidence adduced at the Trial of John Tawell," in present time the numbers of the Sheffield Trades which the writer, Mr. G. L. Strauss, endeavours to Mr. Dunning said the proposition looked very fair on the face of it, but he doubted very much if punishment would be equally inflicted under such a law, on arrangement would place them in the hands of a

Mr. B. Humphris, Framework-knitter, Nottingwould hesitate ere they sent one of their own order to ham, said his body were in favour of Local Boards | Strauss contends that there was no proof that death | the ordinary of the prison, who has been most assidue

Mr. Thomason, Calico Printer, thought the proposition of the Committee a good one, and would tend | caused by prussic acid, when it produces death, are to the upholding of wages. He was confident that stated to be sufficiently marked to be distinguishable legislative protection and interference was necessary. by those who have witnessed such cases, and among from acting unjustly; and as to the proposal being from, so that it was a good one; he should support the proposition for Boards of Trade.

In the would greatly tend to deter the employer from an interference was necessary. Which is necessary, and antimericance was necessary. When the proposal came position of respectability to that of a wandering vagabond. Time was when there was no night work; but now Mr. Cobden, M.P., carried it to an alarming amining the whole case, and quoting the opinions of the proposition for Boards of Trade.

> Mr. William Evans, Potter, thought the great evil was "surplus labour;" and so long as this continued, notwithstanding the establishment of Boards of Trade, their condition would not be much bettered. He did not think working men could be found with temerity to go before those Boards, and give evidence against their employers. (Hear, hear.) He death. It would perhaps have been easy to come to advised them to be cautious how they took this step; a correct conclusion on the post mortem and he thought it would be prudent, at all events, to examination been made by men of sterling science; postpone it for the present.

Mr. Lloyd Jones thought it advisable to take peaceful steps to adjust differences. He, therefore, supported Local Boards of Trade. His trade had not mentioned the subject in their letter of instruction, but the proposal seemed to him so rational and so just, that he supported it. (Cheers.) Nottingham.

Mr. J. S. Sherrard, Hand-loom Weaver, Spital- at least in all cases where the acid has not deto get land, and had obtained £1,000 towards £5,000 at Wigan, at the colliery of Mr. Carl, a magistrate, fields, said he believed he was warranted in saying they intended to place Mr. Mason's men. Well, the immediate result has been that Mr. Mason has put aside his machine, and others have followed his example. Still the men felt themselves in danger, and believed they would be so, until they had the land to fall back on. (Loud cheers.)

Iny, the string that a society at Wigan, at the colliery of Mr. Carl, a magistrate, fields, said he believed he was warranted in saying that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-dom was in favour of local boards. They believed it that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-dom was in favour of local boards. They believed it to be one of the best means that existed to better to be one of the best means of making therefore, support the proposition of the Committee. They believed it to be one of the best means of making dom was in favour of local boards. They believed it to be one of the best means that existed to better to be one of the best means of making dom was in favour of local boards. They believed it to be one of the best means that existed to better to be one of the best means of making dom was in favour of local boards. They believed it to be one of the best means that existed to better their condition. It was the only means of making dom was in favour of local boards. They believed it to be one of the best means that existed to better the whole body of Weavers in the united king-that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-that the whole body of Weavers in the united king-that the whole body of Weavers in t fields, said he believed he was warranted in saying stroyed life instantaneously, but after the lapse of therefore, most cordially supported the proposal. He found to have extravasated: the lungs are almost in- When the collar of his shirt was turned down, it mr. Thos. Hackney, Hydraulic-packer, said, the packers supported the proposal. He packers supported their unemployed hands. He the Tailors' trade, was about to compete with the thought General Union and Local Boards of Trade would be beneficial.

Mr. Hawks, Table-blade Forger, said, that in 1842 Competition in Sheffield had become so rife that ing an end to such a state of unprincipled competition. Therefore, most cordially supported the proposal. He had been one of the deputation to Lord Dalhousie the variably gorged with blood of a deep violet or black other day, who did not make them any positive proposal. He had been one of the deputation to Lord Dalhousie the variably gorged with blood of a deep violet or black other day, who did not receive them so of the deputation to Lord Dalhousie the had been one of the deputation to Lord Dalhousie the variably gorged with blood of a deep violet or black other day, who did not receive them so of the deputation to Lord Dalhousie the variably gorged with blood of a deep violet or black other day, who did not receive them so of the colour; the cosophagus, stomach, and intestines are waited by reducing wages down to 4d. or 5d. He believed by reducing wages down to 4d. or 5d. He believed waited on the receive them any positive propositive prop not seem to mind the imprisoning of working men, Mr. Pasquil, Miner, gave a lucid statement of the but he by no means seemed to like the chance of one Miners' grievances. He cordially supported the pro- of his own order being imprisoned. (Hear, hear.) of his own order being imprisoned. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Sykes, File-smith, said, there was one particular reason why he should object to this proposal There were few working men but who felt great knowledge of the Unionists as some people imagined, as witness, the discussion on the case of the Glasgow Cotconsequently in such a position would not act up to principle. It was fallacious to talk of their interest being identical. Therefore, he had no great faith in

