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PRICE FIVEPENCE or

is likely to be permanent, although all are complaining, and I will tell you why. The landlords complain, and yet they have a sufficient amount of political power, when the crisis comes, to protect themselves by an assault upon Church property, upon funded property, and upon all other assessments to which the land is liable. The landed interest may grumble, but you may rest assured that the proprietors of the soil will not starve, because they have political power. The manufacturing interest would not suffer any more damage, from any violent change, than the mere lessening of a portion of their present enormous profits. If bad times were to come upon them now. they could either ictire with immense wealth. or those who continued in business would make up their profits by reductions in your wages. They could co this, because they are represented; and you could not resist it, because you are not represented. Thus, I show you that the next change, if not prepared to meet it, will be the most disastrous to the working classes. I am not so foolish as to close my eyes against what every man must see plainty. I know and you know, that a surplus revenue, and new markets being opened for British manufactures, has led to brisk trade, and more general, if not more Incrative, employment. And I also know that popu lar agitation is always kept alive by the great mass of the dissatisfied, and especially by the unemployed. At present, the people are pretty generally employed, and yet Sir James Graham has told us that one is every ten of the working classes is a parish pauper. Now this assertion of itself is sufficient to arouse you to further exertion, for no man knows when his own

It is quite true that I have been laughed at by many professing Chartists for the tenacity with which ! here stuck to the several questions that I thought should be perfectly understood by the working classes. When I first propounded the Land as the only resource, not one man in ten thousand knew its value, other to the bone, could discover no other common forget their every cause of quarrel, and unite for the

cestruction of one humble individual?

day will come.

TO THE CHARTIST BODY. Mr Dear Friends,-I am now about to address you upon the subject of the forthcoming Convention. I know that there is a mind now in England, Scotland, and Wales, to which I can appeal with a prospect of being understood. We have had a long luh

in political agitation, caused by a variety of circumstances, and to which it is unnecessary to refer further than to observe that all classes of society appear

to be better satisfied now than they have been for many years past; but I am of opinion that the werking classes perfectly understand the fact, that while the satisfaction of most other classes is likely to be

permanent, the satisfaction of their order is merely

evanescent, and may be blown away at any given moment. I say that the prosperity of other classes

Well, I have lived and you have lived to see them in their proper colours, and you have lived to see my notions of the Land adopted by ninety-nine in every hundred of all classes. I ask you to read the letter of a Tenant Farmer to Lord Radnor, published in the Nar of this week, and to compare it, as far as it goes, with what I have written upon the subject; and I further ask you to bear the fact in mind, that 110 Trades' delegates, assembled in London, have adonted the Land question as one of paramount importance. Is it not something, then, to have been the propounder of a completely new principle ?-because I assert that no other individual, living or dead, ever did present the question of the Land to the working classes in such a form as to lead them to the belief that the could make it subservient to the regulation of wages. All that you have read and heard about the Land habeen wholesale, metaphysical moonshine, scientific nonsense, and crotchety humbug. I have placed it before you in a shape worthy of your adoption, and all that you require is a well-digested plan, shewing. firstly, the mode by which you can possess a sufficiency to test its value; and, secondly, a practica plan for making it available for general purposes.

Now such plan must have the concurrence of the working classes, and their co-operation will be needed for carrying it out. You know the slander that I have been subjected to by briefless barristers, scrib bling hirelings, and spouting fools, for having asked you to turn the land to national purposes; and although nothing they can say or write can disturb my conviction or lead me from my purpose, yet I an impressed with the belief that a representation of the Chartist body, fairly chosen and properly instructed upon the subject, is the fitting tribunal to which to submit it; and with this view I announce to you that. regardless of what men say, I shall be prepared with well-ligested plan upon the question of the Land to Submit to the forthcoming Convention, when I shall have the advantage of hearing calmly what all men have to urge upon the subject.

in my opinion the Land question, the Electoral question, and the mode of advancing Chartism by means of lecturers and tracts, will be the all important subjects for your consideration at the forthcoming Convention. I feel assured that if Peel gets a majority at the next general election, that Russell and the leading Whigs will join him upon the question of Free Trade; and I have told you ten thousand times, and the possession of the land, you will have a bloody revolution in England. It cannot be otherwise. It before the country, it must come through the House my, indispensable, that we should now bestir ourelves to strengthen the hands of Mr. Duncombe at to the country, and to it we must turn our attention. The fact of the Trades having taken up the question but now that you find the whole country, and all classes in the country, prepared for its reception, it behaves You and me to take advantage of the growing fashion. permanently employed more comfortable and more in--say a quarter of an acre of ground, which, under hose circumstances, would be ample—whereas if the arm sistem, it would fail to confer any great benefit pon the working classes, as their employers would ake care that the tenure would be of no longer luration than the mere term of their employment. indeed, I fear that the allotment system would have he mere tendency of reconciling the working classes o comparative slavery, while I feel assured that the mall farm system would make those located upon he land, as well as those relieved from surplus laour, wholly and entirely independent of their emlovers. And those are the very reasons why every ossible obstruction will be thrown in the way of its ecomplishment. However, it is a consolation to now that rour own union and determination, indeon-performance of your duty in this respect must dail upon you the appellation of "willing slaves."

the fact that the fifty of the one thousand unem-the fact that the fifty of the one thousand unem-layed regulate the wages of the 950 at work; and carried that a copy of it should be forwarded to each the Trades of Derby, to collect subscriptions in aid ployed regulate the wages of the 950 at work; and all the power of strikes, combinations, restriction, and organisation never can beat down that competitive power until you locate your surplus upon the land. As to emigration, it is sickening, heartless depravity. It is the very essence of folly, and the worst description of economy; and for this simple, reason, because it would not require one-half the amount to locate a family upon the land at home that it would require to transport them from their country. Moreover, we lose the application of the funds from their most profitable purpose; while we was of a preliminary character. The following is a countried that a copy of it should be forwarded to each the Trades of Derby, to collect subscriptions in aid the Trades of Derby, to collect subscriptions in aid of the Duncombe Testimonial.

Bannsley Taless.—A glorious meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall; on Tuesday, the 1st inst., to hear the regort of Mr. Brank Mirfield, the Weavers' delegate.

Annual Conference or Boor and Sagmaners.

Annual Conference or Boor and Sagmaners.

Delegates from all parts of the king on the land at home that it would require to transport them from their country. Moreover, we lose the application of the funds from their most profitable purpose; while we was of a preliminary character. The following is a committee of seven was appointed to collect subscriptions. funds from their most profitable purpose; while we was of a preliminary character. The following is a also lose the value of every example that every experi- list of the delegates, and the places they represent :ment would be sure to furnish. In conclusion, then, I invite you to confer with your delegates upon the questions of the Land, the increasing our number of Parliamentary representatives, and the correction of West-end men's men, Hanley; London West-end men's men any faults that you see in our present system of agitation and organisation; and hoping that I have made myself perfectly understood.

The members that are out do not avoid the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the members that are out do not avoid the members that are out do not avoid the members that are out do not avoid the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the members that are out do not avoid the members that are out do not avoid the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the members that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the resist that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the resist that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the resist that are out to resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the resist that the resi made myself perfectly understood,