acting with the capitalist.
Mr. Spurr, Huddersfield, acting on the principle now suggested, had saved the trade in the town from which he came much money.

Mr. Hawksworth, Sheffield, said that the men of Sheffield had come forth to tell the men of London, and the world at large, that they could legislate for themselves, and did not require the aid of either the capitalists or the Government. They had tested the "five promises" of the masters, and had been stabled in the back. He should oppose the motion.

in favour of the "Ayes." for the motion, and thirty-four against it: consequently the motion was lost. The 5th section of the report was then read, and

unanimously adopted. The 6th section was then submitted. When Mr. G. White, moved that it be postnoned for the present, and a fit Committee be appointed to carry out the 6th section in the mean time This was seconded by Mr. Robson.

After some observations from Messrs. Fleming an Evans—the time having arrived for adjournment.

GREENWICH.

Third design of the first of th

THE SALT-HILL MURDER. AYLESBURY, FRIDAY.

Several Quaker friends have visited Tawell to-day. It is doubtful whether his wife will visit him again or

not. The latest account of him went to say that

he had evinced signs of contrition, and was perfectly

resigned. To show how extremely sanguine were his hopes that he should be acquitted, we may give the following incident, which has been related to our informant by one of the gentlemen engaged for the defence:—It may be remembered that a man named Wilder was tried and convicted at the same assizes. and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation for a robbery committed at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Luxmore, with whom the prisoner lived as butler, at Eton College. During the incarceration of John Tawell at Aylesbury gaol, Wilder and he were con-fined in the same ward, and a sort of fellow-feeling arose between them, Tawell appearing quite certain that Wilder would also be acquitted. Tawell took a fancy to Wilder, and actually engaged him as servant, at a certain rate of wages, to live with him at Berk hampstead, and it was arranged that, at the conclusion when his conviction was announced to Tawell. he reperiodically, and promulgated lists of wages, having marked, with evident feelings of alarm and dismay, which he attempted to conceal, "Well, it's very extraordinary; I hardly know what to think of a Bucktraordinary; I hardly know what to think of a Buck-inghamshire jury after this." It has been stated that the expenses of the defence of the prisoner amounted to £700. This amount only embraced one amounted to £700. This amount only embraced one had intimated his intention of placing her under re-straint. When the intention of her husband We may now state, that at the conclusion of the trial it was considered by the prisoner's legal advisers that the window she saw the deceased standing. the ill-advised admission he made to the constable, Perkins (while he was in his custody at Eton, pend-Perkins (while he was in his custody at Eton, pending the proceedings before the coroner's jury), to the effect that while he was with the deceased at her house in Bath-place, Salt-hill, she poured something out of a small phial into her glass of stout, and drank it off, and then fell upon the hearth-rug in convulsions, tended very seriously to prejudice him in the minds of the jury, and to have had an effect the very reverse of what he had anticipated on the mind of the learned Baron who presided; for it may be recollected that Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, in his lengthened address to the jury, contended that "there was no proof at all adduced that the woman had died from the effects of prussic acid," and maintained that there had effects of prussic acid," and maintained that there had months old, was also found suspended from the bed. been nothing shown to prove that she had not been rail, and quite dead. On Wednesday an inquest was actually suffocated by the very draught of water which held on view of the bodies, when the above facts were than of good. He feared the capitalist would corrupt the working men. In Sheffield a society existed, called "The Life and Property Protection Society," but which society was in reality for the supposed. Especially after the line of defence which was subsequently determined upon by his legal advisers.—The Old Bailey "functionary" has been engaged to per-

form the last sad office on the day of execution, Fri-SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY .and points out various discrepancies in their evidence, with a view to prove this assertion. Mr. been only seven-tenths of a grain. The appearances extent, and the manual labourer found it impossible to compete with machinery.