I remain, your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

for the mere purpose of throwing the Charter over | Mutual Assistance Association and the Philanthroboard; but you have now lived long enough to see pic Society of Boot and Shoemakers, and through that every one, aye, every single one of my revilers throwing the Ckarter overboard for some flimsy crotchet was voted to the chain and Shoe trade of the united kingdom. Mr. Harris which would pay them better, and what is still more to open the business of the evening. Mr. Hanley carious, those very men who have all but picked each said this meeting owed its origin to a desire to unite the Boot and Shoemakers of the united kingdom, and grounds of agreement—no other terms upon which which he should, before he sat down, propose a resolution, which he hoped would have the desired effect. No he should, before he sat down, propose a resolution, they would shake hands and be friends, save and ex- man was more fully convinced than he was, that no previous to the existence of the Cordwainers' Mutual equathe destruction of Feargus O'Connor. Now isn't | permanent good could be effected without a thorough that odd—that men who have been fighting, scratching, and tearing each other to pieces for years, should found in England and Wales 177,144 males; females, 10,799. In Scotland, 25,945 males; fe males, 802; boys, 1,105. In Ireland, Brogue*makers, males, 5,267; females, 9; boys, 116. Shoemakers, 45,856; females, 3,436; boys, 1,165 and yet there was no craft more depressed through the want of union. In Northampton the truck system prevailed to a great extent. He knew a Closer one out of the five could be obtain his wages in money. The man was compelled to take his wages out in bread, red herrings, bacon, or something of that sort, at whatever price his employer chose to charge. town was most scandalously low; in fact, such that no man could eke out a decent existence. (Hear, hear.) In Northampton goods were made, and stamped with the Paris stamp, and sold as French impositions as these would be put an end to; and he was sure the trouble and expense of calling this meeting would be more than amply repaid. As mere local odies, he did not think they could improve their condition. (Hear, hear.) To be of general benefit, their organisation must be a national one. (Cheers.) He would submit the following resolution: -"That we, the men's and women's Boot and Shoemakers of London, in public meeting assembled, cannot but deplore the degraded and destitute condition of our trade in general; and that we are of opinion that i crises from the want of a wise and good understanding between man and man, and branch and branch as also of a better and mutual organisation. Mr. Christopher, a veteran Unionist of thirty-one years' standing, would second the resolution, but thought before any permament good was accom plished they must look beyond mere Trades Societies for a remedy. He thought no effectual emedy would be found until they had a thorough control over the Legislature. (Loud cheers.) Mr. J. Skelton said, never in his life did he experience more pleasure in addressing a meeting than on the present occasion. This was decidedly a step in the ight direction. (Hear, hear.) They had met tonight to see if a plan could be adopted by which their united energies could be concentrated, and their efforts rendered successful. Under present ircumstances every man was fighting for himself, not caring who suck so that he swam. However well old societies had worked in times gone by, they did not work well now. Mr. Skelton quoted Baine's History of the Cotton Trade, to shew the great progress made in machinery within the last half century and contended, that as machinery supplied the place f manual labour in other trades, so did the number of hands in their trade increase. An immense amount of money had been spent in strikes, and he regretted to say without corresponding advantages (Hear.) There were not so many of the women's body in union as he should like to see, and the great object was to get them into union, so that they might co-operate for the advantage of all. (Loud cheers.) Boots were not unfrequently got up in Northampton at a very low figure, and sold to the wholesale dealer I now repeat it, that if you have Free Trade without retail customer at 30s. Mr. Skelton then entered porting, that we may effectually combat with cominto an elaborate dissertation on strikes, shewing their fallacious tendency generally, and that they could not be relied on as a remedy. Could no means is impossible to avert it. And in order to bring the Land question and the Charter question vigorously those who looked to the measures adopted by the the Association to organise and in-National Trades' Conference would answer this of Commons, and therefore it is absolutely necessary, question in the affirmative. (Hear, hear.) That struct, and not waste the hard earnings of the members in things that tend to no benefit, but only cause that the trades should first independent and dispersion of the members in things that tend to no benefit, but only cause that the trades should first independent and dispersion of the members in things that tend to no benefit, but only cause that the trades should first independent and the control of the members in things that tend to no benefit, but only cause the same trades are the same trades. unite amongst themselves. (Cheers.) They would jealously and dissatisfaction. We admit, that in not countenance strikes, but they said there was a some sections the society may be the means of keepmeans by which the workers could redeem themselves, ing up wages, but these sections are very few; and the next general election. Upon this point the Execu- means by which the workers could redeem themselves, tive will be prepared to submit a well-digested plan if they would but properly apply their funds. If the experience convinces us that it is impossible to obtain money that had been spent in strikes had been spent in the purchase of land on which to employ their much oppressed shopmates, unless some hope is held surplus labour, he contended that they would not be out of general and permanent benefit. We do, thereof the Land, is of itself a great triumph, because, within their present miserable condition. (Loud cheers.) out sacrifice, and with very little exertion, they can Well then, let them first unite amongst themselves, when I was writing to the Irish landlords and to you how the relief the suiter of the capitalists, but for their own, and the delegates of the capitalists, but for their own, and the delegates of the capitalists, but for their own, and the district he represented were in favour of "Labour success would be certain. (Great cheering.) Mr. The suiget, that it would have made such pro- Isaac Wilson said he had had great experience in stores," some of them thinking that they might be cation, he stated that Mr. Gapp was a secondrel, good : and the trade were in possession of advantages div. than as a means of making those otherwise well and the discrete to some few things that had been with their reports. Mr. Pittam, City men's men, said, but was delighted with their general tendency. said, such was the dearth of employment in the City He should be delighted to see his trade rise from their of London, in their trade, that their wages did not dependent of markels. I think that if the Land was present degraded position—let them, then, go to work average more than 11s. 6d. weekly. The City opened as a general field for the employment of surplus in carnest, and pull together for the emancipation of men's men were disposed to annalgamate with the lands, that then every man working at his trade would all. (Cheers.)—Mr. James said that they had been Cordwainers' Mutual Assistance Association. In fact, all. (Cheers.)—Mr. James said that they had been considered the was sent here to affect that desirable object it be bettered in his condition if he had a small allotment working long enough for others, and he thought it he was sent here to effect that desirable object if high time they took means to work for themselves, possible. (Cheers.) Mr. Johnson, strong shoe men (Cheers.)—The Chairman put the resolution, which of London, said, the body he represented were quite illotment system was made a substitute for the small from Northampton, moved the second resolution. That the present position of the trade is such, that based on a secure foundation. (Hear, hear.) it becomes the imperative duty of its members to form themselves into one body for their better pro- - Mr. Kerns (Northampton) said that in their tection, and as the only means to place ourselves in district the masters were in some cases magisthat fair and honorable standing which we, as trates, and in the event of disputes between the working men, desire and ought to have." employer and the employed, and on appeal being le said, that unless they adopted something like the made, by way of arbitration, the Conference would

Birmingham, Messrs. J. M'Gee; Bristol and Bath. Pratter; London East-end, Charles; Manchester, Whitehead; Nottingham, Watson; Northampton, Kerns; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Starkee; Norwich, Walker; Oxford and Windsor, J. Williams and Pardoe; Preston, McLean; Devonport, Grose; Stafford, First Fruits of the National Trades' Confer
First Fruits of the National Trades' Confer
C while there was found a very large number who terned my advocacy of the Land as a remedy to very unjustifiable purposes. They told you that I used it March 30th, to consider the propriety of uniting the general secretary. SECOND DAY, Wednesday, April 2nd.-Mr. Hyde

was called to the chair. On the motion of Messrs. Smith and Hanley, the public, as far as convenience deliberation of Conference. On the motion of they considered twelve hours a day was too long to Messrs. Smith and Lavall, a resolution was passed work, and hereafter they should not remain more justifying the Executive for admitting the men emp'oyed in the firms of Messrs. Box and Hook, the against five of them, named Thomas Scoweroft, Adam faults committed by the men of the above firms being | Hall, Thomas Bridge, John Sidy, and Wm. Gawkat two o'clock. The members proceeded to give in impropriety of their conduct, and ordered their wages their reports, which were very voluminous, but most to be forfeited (according to the rules of the mill) of the statements have appeared in the columns of the Northern Star. Mr. Malcolm said, the masters in the Southampton district were not satisfied with their profits as Boot and Shoemakers, but they had also commenced selling the materials used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which formed quite a new feature in their trade. Mr. Hyde, of Bristol, in shewing the gross oppression practised on the workers, said: A master's wife went out for a walk and lost from her muff £7 10s., and that master immediately reduced his men's wages to make good the (Shame, shame.) The price paid for work in that loss. (Shame, shame.) Mr. Scott, of Brighton, said, at the last Conference it was suggested that the trade should hold their meetings, if possible, in places other than public-houses. Brighton had adopted this suggestion; they now met in a goods. If a union were effected, such oppressions and school-room, and felt the importance of the alteration. Mr. Fricker read the following important suggestions is, that the peasantry are unable to obtain land for for the consideration of Conference :- "We, the delemust continue until efficient means are adopted to

the labour market. Competition, it is evident, is working ruin and destruction to the whole community. There has been sufficient time, labour, and funds wasted to convince any reasonable man that all our efforts on previous occasions have been entirely fruitless, and the like efforts must produce the same results so long as we exhaust our sense for us to battle with the monster competition by such puny and inefficient means; neither is it port another portion, who may be out on strike, in redundancy of labour?—and we know some members effective in times past, but it is not so now. Again, additional stimulus to competition, and thereby increase the evil complained of. It may be said the Hatters of Denton have achieved a benefit from labour petitive strife. Shopmates, -We say institute arrangements to keep the surplus labour out of the market. It will be asked, how is this to be done? We say abolish the striking system, as far as possible; let a consolidated fund be raised to procure Land, and when procured, put our surplus hands on it to cultivate it. If this plan were adopted, we are convinced that there would be plenty volunteer to go on the Land, rather than drag on such a miserable existence as they are compelled to do under present circumstances. Then let us make our members self-suppetition. Experience convinces us that we are helpless so long as we have not an inch of ground to stand upon as our own. This district, therefore, recommend the Association to organise and infore, hope that the Conference will see the necessity of adopting some plan for securing Land on which to place our surplus hands," Mr. Fricker said he was

Afternoon Sitting .- Mr. Hyde resumed the chair surplus la! our that was their great evil. As an Bath, moved that the accounts be audited previous to and two or three other witnesses, it appeared that

committee of seven was appointed to collect subscriptions for the Duncombe Testimonial.

To Journeymen Tailors .- Fellow Workmen, -A small society of our trade in Rochdale have been compelled to turn out against their employers, in consequence of the oppressions they were subject to The members that are out do not exceed twenty, and the smallest assistance from each will enable them to withstand their oppressors to a successful termina-tion. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. John Kelly, Cross-keys Inn, Cloth-hall, Rochdale, Lancashire, and will be duly acknowledged. J. W. PARKER, Secretary to the Tailors' Protection

THE SHORT-TIME SYSTEM. TURN-OUT. On Wednesday evening week, about six o'clock, 500 or 600 spinners in the employ of Messrs. George Clarke and Co., cotton-spinners, Pollard-street, struck work, in body, without any previous intimation of their intention to do so. The usual hour of stopping work being half-past seven, this unlooked-for movement of the men naturally caused considerable excitement, and, on Mr. Charles Clarke inquiring the reason of the stoppage, he was told by some of the men that than ten. Next morning summonses were issued rodger. These men appeared at the Borough Court, on Wednesday, to answer the complaint of Mr. Clarko. Afternoon Sitting .- Mr. Hyde resumed the chair Mr. Maude commented in severe terms on the besides paying the expense of the summonses. They had a narrow escape from imprisonment for a month. The defendants then left the court, after promising to pay Mr. Clarke for the summonses .- Mancheste Guardian, April 2.

THE NEXT GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LAX-ASHIRE MINERS will be held on Monday next, April th, at the house of Mr. Higham, near Worseley; chair to be taken at cleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several of the accredited agents of the Miners' Association.

DISTURBED STATE OF THE COUNTY ROSCOMMON. We regret to find, by accounts from this county, that it is in a very disturbed state. The plea for crime for the consideration of Conference:—"We, the delegates of the Cheltenham district, having deliberated upon the general laws of the Association, beg to recommend a few alterations therein for your consideration. We have examined into society at large, and we find similar evils to those complained of by us pervading all trades and professions of labour, and these evils and their starving families. Every town and must continue until efficient means are adouted to almost every village in the conjugate to the support of them. almost every village in the county is now a military remove the cause, namely, the overflow of labour in station, and we understand that we are to have an addition to our police force of one hundred and fifty men, with another stipendiary magistrate-the expenses of which the misguided have to place to their would be put on his trial on another charge of arson, own conduct. Would to God that something may be and George Head must be detained until the next done to put an end to the deplorable state which this assizes, when a fresh indictment would be preferred part of the country is at present in, and that we may shortly see peace, order, and tranquillity again restored." The Longford Journal of Saturday gives an account of the fatal affray between a party of police and the peasantry :- "On Wednesday last an learned judge sentenced both prisoners to be transjust that one portion of the Association should sup- unfortunate occurrence took place at Ballinafad, near Strokestown, in which one man lost his life. A party idleness. It may be asked what you will do with the of six policemen were out on patrol at mid-day, and came on a party of upwards of 300 men in the act of of our society would say 'shift it by tramping;' but turning up a large grass field. They ordered them we reply, shifting it is now useless. It may have been to desist, but they would not. The police then made prisoners of some of the fellows, on which one of some members in our district say, let labour depots | them made a blow at one of the police with his loy, be established to employ the men on strike; but we and fortunately struck only his carabine, and another contend that by so doing we should be only giving an of the police, seeing his comrade in such danger, dis charged his piece and shot the fellow dead, and wounded two others." The police and military in that district are dreadfully harassed patrolling both lepots: we contend the projected system is only pitting | night and day, and are still unable to prevent the peasanty turning up whole fields of grass land, they declaring that they must have conacre.

Assise kntelligence.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT. Bury St. Edmund's, March 29.—Arson.—Robert Drew was indicted for setting fire to a barn and other buildings, the property of Richard Gapp .- The prosecutor is a farmer residing at Walsham-le-Willows. The prisoner is a labourer living in the same village. From the statement of the prosecutor and others appeared that the fire in question broke out about one o'clock in the night of the 1st of July, and consumed the whole of the farm buildings. Two or From the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner was three days after the fire some matches were disco- servant to a Mrs. Reynolds. About seven o'clock in vered under some haulin near the bullock shed. It the morning of the 24th of December Mrs. Reynolds, appeared in evidence that the prisoner was seen on who was in her bedroom, heard some one meaning in he night of the fire, about ten o'clock, standing upon a bridge across a brook which separated prosecutor's remises from the road. A person named Hatton, near neighbour of the prosecutor's, was awakened by the glare of the fire; he immediately got up and looked out of the window, and saw the prisoner standing on the bridge near the prosecutor's premises. According to the evidence of two other witnesses the prisoner was seen running in a direction from his own house. To one of the witnesses prisoner stated from apprarances in the bed she lelt confident the that he had been treated by a policeman, that he was prisoner had given birth to a child; there was a large wholly deceived in the man, and that it was owing to Providence that he had not told him one word To another person, when in a state of partial intoxi-Isaac Wilson said he had had great experience in and said she had had great experience in the funds for procuring the had not have believed it; the funds for procuring the had had great experience in the funds for made available to chind the beding for procuring the fund had had great experience in the funds for procuring the fund had had great experience in the funds for procuring the fund had had great experience in the funds for procuring the fund had had great experience in the funds for procuring the fund had had great expe ther suspect me," and then added, "I set fire to the Tou kind the state and the sta blazed up: I was frightened and ran away." Shortly opinion the child had been born alive, and its death He appeared very much emaciated, and was greatly after this statement the prisoner was apprehended, had been occasioned by the fracture of the skull. In agitated. The Judge addressed the prisoner at some after this statement the prisoner was apprehended and was confined in custody at Bury. A person of the name of O'Brien, who it appeared was a candidate for a place in the police, was left with the prisoner for a short time. The prisoner, addressing O'Brien, said, "What are you in for?" He replied, "For a robbery" (which was untrue). He then cealing the birth asked the prisoner what he was in for. He told him imprisonment. "For a fire." To which O'Brien said, "How did you make it?" The prisoner replied, "By setting lire to some haulm next to the shed." The prisoner Joyce, aged 41 was not apprehended until after a second fire at the prosecutor's on the 3rd of January, for occasioning

which fire he also stands indicted .- The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for life. BURY ST. EDMUND'S, MARCH 31 .- ALLEGED MURresolution he had just moved, Northampton would drive all the trade out of the market. Lasts, ready obtaining justice. (Hear, hear.) The wages paid in on indictment which charged him with the the prisoner represented to her that, as she was a drive all the trade out of the market. Lasts, ready obtaining justice. (Hear, hear.) The wages paid in filled up, were now sent down there from London, Northampton were from 8d. to 2s. 3d. per pair. A Liverpeol, Oxford, Leeds, Manchester, and other case respecting the Oxford district secretary was next large towns: and when men were on strike, this, not submitted to the Conference, which the Conference head with a pistol at Wantisden, in this county carried out. The prosecutrix slept in another bed unfrequently, defeated their object. But it was referred to the district for adjudication.—Mr. Page, From the evidence of a man named Mace, his wife, in the same room as the prisoner and his wife. She surplus la our that was their great evil. As an Bath, moved that the accounts be audited previous to and two or three other witnesses, it appeared that used frequently to supply him with money, and application of that fact he would state that he was the discussion of the Bradford and Newark strikes, the prisoner had been married some few years, and peared to have acted very kindly towards him. In in a grinder's shop about a fortught since, when a and of the accounts of the Last periodical; which that with one exception he had been on good terms short, he seemed in some measure to native action to nave action rudently of any existing law, or of the power of catallists, can effect your purpose; and, therefore, the paid for making them? The woman of the short was a very low figure. Whitehead, Manchester, moved that the whole house of rought in a pair of shoes; he took them and some time for the day in question she pair of shoes; and carried. The formation, indestriction, the day in question she pair of shoes; and carried. The formation is a pair of shoes; and carried. The formation is an above them, and asked what night be the price lowing delegates were appointed the auditors:

| All the formation is a pair of shoes; and carried. The Yes, said the woman, but we do not want them, we constitute a committee to examine cards, and aphis house, which was in a somewhat longsome locality; then to buy a horse or a cart for some purpose of and, as the Men are contending for privileges that every dail upon you the appellation of "willing slaves."