Mr. William Evans, Potter, thought the great evil most conscientious conviction that Sarah Hart died from natural causes, It is of course quite out of my however, as it is, the cause of death will probably remain shrouded in mystery.
"My conviction that prussic acid had nothing

whatever to do with the poor woman's death is based chiefly and principally upon the absence of some of those symptoms which my own experience (limited the awful change he was about to undergo, and as it is) has taught me to expect invariably in cases entreated him to repent. He replied, "Yes, I know the contract of the cont of poisoning by this acid; and, moreover, upon the Mr. Felkin perfectly agreed with his friend from total and complete absence of any of the pathological alterations which I should invariably expect, c., c. Of all these indications of the action of prussic acid we have none in this instance. How is it possible that any professional man, possessed of the literature of his art could in the face of his art could his ar highest knowledge of his art, could, in the face of

Destructive Fire at Liverpool.—Friday.—A destructive fire occurred in this town yesterday afternoon, which destroyed the valuable and extensive manufactory, or laboratory, in connection with the manufactory, or laboratory, in connection with the discount to say it on the scaffold. It is my last request, and I have the reference of the adjacent to say it on the scaffold. It is my last request, and I have the reference of the adjacent to say it on the scaffold. It is my last request, and I have the reference of the adjacent to say it on the scaffold. It is my last request, and I have the reference of the adjacent to say it on the scaffold. It is my last request, and I have the reference of the adjacent to say it on the scaffold. Apothecaries'-hall, injured portions of the adjacent property, and, for a time, threatened the main building of the Hall itself, a large and handsome building, the public department of which is, we believe, the finest in the country. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. It commenced in the cellar of the laboratory, containing oils, and shortly after the whole building was involved in flame. Happily the workmen on the premises had time to escape. The building is four stories high, at the corner of Woodstreet, immediately in the rear of the main structure, Mr. Blackhurst, Sheffield, would ask, would Local but separated from it by Back Colquit-street, which Boards of Trade place more wealth in the hands of is about eight yards wide. The fire was first observed by a labouring man named Dilston, about the better protection of Labour, and to watch over the were calculated to save them from ruin. As to the talk, dance, or gamble with the employers; the half-past three o'clock. He was at work in the third story when he observed a dense smoke in the room. condemned the union of men, took care to have com- masters would obtain from the establishment of such | Local Boards might equalise wages in some dis- | Short as was the interval between the alarm being condemned the union of men, took care to have combinations of their own. In 1836, the masters gave
binations of their own. In 1836, the masters gave
to boards, they really had so much now, that he could
they reduced the sum to 3s. 6d. for the same articles;
and other articles had been reduced to a much lower
boards well calculated to adjust differences between
to condemned the union of men, took care to have comboards might equalise wages in some unsboards from the establishment of suen
triets, but they would not increase them. He
given and the arrival of the engines, yet it was found
objected to Local Boards, because they would
give other men the power of selling his
labour, instead of learning him to sell it himself.

The masters would obtain from the establishment of suen
boards, they really had so much now, that he could
triets, but they would not increase them. He
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labour, instead of learning him to sell it himself.

The masters wages in some
triets, but they would
not create the arrival of the engines, yet it was found
to be a some interval between the arrival of the engines, yet it was found
to be a some interval power of selling his
labour, instead of learning him to sell it himself.

The masters wages in some interval power of selling his
labour, instead of learning him to sell it himself.

The masters wages in some interval power of selling his
labour, instead of learning him to sell it himself.

The masters wages in some interval power of selling him to sell it himself. public movements having reference to improved sanatory conditions for the labouring population; and generally of all such measures as would conduce to the promotion of health, intelligence, and morality.

5. The second division of the Association should be the collection and diffusion of information, as to the means by which the capital, skill, and labour of the Trades can be applied for their own benefit, and second and the Trades can be applied for their own benefit, and second and the Trades can be applied for their own benefit, and second and the Trades can be applied for their own benefit, and second and carried out the Trades can be applied for their own benefit, and second and carried out the Trades can be applied for their own benefit, and second and carried out the Trades can be applied for their own benefit, and second and carried out the Trades can be applied for their own benefit, and second and carried out the Trades can be applied for their own benefit, and second and carried out the mass and the employed.