Always bear in mind, my friends, that I merely the to apply my principle to the extent of relieving randour market of its surplus hands; that I meither sire nor expect to see you all small faracers; but

Test said the woman, but we do not want them, we only in this present themselves and applying nor duty in this present themselves and applying nor work. There are so only give on the work out of charity, the second the motion. Any amendment of the cards be destroyed. After the payment they each derank some business. After the payment they each derank some on the second the motion. Any amendment of the cards be destroyed. After the payment they each derank some only give on the work out of the end of the cards be destroyed. After the payment they each derank some only give on the work out of the end of the cards be destroyed. After the payment they each derank some on the second the motion. Any amendment of the cards be destroyed. After considerable discussion, the amendment was a constant of the end of the car

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

from low wages and petty tyranny. Being compelled blown off, while the walls on two sides of the room did not exempt him from paying the penalty for comtor resist, they carnestly appeal to every society in the kingdom for assistance in this their hour of need. the ceiling bore the mark of a shot. When the sur-

Prendergast addressed the jury in a most impressive contended that his client ought not to be found guilty of manslaughter, as his whole conduct and demeanour throughout the transaction plainly indicated that the death of his wife was entirely attributable to accident. Guilty of manslaughter. Sentence deferred. March 31 .- The "Red Barn."-Samual Stowe

was indicted for setting fire to a barn commonly called the "Red Barn," at Polstead, in the occupaappeared in evidence that on the 26th of December, 1842, the "Red Barn" was burned to the ground. The prisoner lived with his father in a cottage ad joining the barn, and was seen running from the fire prisoner was made up entirely of statements proved to have been made to different persons by the prisoner when in gaol for poaching. The jury, however, declined to give any credit to the testimony of the witnesses called to prove the statements, and the prisoner was Acquitted. The same prisoner was subsequently indicted for sending a threatening letter to a farmer at Polstead, and found Guilty.

Sentenced to be transported for ten years. Armi 1.- Arson.- Jeremiah Head and George Head were indicted for having unlawfully and mali-Cionsly set fire to a certain dwelling-house, in the parish of Great Saxham, in the occupation of John Banks. The charge confained in the indictment was for maliciously setting fire to a dwelling-house, some person being therein; and as it was not disdirectly proved that any one was in the house at the time it caught fire, and there being no allegation in the indictment of the minor offence, his lordship stopped the case; but said that Jeremiah Head before the grand jury.

Anson-Michael Snell and John Frost were found guilty of setting fire to a stack of straw, the property

Arson.-Jeremiah Head and William Martin were then arraigned on the charge of setting fire to three stacks of Mr. Silverstone, of Saxham. The evidence against the prisoners in this case mainly depended upon statements made by them on different occasions. Joremiah Head was found Guilty, and transported for life; and the prisoner Martin was Acquitted.

Anson.—Thomas Cook, aged 17, and James Cook, Justice Patteson said it was impossible to do otherwise than sentence both to transportation. The eldest prisoner would be sent out of the country, but the younger one would, in all probability, be sent to the prison in the Isle of Wight, where he would be taught better things, and if he behaved well, would not be sent out of the country. The learned judge then sentenced both prisoners to transportation for

fifteen years. WESTERN CIRCUIT. BODMIN, MARCH 29 .- CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER. -Elizabeth Stevens was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child on the 24th of December. the kitchen. She went down stairs and found it was the prisoner, who was lying across a table, complaining of great pain. Mrs. Reynolds sent her to bed. and in a short time went up to her and found her still in great pain. She went down stairs again, leaving the prisoner in bed. Mrs. Reynolds went and fetched her mother, and in about half an hour returned. The prisoner was then in the kitchen, dressed. Mrs. Reynolds went again into the prisoner's bedroom, and stain of blood against the wall close to the side of the bed. Mrs. Reynolds went down stairs and charged the prisoner with having had a child, but she denied it; at length, however, she admitted it, and said she ining the body he found that the skull was fractured. cross-examination by the Judge, he admitted that might have fallen, and that if it had fallen the skull might have been fractured. The Jury acquitted the prisoner of the murder, and found her Guilty of concealing the birth. She was sentenced to six months' MIDLAND CIRCUIT. WARWICK, APRIL 1 .- BRUTAL ROBBERY .- Joseph

Joyce, aged 41, was indicted for having, at Birningham, on the 18th of March last, feloniously robbed one Ann Jones, a woman about 70 years of age, of three sovereigns and fifteen shillings, and im-mediately before and after such robbery beaten, struck, and used personal violence to her. The aged prosecutrix, who appeared with both her eyes greatly swollen and black, stated that about 18 months ago

violently; he knocked her down, and took a knife and cut away part of her petticoat and her pocket, containing the money. Charlotte Phelps, a neighbour, licard the alarm and went to the house. She materially corroborated the poor old woman's testimony, and had examined her person and found her most shockingly bruised. The jury found a verdict of Chilly and the misoner was sentenced to be trans-

shockingly bruised. The jury found a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

Warwick, April 1.—Bigamy.—Judge Law and Law Justice.—Thomas Hall, alias Thomas Rollins, a poor man not possessed of a farthing in the world, aged 35, was indicted for having, on the 18th of April, 1830, at the parish of Northleach, in the county of Gloucester, taken for his wife Mary Ann Nicholls, and of the found of the litth of February. Nicholls, and afterwards, on the 15th of February, 1840, at the parish of Hampden-in Arden, in this what I aim at is, to establish the standard of wages in the artificial market by the value of free labour in the artificial market by the value of free labour in the artificial market by the value of free labour in the harder market. I only ask to destroy that shocking system of competition which makes work ing men look upon their neighbours and friends as deadly enemies, while it enables their employers to purchase their labour at any price that they please to effect their object. In Norwich is enough to the lead only the labour that they please to effect for it. Now you cannot insunderstand me, leave the value of the indicate the value of the content was always known as the sink-hole of the labour at any price that they please to could not effect their object. In Norwich second that they please to the labour at any price that they please to could not effect their object. In Norwich as a ways known as the sink-hole of England, but to her honour be it said she was desired to the labour at any price that they please to the labour at any price that they please to the labour at any price that they please to the labour at any price that they please to again made the same request to Mace, just as he got out of hearing; but nothing was seen or heard of him till about one o'clock, when he came to Mace's lots in great agitation, and rousing them up begged of them to "come down quick, for he had shot his poor dear Mary Anne." Mace on this got up as for a rich man, and was equally open for him, as it poor dear Mary Anne." Mace on this got up as for a rich man, and was equally open for him, their the wrotched man stamping the ground and hear the wrotched man stamping the ground and would have done, he also should have pursued the proper means pointed out by law whereby to obtain the said to him, "Why, Tettenliam, you don't up he said to him, "Why, Tettenliam, you don't mean'to say you have really shot your poor wife?"

To whichihe replied, "As true as God, I have shot her; I have blown her head off." As they walked her; I have blown her head off." As they walked hastly to him miscrable home, Mace made a similar remark to him, and he then said, "It was done by a pistol, which went off accidentally."

Mrs. Mace at another time he said, "It was done by a pistol, which went off accidentally."

On arriving at the lodge, the party found the poor woman lying on her back on the floor, not far from a close of design. The prisoner might perhaps object to this that he had not the money to pay the context of design on her back on the floor, not far from a close of design. The prisoner might perhaps object to this that he had not the money to pay the context of design in which would have more that he had not the money to pay the context of design in which would have more that he had not the money to pay the context of design in which would have man action against the man who was living in her; I have been done already, and then he should have gone to the context of design in the proper means to say the should have gone to the context of the s woman lying on her back on the floor, not far from a object to this that he had not the money to pay the chest of drawers, in which the prisoner used to keep expenses, which would amount to about £500 or his pistols, her forchead and right cheek being all £600-perhaps he had not so many pence-but this the ceiling bere the mark of a shot. When the surgeon was sent for it appeared that the discharge
must have taken place, in his opinion, close to the
left temple of the poor woman, for there was there a
hole about two inches large, while the skin near it
was jagged and blackened with powder. Assistance
was obtained as soon as possible, both by Mace and the
prisoner; who, when asked to give an account of
the dreadful event, said, that "he was thinking of
coing out again as was his duty at times and that
inflict because his wife and others had injured him. going out again, as was his duty at times, and that inflict because his wife and others had injured him. his wife dissuaded him; that he went to the drawer to get his pistols, which were loaded, and while he and the sentence was, that he be imprisoned and kept.

was doing so his wife came up to him with a candle and put her arm on his shoulder. The baby then began to cry, and she called out to it 'Hush, I'm a coming,' and just then, whether she touched the pisted or he pulled the trigger he could not tell, but the pulled the trigger he could not tell the LIVERPOOL, MARCH 28.—CHARGE OF ADMINISTERING it went off, and its contents lodged in her temple." Poison.—Benjamin Anderson was indicted for ttempting to administer At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Anderson, and his two children. It appeared from the statement of the learned counsel in opening the speech, and, going through the whole of the evidence, case, that the prisoner was a millwright in the employment of the Messrs. Fairbairn, of Canalstreet, Manchester. For some time before the 6th of January, when this occurrence took place, he had been drinking, and when in this state he was, it appeared, very ill-tempered and morose. On the afternoon of the 6th of January, about three o'clock, he came home to his tea. It was not quite ready, and the prisoner expressing some displeasure at this tion of William Tabor. The barn in question is one an altercation ensued, until he finally turned his wife celebrated in the county of Suffolk as being the barn and son out of the house and locked the door. He in which Maria Martin was murdered by Corder. It was then observed, through the window, doing appeared in evidence that on the 26th of December, something with the sugar basin. He at last let his family in again, he himself going away to the publichouse. Mrs. Anderson then made tea for herself and the children. It had a very peculiar taste, and she threw the first our away. A second cup was equally bad. She then made some coffee, which she sweetened with sugar not taken from the basin, and it was found to have no peculiar taste. The prisoner was in the meantime at the public-house, and while there he seemed very uneasy, and told the landlord he would hear a row presently. On his return home he was very much intoxicated. He fell asleep, and on being awakened by the police he said. "They're not stiff yet, but they soon will be," and he afterwards observed it was a bad job it had not been done. It appeared from the evidence of the medical men that the sugar in the basin, contained sugar of lead, but not in sufficient quantity to produce death even if taken all at once. Mr. Pollock, at the close of the case for the prosecution, objected that on this evidence. the prisoner must be acquitted. The sugar of lead, found in the sugar was in too small a quantity to

with a verdict of Not Guilty. LIVERPOOL, APRIL 1.—CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER. -Ann O'Donnell was indicted for the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, by strangling it. The pariculars of this case were not suitable for publication. It appeared generally, that from the appearance of the prisoner, the persons who reside in the same louse were induced to think that she had been delivered of a child. The prisoner at first denied that such was the case, but she subsequently admitted that she had been so delivered; that the child lived for some little time, and that she afterwards wrapped it in an apron, and put it up the oven chimney. The aged 11, were indicted for setting fire to a stack of body was found there. There were a few slight straw, the property of the late Mr. Rodwell, of marks on the body, not sufficient to account for the Saxham. The case was clearly proved by the con-death, and which, in the opinion of the medical men. essions of the prisoners to the superintendent of might have been inflicted in the process of delivery. police. The jury found the prisoners Guilty; but The prisoner was found Guilty of disposing of the recommended the younger prisoner to mercy. Mr. body, with intent to conceal the birth, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

produce any injury to life, and it was therefore not a

destructive thing" which had been put in the

sugar within the terms of the statute on which

this indictment was founded.—His Lordship over-

ruled the objection, and Mr. Pollock addressed the

jury for the defence. The jury having heard his

Lordship's summing up, retired to their room, and after an absence of half an hour, returned into court

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT. CHESTER, MARCH 31.—HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—George Williams, aged 25, and Charles Williams, 22, were placed at the bar on a charge of highway robliery, with violence.—It appeared from the evidence; that on the night of Saturday, Feb. 1, the prosecutor, a joiner, named James Thomas, was on his way honre at a late hour, between Birkenhead and Rock Ferry. in the company of a companion, when the prisoner George Williams met them, and in passing jostled against them. They gave way for him, and he went on a short distance, and then turned back, and again came up to them. They told him he had better go home quietly, on which he gave a whistle and a shout when four or five men jumped over the hedge and commenced an attack upon the prosecutor and his friend. The latter ran off, pursued by some of the party, but effected his escape, and the township constable, being at a little distance, hearing a cry of murder, hastened to the spot and apprehended Charles Williams whilst in the act of beating the prosecutor, who was then insensible from the injuries he and received. On searching Charles Williams, the cap of the prosecutor was found in one of his pockets.

The jury found both Guilty.—Sentence deferred. CHESTER, APRIL 1 .- SENTENCE ON WINTERBOTTOM. -At the sitting of the court this morning, the Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the court on John Kenyon Winterbottom, who, it will be recollected, was tried at the winter assizes, in December responsible one of town clerk, besides being the legal length, and concluded by sentencing him to be transwhich, of course, no one could doubt, that the child ported for the term of his natural life. The prisoner was then removed from the bar, supported by two of the assistants in the gaol. He appeared to be deeply affected, as also did many others in court.

Malicious Shooting. - James Berry, 23, John Hammond, 30, George Hammond, 22, Thomas Hammond, 28, and William Webb, 40, were charged with maliciously shooting at John Eden, with intent to murder, to main, disable, disfigure, or do him some grievous bodily harm. The case arose out of night posching, with which the prisoners were also charged. The jury found all Guilty of shooting with intent to. do grievous bodily harm; and the learned Judge sentenced them to fifteen years' transportation.

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Manchester, Mr. L. Simpson, Druggist, Princess-street;

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

Cheetham Hill, Mr. Croft, Druggist, Union-terrace; Leeds, Messrs. Reinhardt and Son; Mr. Smeeton, Druggist; Messrs. Baines and Newsome, Booksellers : Halifax. Mr. All persons desirous of completing their sets of the Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent: of Europe and America, Chemist, Silver-street; Mr. J. Lofthouse, Chemist, Bradford, Mr. M. Rogerson, Chemist, Darleystreet; Mr. J. Pratt, Chemist, Ivegate; Stalybridge, Mr. Wm. Bevan, Druggist; Hull, Mr. Reinhardt, Druggist; Mr. J. Simpson, Chemist; Messrs. Ross and Burton, Chemists; Bolton, Mr. George Dutton, Chemist, &c., Market-place; Mr. G. La French, Chemist, Cheapeide; Bury, Mr. Bowman, Druggist; Birmingham, Wood, High-street; Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Stansfield, Druggist; Belper, Mr. Riddy, Bookseller; Blackburn, Mr. L. Fish, Druggist; Maccleefield, Mr. H. Hodkinson, Druggist : Nottingham, Mr. B. S. Oliver, Stationer, Long-row; Derby, Mr. J. T. Hassall, Druggist, Victoria-street; R. Bryers, Druggist; Jones and Hewitt, Druggists; J. Greenswith, Druggist, Mercury Office; Preston, Mr. J. Raw, Druggist; Mr. George Sharples, Chemist, Fishergate; Rockdale, Mr. Leech, Druggist; Mr. Booth, Druggist; Mr. Taylor, Druggist Stockport, Mr. Rayner, Druggist; Mr. Wilkinson, Druggist; Messrs. Sims and Shaw, Druggists; Sandbach, Mrs. Peover, Druggist; Warrington, Mr. William Barton, Druggist; Wigan, Mr. E. H. Barnish, Druggist; Leigh, Mr. James Kirkman Bennett, Chemist; Huddersfield, Mr. Jacob Fell, Chemist, Market-place; Mr. H. Fryer, Chemist, New-street; Burelem, Win. Pearson, Druggist ; Hanley, Charles Jones, Druggist ; Longton, George Sibary, Druggist; Leicester, T. W. Palmer, Druggiet ; J. Goddard, Druggiet ; Stoke-upon-Teent, Wm. Dean, Druggist; Norwick, T. B. Moor, Druggist; George Stacey, Druggist; William Cooke, Druggist, Nogfelt Chronicle

> and all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold Wholesale by THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggists, Tiverpool

gent Circus. WANTED, for Large and Small Families, a number of FEMALE SERVANTS of every description. with straightforward characters. This demand is created through the arrangements being highly approved by the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally. Ladies are in attendance to engage Domestics from Ten to Five o'clooks daily. There are Rooms for waiting in to be hired; notany charge made until engaged if preferred. To those who will take places of All Work no charge whatever. Servants from the country are much inquired for. There are always a few vacancies for Footmen and Grooms.

CHOICE OF A SITUATION

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON. Doneaster, September 26th, 1844. SIR,—The following particulars have been handed to us, with a request that they might be forwarded to you, with permission for their publication, if you should deem them worthy of such.

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

windows unnecessarily.

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

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

man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways. Brodie and Co, have also published "The Secret Companion," a work of a very ford. Mr. Richard Stone Lutant, John J. Giles, Perusal Mr. Richard valuable character, which is enclosed and sent free with ford; Mr. Richard Stone, Luton; John J. Giles, Esq., Frimley; Mr. Inwood, Perbright; William Courtenay, Co., 27, Montague street, Russell square. The authors Hants; all of whom have received benefit by taking this of this valual le work evidently well understand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we publishing the superficiency for the housest of the called a subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA; or, Natures kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrore, ner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burde-

A CURE! FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. EXTRAORDINARY CURE of a Case abandoned by GUY'S, the METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE, This fact was sworn to this 8th day of March, 1842, be-SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

WM. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, Southmercury or mineral, and require no restraint of diet, loss wark, London, maketh onth and saith, that he (this deof time, or hinderance from business; possessing the ponent) was afflicted with Fifteen Running Ulcers on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient. for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he contitected from observation. Country patients are requested nued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:-King's College Hospital in May, for five consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir Bransby Cooper, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills, and Ointment will have, as I have till two. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Brodie and Co. to give frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent, desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a PERFECT CURE effected in three weeks by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent the result of his advice and charity, he said, I am both astonished and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm; I can only compare this cure to a charm!" Sworn at the Mansion House of the City of London,

this 8th day of March, 1842.) JOHN PIRIE, Mayor. Before me.