The Anti-Corn Law League called on them the mass allower the capital state they reduced the sum to 3s. 6d. for the same articles; arm them with additional ones. He thought such the capital state to adjust differences between the endounced; arm them with additional ones. He thought such the capital state to adjust differences between the endounced; arm them with additional ones. He thought such the capital state to adjust differences between the endounced; arm them with additional ones. He thought such the capital state to adjust differences between the capital state the capital state the mass articles; arm them with additional ones. He thought such the capital state the capital state the mass articles; arm them with additional ones. He thought such the capital state the capital state the mass articles; arm them with additional ones. He thought such the capital state the 5. The second division of the Association should be the collection and diffusion of information, as to the means by which the capital, skill, and labour of the Trades can be applied for their own benefit, and especially to enable them to abstract from the labour especially to enable them to abstract from the labour and set to profitable employment, the re-The question was now put, when the Chair decided tained a vast variety of chemicals and drugs more or next shook hands with Sheriff Sidney, and fervently less inflammable. It need scarcely be wondered, kissed his hand as he parted from him. The cap was A division was asked for, when twenty-eight voted then, that the flames progressed with the immediately drawn over his face, the rope adjusted, greatest rapidity and intensity. Parties who saw the breaking out of the fire state, that first there issued a dense black smoke, and then, as if by a simultaneous movement, the flames burst forth the body was cut down, and was buried in that porfrom every window. Almost in a second the whole tion of the prison in which the bodies of Greenaere, building was in a blaze. Those who were not on the Courvoisier, Blakesley, and others, who have suffer spot will scarcely credit the effect of the heat. The eyes ed for the crime of murder, lie interred. The cell of individuals who stood at least forty yards from the which this wretched man left for the scaffold was building, and in a contrary direction to the wind, immediately under that occupied by Thomas Hecker. were severely scorched. A better idea of a volcanic eruption, perhaps, could not be given. The roaring crowd quietly dispersed, but some remained until Evans—the time having arrived for adjournment, of the fiames as they ascended hundreds of feet above after the body had been cut down, and the scaffold the Conference adjourned until half past nine on Evidev morning.

The Secretary called the names of the delegates, and the Conference adjourned until half past nine on Evidev morning.

The solution, perhaps, cound not be given. The toaring after the body had been cut down, and the scaffold removed. The prisoner was only 22 years of age, and a young man of rather prepossessing appearance. About a quarter to five o'clock there was a terrific explosion, as of a thousand rockets, and the flames striped trousers, and had a very clean and near appearance. The present destitute state of the culprit's as Mr. Dunning supposed, calculated to suppress Trades' combinations: for the parties that would be represented on the Boards of Trade would be the represented on the Boards of Trade would be the represented on the Boards of Trade would be the represented on the Boards of Trade would be the represented on the Boards of Trades, both employers and employed. This, therefore, cut away one of the principal objections raised by Mr. Dunning. As to the proposal being to:—Moved by Mr. Morgan and seconded by Mr. Boards when Englishmen were not be a concert be held at the George and the Bold-street premises, which were at some distance to the representation of the members of this locality followed by a second rush of brilliant red flame, and took place on Tuesday, March 25. Mr. Woodward light green vapour. The flames on these occasions to:—Moved by Mr. Morgan and seconded by Mr. Tanner, "That a concert be held at the George and the Bold-street premises, which were at some distance to the representation of the members of this locality followed by a second rush of brilliant red flame, and took place on Tuesday, March 25. Mr. Woodward light green vapour. The flames on these occasions to:—Moved by Mr. Morgan and seconded by Mr. Tanner, "That a concert be held at the George and the Bold-street premises, which were at some distance to the representation of the members of this locality followed by a second rush of brilliant red flame, and took place on Tuesday, March 25. Mr. Woodward light green vapour. The flames on these occasions to:—Moved by Mr. Bold-way and improve the proposal being the proposa time had arrived when Englishmen were not to be Dragon Inn, Blackheath-hill, on Tuesday evening, Ladders were immediately raised to the walls by Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmill

the ground with tremendous crashes, greatly endangering the lives of the officers who were standing gering the lives of the omcers who were standing below. It is a matter of great satisfaction, however, to be enabled to state that not the slightest accident occurred to life or limb. The loss is roughly estimated, including building, stock, and machinery, there being a grinding-mill and steam-engine on the ground-floor, besides other reducible pieces of machinery at £50,000 and or control of the state of valuable pieces of machinery, at £50,000, and we valuable pieces of machinery, as 200,000, and we understand that the greater portion is insured in the Manchester, West of England, Phoenix, and another Manchester, west of England, a present remains a office. The origin of the fire at present remains a mystery. It is stated that, in the third story, where the smoke was first observed, there had been no free used that day, nothing but the steam-pipes passing round the building. Mr. Superintendent Leverett saw the laboratory at twenty-five minutes after three. saw the laboratory at twenty-live minutes after three, and then there were no symptoms of fire. It appears and then there were no symptoms of are. It appears to have burst forth instantaneously. The four blackened walls are now the only remains of this fine building, if we except the tall chimney used for conveying the smoke from the furnace.