In all Diseases of the Skin, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lummonials of their efficacy in the alleviation and cure of all | bago, likewise in cases of Piles—the Pills in all the above pulmonary complaints. Thirty years' experience has so cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this fully proved their utility, that they are now constantly re- means cures will be effected with a much greater cernended by the faculty, as an unfailing remedy in all tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using complaints of he chest, whether constitutional or arising the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a from recent cold. They possess all the very desirable re- certain remedy for the bite of muschetoes, sand-flies, commendations that they produce no inconvenience, re-position no precaution, and effect a cure of these maladies in Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips,

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

> Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Ba:), where advice may be had gratis; also at the Chronicleoffice, Oxford; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 2d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

> There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed

to each pot. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box; or, post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s. COPAIBA AND CUBEBS ENTIRELY

SUPERSEDED.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC PILLS, a certain, safe, and the most speedy remedy ever discovered for the permanent and effectual cure of strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, rheumatism, lumbago, gonorrhœa, gleets, local debility, irritation of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary passages. The unprecedented success that has attended the administration of these pills, since they were made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensive than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, &c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalled in the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these pills were employed in private practice in upwards of 1,800 cases, many of them most inveterate-in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually resorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pledges himself that not one particle of copaiba, either resin or balsam, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their composition. Copaiba and cubebs have long been the most commonly employed medicines in the above complaints ; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together with their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms invariably produced from taking copaiba, especially in the early stage of the complaint, many of the most able modern practitioners condenn it as dangerous, and a medicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but painful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish its use, the whole system having become more or less affected, and the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the commencement. As regards cubebs, it is true that those violent effects are not experienced as while taking copuiba, but they seldom effect a cure, unless more active media cines are administered.

The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above obections; they act specifically on the urinary passages: and, from their tonic properties, tend to strengthen the system and improve the general health. They require neither confinement nor alteration of diet (except abstinence from stimulants, where considerable inflammation exists), and, as experience has amply proved, they will effect a cure sooner than copaiba (the dangerous results of which, in the inflammatory stages, are too well knows

344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable medicine venders in town and country.

Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be

Dowsbury, T. S. Brooke; Wakefield, J. Dawson and S. Sidney, Chemists; York, W. D. Scholefield, Chemist: treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed, and carefully protected from observation,

to need comment), or any other medicine in present use, and may be justly considered the only safe and efficacious remedy in all stages of those disorders. In addition to these advantages, the very convenient form in which this invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also desideratum Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and office: Newcastle-vpon-Tyne, W. Fordyce, 115, Greyretail, at 118, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depots street; South Shields, Bell and Co.; Walsall, J. H. Watkins, Druggist; Wolverhampton, R. Forthe, Bunggist;

Poetry.

APRIL FOOLS. He who mourneth day by day That his youth doth pass away Like the blossoms on the tree, Sure an April-fool must be: For the blossoms fade and die That the tree may fruit supply; So youth fled, we e'er should find Fruitful wisdom left behind. He who lives to garner gold, Selling what should ne'er be sold. Bartering peace for dross, why he Sure an April-fool must be: Many who'd have mourn'd his end Will rejoice that they may spend; For the ingots he may save, None will bury in his grave. He who spurns the horny hand, Throwing loom or tilling land, Treating labour scornfully-Sure an April-fool is he! Were the loom of toil bereft Spider would weave warp and weft: Earth and labour are allied-Thriftless groom makes thriftless bride. He who thinks that Time hath done All for which Time was begun, Nor its onward course doth see, Such an April-fool must be! Night but slowly melts away. Daylight cometh ray by ray; Time must work creation's plan, And Man be victor over Man. Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.

Reviews

at the age of fourteen brings him under sentence of death. Much beautiful writing—"thoughts that breathe and words that burn"—such as Douglas The Jesuits in the valley of sorresto. JERROLD alone could write is to be found in this story. The "Cat and Fiddle Moralities," by the Editor, In "Cat and Fiddle Moralities," by the Editor, give promise of rare entertainment; the "Tale of a Tiger," contained in the first of these "Moralities," is made the medium of enforcing the moral "never to neglect and ill-use a poor relation. For however low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low and helpless he may seem, the day may come low them is transferred them at Bramilly, they were subsequently them; they required more accommodation, and they transferred to the British Corsul, and they have along the moral "never of their father, and finally descrted them at Bramilly, for some time past had been so bad that he was astometiment; the "first taken care of by a benevolar them is they required more accommodation, and they required m wince was now become a spiniously. Its junishitiants of the Poople' is an excellent article, the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the first the purport of which may be inferred from the purport of which will be a purport of which may be inferred from the purport of which may be inferred from the purport of the purport of the purport of which may be inferred from the purport of the tiger." "Holidays for the People" is an excellent article, the purport of which may be inferred from itstitle. The writer suggests that the 3rd of April, who would at first take part in it; no matter, "Rome was not built in a day;" but the sooner the good bution to, or rather review of, history. Such artithe fate of his mother, who was in England at the work is begun, the sooner will it arrive at a glorious perfection. "A history for Young England" is a the preceding numbers, stamp this Review as one of he recovered possession of his sister, whom he had most valuable paper, containing historical truths not the most talented and fearless publications of the been constrained to leave behind at the factory-hell. to be found in any of the common compilations of English history we have seen. The period embraced in the present chapter is the terrible seven years of the Norman conquest from 1066 to 1073. The character of the Royal bastard is painted with a master's hand, and the butcheries perpetrated by the Normans, and the horrible sufferings of the Saxon-English, are described with thrilling fidelity. Several other articles in prose and poetry are to be found in the present number. From the admirable "Hedgehog Letters" we give the following:-

TO SAMUEL HEDGEHOG, GALLANTEE SHOWMAN, RATCLIFFE DEAR SAM,-I'm just come home from Hampstead and so, while the matter's fresh in my mind, I sit dow to write you a few lines. You have heard of the awful murder-of course.-Well, I don't know: murder's a shocking thing to be sure; nobody can say it isn't; and to inquire further into the matter. The page advances, had almost forgot to say, that the reminiscences of yet after what I've seen to-day-Sunday, mind-it does almost seem to me as if people took a sort of pleasure in it. Bless you! if you'd only seen the hundreds and hundreds of folks figged out in their very best to enjoy a sight | luted in Spanish; and every new interpreter hears a new subject of that scourge of the earth—War. We of the place where a man had been butchered,-you'd have thought Haverstock field, stained and cursed as it Italian, German, and Hebrew, and perhaps Arabic, tive with the view of assisting himself and family; is with blood—a second Vauxhall at the least. I'm sure Dutch and Danish. The astonished chancellor then him. I've seen people going to Greenwich Fair, with not half self gives him an audience, and the stranger all at once Toward that end, we think, it not inadvisable to give far as they went. (Hear, hear,) But such small finally fell down from loss of blood. Mr. Clough, the pleasure in their faces. However, I'll tell you all

I was called off the stand about eight o'clock this morning by a gentleman and lady, dressed as I thought for had adopted this method of introduction after having in church. They're a little early, thought I, but that's their business. "Take us to Hampstead," said the gentle man; "and mind; as near to the murder as possible. "Do, my good man," said the lady-bless you! to have looked at her you'd have thought she'd have fainted at the sound of murder-"do my good man," said she, and make haste; for I wouldn't be too late for anything. Take care of these," said she to the gentleman, giving him a basket, "and mind they don't break." Well, it's my business to drive a cab; so I said nothing but started ticle; but we suspect fancy has at least as much to for Hampstead. Bless you! before I'd got half up Tot-tenham-court-road, it was no easy driving, I can tell you.

The road swarmed! Up and down the New-road, through The road swarmed! Up and down the New-road, through Camden Town, and right to Haverstock-hill-I never saw yet found time to read. Several reviews of new anything like it, except perhaps on the day they run for the Derby.—Everybody seemed turned out to enjoy altogether is we themselves—determined to have a holiday and nomistake. Well, I drove as near as I could to the place: and then I got a boy to hold the horse, and got down and went THE LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE. along with my fare. If it didn't make me savage and sick, Sam, to see hundreds of fellows-well-dressed gentry, mind you!—gaping and lounging about, and now and then poking the grass with their sticks, as if it was something precious because blood had been shed upon it new and interesting novel, entitled "Alida; or, Town I know it very well, sir: know all about it: know more then there were fathers—precious fools!—bringing their also appear in this part. -Children with them, boys and girls, as though they'd brought 'em to a stall of gingerbread nuts, where they might fill their bellies and be happy! But the worst of all, Sam, was to see the women. Lots of 'em nice, young, fair creatures, tender as if they were made of best wax,— of its combination, the convenience of its size, and you. O no! you can go and enjoy yourself out, with I lation existed, so long would there be privation, there they were running along, and looking at the bushes, its trifling cost, would merit the patronage of all don't know who; go out, and make yourself very pleasant, misery, and destitution. He therefore cordially suparting grass, and talking of the blood, and the death struggle—just as if they were looking at and talking of couragement he has received, the publisher's endea.

It is combination, the convenience of its size, and don't know who; go out, and make yourself very pleasant, misery, and destitution. He therefore cordially supported the resolution, convinced as he was that until the people obtained their Charter never would they the monkeys at the Logical Gardens. Well, the handsomest of 'em after a time looked to me no better than young witches,-and that's the truth. Every minute I

away, split a brick, and then knocked it out of the wall. "This is something like," said he to me, twinkling his ing six hundred closely printed pages, elegantly eye; "something to remember the murder by." And bound, may be had, we understand, for three shillthen he carefully wrapt the pieces of brick in a silk hand- lings. We may remind our readers that this Magakerchief, and put'em in his breast pocket, as if they'd zine may also be had in weekly penny numbers and been lumps of diamonds. I said nothing—but I could monthly parts. have kicked him. However, he hadn't done yet-for going to a part of the field, he said to his wife-for so she proved to be-"This is the place, Arabella; the very place : where's the pots ?" Then the lady took three garden-pots from a basket, and then her husband, dronping upon his knees, turned up the earth with a large clasp-knife, and when he'd filled the pots, he dug up two or three daisy roots, and set em; his wife smiling and Iooking as happy all the while as if she'd got a new gown, abilities are of a sterling and high order. He has taking your wife and children, like any other desent man, or a new bonnet, or both. "Come," said the gentleman, suffered considerably from the persecution of the to a fair. O, no; you never care to be seen with us. I'm southing at the daisy roots, and twisting one of the pots rampant enemies of man's rights, and to this cause. tleman went back to the cab. "Now drive as fast as you honest man battling and suffering for freedom for all. theman went back to the cab. "Now drive as tast as you monest man octains and someting to the church, he said; "I wouldn't but be there for His exposure of the Mormon fraud is an act of mercy sir, if the pink bonnet was fifty years ago—it's all the same any money. "Well, I never did drive through such a to the dupes of the "latter-day" knaves yet remainfor that. No: if I live for fifty years to come, I never will crowd, but at last I managed it: and at last,—but no; I ing in England; it is to be hoped many of those will leave off talking of it. You ought to be ashamed of your haven't patience enough to write any more upon this part make themselves acquainted with the actual state of self, Mr. Caudle. Ha! few wives would have been what of it. There was nothing wanted in and about the church- things at Nauvoo, and thus save themselves the I've been to you. I only wish my time was to come over Fard to make it a fair, except a few stalls and such like. misery of encountering the horrible reality endured made me sick, Sam, to look upon his murder's holi- by the victims of this wretched imposition.

Well, all of a sudden, I missed my fare. Looking

seem so to enjoy themselves.

have all the murders of the year nicely got up, you may make a capital penn'orth of the lot with your show at Christmas. When lords and ladies make a scrimmage wretched hovels, suffering thoroug in destitution. Mr. Mr. Caudle? A good deal of it, sir. Nice crowding and by the people's long-tried friend, "Old Daddy Squeezing in those shows, I know. Pretty places! And Smith, who, as our readers are aw tre, has since been you a married man and the father of a family. No, I loudly cheered. Mr. Richards addressed the audience

JUNIPER HEDGEHOG. MR. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-

BOOK -Appr. "The Dream of the London Season," by the Editor, is a pleasant conceit in verse, magnificently illustrated with a splendid steel engraving, by Mr. Cruik-shank. The other illustrations are all excellent.

knowledge the receipt of the numbers for November, December, and January last; we shall now be in a position to make ourselves acquainted with Mrs.

In the pression an who may read Mr. Attree's account of United States slavery.

Mr. Attree's "Journey," which is published for a shilling, is printed by Williamson, of Ashton-underposition to make ourselves acquainted with Mrs. Jounstone's tale of "The Goldsmith's Daughter" Lvne; but we presume may also be had of the Manfrom the commencement. Next month our readers chester and London publishers. We containly recommended to the commencement of shall have our opinion thereon. The present number of Tait opens with an article much that is valuable and interesting.

ZINE—APRIL.

Bravely is the promise to make every article in this Magazine "breathe with a purpose" fulfilled by the editor and his clever assistant contributors.

There is not a solitary page of this publication that the mention of an old friend of ours and political and the properties of the life of the good as its predecessors. The views therein respecting the editor and his clever assistant contributors.

There is not a solitary page of this publication that the working the constant of the life of one who appears to have endured some that the course of his mortal pilgriming the considered as the component of a new large. The author is, we believe, a working man, leave that the working the constant of the life of the life of one who appears to have endured some that the course of his mortal pilgriming the considered as the co There is not a solitary page of this publication that mention of an old friend of ours, and political coaddoes not fully redeem the pledges given in the projutor, Mr. William M'Dowall, of Dumfries, who, it

From Madame Wolfensberger's delightful "Let-THE JESUITS IN THE VALLEY OF SORBENTO.

The Jesuits only a few years ago for the first time fixed which was now become a seminary. Its inhabitants are every day extending their power. Yet all this is going on finally were sold by the parish officers to a mill-owner working classes did not now take up their opinions o'clock p.m., the boat of finally were sold by the mate, being

Ancient and Modern Nations," is a most able contricles as this, and those on "Religious Changes" in time of his father's death. About the same time present time.

to do so. We give the description of the

FIRST APPEARANCE OF RABELAIS IN PARIS. since on to Qual des. Augustins in Paris, opposite VHotel learned to read, and then was his own teacher: cond'Hercule (where Chancellor Duprat lived), there appeared sidering these things, we think it reflects great credit one day a strange figure, dressed in a long green robe, on him to be able to write at all, much more a book with an Armenian cap and huge spectacles tied to it, and of any kind. We believe this, too, is not his first atan enormous inkhorn at his girdle, and a mob of all the tempt, as we see he describes himself as the author of loungers behind him. Attracted by the noise of the "Rambles with the British army in 1793-94-95," crowd, the chancellor comes to the window, and, on see- and "Life among the Spindles;" but of these works, ing this strange being, demands who he is, and receives not having seen them, we can say nothing. as answer, "Je suis ecorcheur des veaux." Duprat is a It only remains for us to recommend this little son of Eve; his curiosity is excited, and he sends a page book to our readers, which we do most willingly. and receives a reply in Latin. Away he goes to fetch one who understands that language, and the stranger bursts before us, we have perused with much pleasure, on forth into Greek. A Greek scholar appears, and is sa- account of his humane and enlightened views on the language, till the mighty linguist has gone through understand that he has published the present narraaddresses him in the vernacular tongue, and discovers the author's name and residence:—Henry William his name and object, namely, that he has come on behalf Thompson, 1, Oxford-place, Westminster-road. of the privileges of the faculty of Montpelier, and that he vain tried every other.

This odd being was Francois Rabelais, physician, and strange as his debût may appear, it is a fit presentment of the author of the Lives of Gargantua and his son Pantagruel. His life was grotesque throughout, and still more grotesque is the book in which; though dead, he still speaks to posterity.

"Caligraphy and Character" is an amusing arbooks are contained in the present number, which altogether is well calculated to render this periodical

PART IV. Vol. I.—London: B. D. Cousins,

Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

before us. and we are bound to admit that the pub- yourself a respectable man, and the father of a family! -that of producing a work which, from the novelty of life. Yes; and never think of taking your wife with vours to cater for the public have not been in vain.

Only wish people could see you at home, that's all. But be either contented, happy, or free. (Loud cheers.)

Grateful for this patronage, the same care, we are so it is with men. They can keep all their good temper Mr. Stout came forward and said a few words in informed, will be taken to render future volumes of for out-of-doors—their wives never see any of it. O dear! expected some of 'em to do a polka, they did after a time | this little wonder of literature still further deserving | 1'm sure I don't know who'd be a poor woman to

f popular support.

Books in general have within a very few years been about, I saw my gentleman go up to the brick wall. Then greatly reduced in price, but the exceedingly small he took a heavy hammer out of his pocket, and knocking charge for this publication is without equal, even in these days of cheap literature. The volume, contain-

> A JOURNEY UP THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO NAUVOO, THE CITY OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS. BY

W. AITKEN, of Ashton-under-Lyne. The author of this little book is well known to the

Mr. Auxen's visit to the States not being a trip of told by the gypsies? You needn't have wasted your I wish you'd have seen the Yorkshire Grey, public. pleasure, but an act of necessity, and his business money. I'm sure I can tell you your fortune if you go on house! No sooner did they open the doors, than there there being not book but bread-making, his opportu- as you do. Yes, the gool will be your fortune, Mr. Caudle. was as much scrambling as at any playhouse on boxingnight. Well, the landlord didn't make a little by his gin
limited. His first point of landing was New Orleans children didn't suffer with you. might. Well, the landlord didn't make a little by his gin that day! Murder proved a good customer to him! And then to see the hundreds and hundreds struggling and pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and of it, we should have no desire to visit. From New pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and of it, we should have no desire to visit. From New pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and of it, we should have no desire to visit. From New pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and of it, we should have no desire to visit. From New pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and of it, we should have no desire to visit. From New pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and of it, we should have no desire to visit. From New pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and of it, we should have no desire to visit. From New pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and of it, we should have no desire to visit. From New pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and of it, we should have no desire to visit. From New pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and laug

in general."