INFANTICIDE AND SUICIDE.-MANCHESTER, THURSDAY, On Monday last a horrid case of infanticide and on Monday last a normal case of manticide and subsequent suicide was discovered to have been perpetrated in Hampson-street, Miles Platin, about two miles from this town. The deceased was about the miles from the deceased was about the miles for respectable made. years of age, the wife of a respectable working man, named John Fanhurst, to whom she had been married o'clock, a neighbour called to see her, but found the the window she saw the deceased standing on the given in evidence. Verdict-Temporary Insanity. Execution of James Tapping, James Tapping,

who at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court was convicted of the wilful murder of Emma Whiter, at Bethnal-green, by shooting her with a pistol expiated his offence on Monday morning, by suffering on the drop in the front of Newgate, in the presence of a concourse of some 5000 or 6000 persons. It had been expected that the crowd, from the fact of its being holiday time, would be unusually large, and strong barriers had, as usual, been erected to prevent accidents. This was not, however, the fact, for the assemblage was smaller than in the generality of such cases. The wretched man, who had all along preserved his firmness and self-possession in a very remarkable degree, and had almost up to the last persisted in denying that he shot the girl Whiter, rose shortly after five o'clock in the morning and wrote a letter taking leave of his brothers and sisters. He was subsequently visited by the Rev. Mr. Davis, any direct confession. Shortly before seven o'clock breakfast was sent in for the prisoner and the two persons, named Humphrey and Abdale, who were with him. On its arrival he said to Humphrey, 'Now I shall recommend you and your colleague to make a good breakfast, for I mean to do so." was mildly and coolly said; and there was nothing of levity in his manner of saying it. A hearty breakfast, indeed, he did make; for he took two cups of coffee and two cups of ten, and ate two rolls and a round of toast. A little after seven, the Rev. Mr. Davis visited him, accompanied by the sheriffs Sidney and Hunter, and the under shcriffs Marten and Ashurst, and two or three other persons. The rev. gentleman and the sheriffs urged

upon him the awful situation in which he stood, and the necessity of his confessing his crime, and endeavouring to make his peace with an offended

God. He assented to what was said, but made no

persons present then retired, leaving him with the

rev. gentleman only, who prayed with him for some

time. At about a quarter before eight o'clock the

sheriffs again entered the cell, and took leave of their prisoner, shaking him by the hand, and express-

ing to him their hope that he would find forgiveness with his Heavenly Father. Sheriff Sidney, as the

last words he should address to him, urged upon him

what you mean; I understand;" and appeared very sensible of the kindness he had received since his incarceration. In a few minutes after this, Calcraft, the executioner, entered the cell, and performed the operation of pinioning, which the prisoner bore with great fortitude. A sort of gasping for breath, and an intense dilation and brilliancy of the pupil of the eye, nevertheless showed that he laboured under very great mental excitement; and the ordinary stated that he was obliged to be exceedingly careful in his manner of addressing him, on account of the great excitability to which he otherwise became a prey. discovered a mark on his neck of a wound, which he had, according to his own statement, inflicted in an attempt to commit suicide previously to his coming highest knowledge of his art, could, in the lact of these facts, come to the conclusion that the death of Sarah Hart is chargeable upon prussic acid, simply because some prussic acid was obtained by distilling the contents of her stomach."

Which I hope will not be denied me. The sucrins asked him what it was? He replied, "I have something which I wish to say on the scaffold." One of the functionaries present said, "Had you not better say it here? There are persons present connected asked him what it was? hope it will not be refused me." The shcriffs then at once said his wish should be complied with, and the procession moved along through the different yards and apartments leading from the cell to the scaffold, the rev. ordinary reading the customary portion of the burial service, while the chapel bell tolled the knell of death. The firmness of the prisoner's step, and his entire self-possesion during this awful period, were extraordinary. Whatever might be his mental sufferings, it was quite evident that his bodily strength and physical energies never for a moment failed him. It had been expected, from the request that he made, that he was about to address the people from the scallold; but on his arrival there he walked deliberately for ward, and bowed three times in a somewhat theatrical manner, turning his body first to the west, then to the south, and lastly to the north, while the populace cheered and clapped their hands. All this was done with the coolness and much of the manner of au itinerant player or quack doctor, rather than of a person the next moment to be launched into eternity. But neither bravado nor levity was intended by the After the execution was over the great mass of the wore a black velveteen shooting jacket and gref family has excited a feeling of much commiscration, and a subscription has been set on foot amongst the tradesmen in Bethnal-green to in some way alleviate

> street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Preprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon. street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newing. ten, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 340, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand in the

their sufferings.

City of Westminster Saturday, March 29, 1845,