Now, do, Sam, take my advice. Depend upon it, the popular taste sets in for blood: and so, instead on winter's nights a going about with your old-fashioned cry of "Gallantee-Show"—sing out "Mur—der," and your fortune's made. And so no more from Your cousin and well-wisher, "poetry," he did not give us some account of his life you can go and enjoy yourself, and never so much as the poor children a gingerbread-nut.

Jugglery never was attempted by the veriest mounts in you didn't, you'd have liked, and there's just as bad; — and you can go into swings, and shows, and roundabouts. If I was you, I should hide my head under the clothes, and be ashamed of myself.

And what is most selfish—most mean of you, Caudle—the course of you can go and enjoy yourself, and never so much as the poor children a gingerbread-nut. his six months' teaching in Illinois. We should also profit ten me that your pocket was pickedleff a pound of have been glad to have had some particulars of his mats! Nice company you must have been auto-have your journey back to England. The book has cer, 'ainly an pocket picked.

But I dare say I shall hear all about it to-morrow. I've We had marked several passages descriptive of the no doubt, sir, you were dancing at the Crown and Archor. revolting state of the slaves of New Orleans to extract, but cannot afford room for them. Mr. Array myself ridieulous. It's you that's making yourself videnshank. The other illustrations are all excellent. The best of the literary contents is "Betty Morrison's Pocket-Book"—a pleasing and simple story of a good and fortunate servant girl. The lines "To Rosalie, with a pair of Seissors," are very pretty, but too lengthy to-transfer to our columns.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—Arril.

With the present month's number we have to ac-With the present month's number we have to ac- the breasts of all who may read Mr. Altken's account | Easy-National Temperance Advocate-Tapscott's Emi-

chester and London publishers. We cordially recom-mend it to our readers; they will find in its contents

age. The author is, we believe, a working man, born in France of English parents. Driven from that country by the revolutionary outbreak of 1789, his parents took refuge in Holland. Here, on the arrival of the British army in 1793, the author's following resolution:—"That this meeting views Mercary (American paper) a long and with extraord to the extraord to the extraord that the working of his able exertions in this district. He believed that the working of his able exertions in this quarter.

Can in this district. He believed that the working of his able exertions in this quarter.

Can in this district. He believed that the working of his able exertions in this quarter.

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Can in this district. He believed that the working of his able exertions in this quarter.

Can in this district. He believed that the working of his able exertions in this quarter.

We should have dearly liked to have transferred to these columns the brief biographical sketch of the immortal Ranglas, but cannot possibly afford room. This little book has many faults of composition, but considering that the author passed his childhood and youth, without any one to guide him in the paths More than three centuries have silently rolled away of knowledge, that he was twenty years old before he

PUNCH.—PART XLV.

With well-sustained wit and talent in every department, Punch pursues his triumphant course. The part before us is brimful of fun, with that due admixture of serious matter which has earned for Panch. as the friend of the oppressed and the punisher of the wrong-doer, a popularity unattained by any similar publication. The illustrations in this part are all excellent, but we must specially single out "Peel's Bane and Antidote," "Stand and Deliver," "The Wellington Pet," "Peel's Dirty Little Boy," and peasant—the former trampling down the hateful Game Laws, Poor Laws, and other remnants of feudal despotism; and the latter extinguishing under his foot the incendiary's torch. But this excellent picture must be seen to be appreciated. We take the following extract from "The Caudle Curtain Lectures," at present publishing weekly in Punch:

MR. CAUDLE HAS BEEN TO GREENWICH FAIR.

Now, Caudle, I'm not in an ill temper; not at all. know I used to be a fool when we were first married: I lution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. used to worry and fret myself to death when you went out : T. M. Wheeler moved a vote of thanks to the chairbut I've got over that. I wouldn't put myself out of the way now for the best man that ever trod. For what meeting was dissolved. thanks does a poor woman get? None at all, No: it's thought of. I only wish I could bring myself not to care

for mine. And why couldn't you say, like a man, you were going to Greenwich Fair when you went out? It's no use you saying that, Mr. Caudle: don't tell me that you didn't think of going; you'd made your mind up to it, and you know it. Pretty games you've had, no doubt! I should like to have been behind you, that's all. A man at your time of life!

And I, of course, I never want to go out. 0, no! sure many people don't know you're married; how can become the law of the land. A gentleman addressed

forgotten that pink bonnet, do you? No: I won't hold my tongue, and I'm not a foolish woman. It's no matter, again, that's all; I wouldn't be the fool I have been. Going to a fair! and I suppose you had your fortune

Christmas. When lords and ladies make a scrimmage for it at police-courts, and respectable, pious people take in newspapers for the very best likenesses of prisoners and cut-throats, — I'm sure you'd get custom—if the thing was well done—ay, "of the nobility, gentry, and public in general."

Sutth, who, as our readers are aw, tre, has since been coarse, illiterate, assassinated. He is described as a coarse, illiterate, brazen-faced impostor, with a tende, ney to swear like to get up. You're to go to Greenwich Pair, and rece up Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester. Dancing follows well down the hill, and play at kissin the ring. Pah t it's lowed, and was kept up with great spirit until a late disgusting, Mr Caudle. O, I dark say you did play at it; hour, when all departed, highly gratified with the and you can go into swings and you can go into swings and you can go into swings and sold play at it; hour, when all departed, highly gratified with the and you can go into swings and you can go into swings and sold play at it; hour, when all departed, highly gratified with the and you can go into swings and you can go into swings and sold play at it; hour, when all departed, highly gratified with the and you can go into swings and you can go into swings

his six months' teaching in Illinois. We s hould also Don't tell me that your pocket was picked of a pound of

KEN'S statements of the condition of the slaves, and lous; and everybody that knows you says so. Designed

words—hill—gypsice—rattles—roundabout—syduge—Inddressing one of the most talented and common-

Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON CHARTISM IN THE TOWER HAMERIS.—A numerous on the glorious German Poet, Freiligram; his "Poems and Polities." Of this article we shall have something to say in our forthcoming "Feast of the Poets."

On the glorious German Poet, Freiligram; his and highly respectable maching of the Chartists of the bion of his audience to the land and its capabilities, above borough was field in the Hall of Science, White-street above borough was field in the Hall of Science, White-street above borough was field in the Hall of Science, White-street above borough was field in the Hall of Science, White-street above borough was field in the Hall of Science, White-street above borough was field in the Hall of Science, White-street above borough was called to the chair, and ciples and the above to the land and its capabilities, above borough was called to the chair, and ciples and the above to the land and its capabilities, above borough was called to the chair, and ciples and the above to the land and its capabilities, above borough was clear and foreible exposition of chapel, on Monday evening, March 31st, at half-past of the properties of the properties.

On the glorious German Poet, Freilignam; his and increase of the limit is valuation and increase of the limit is valuation.

IN THE RUNAWAY APPRENTICE; OR, A PEEP above borough was field in the Hall of Science, White-street above borough was clear and foreible exposition of chapel, on Monday evening, March 31st, at half-past of the properties of the properties and highly respectable maching of the Chartists of the properties of the properties.

English colliers and their wives not know how to dance of an hour and a half, during which two sharks kept the Polka? Horrid barbarism!!! (Roars of laughter.) him company, but did not offer to molest him. Have allow reached, and sent for three French dancing rudder at the heel, and climbed to the starboard saloon erected, and sent for three French dancings masters from London; and—O, glorious progress of cabin-window, through which he made his entry cabin-window, through which he made his entry. Laying aside his clothes, and ascertaining that no suspicion existed of his being on board, he groped within the rules of boxing." And this is manly sport! The Continental ruffian now and then earns his dinner by his knife; the British pugilist wins into half acres, three-quarters of an acre, and acre, leard some one descending the stairs. Running in cold iron: only in the latter case it is for the allowed them to choose a cow from his well-bred stock, paying for the same by instalments, and yet amendments must not allure the working classes from their great object, the Charter. (Loud cheers.) He did not wish to take from the rich what they now possessed, but he did wish that his order should create at him, and disabled his left arm. A thin person laws they not unfrequently made a man work the fused, as they had beard but one discharge, feared whole week without wages, and pay for the privilege only one had been killed, and they did not think it into the bargain! Mr. West then ably went into the safe. After about half an hour, hearing no noise, Part IV. completes the first volume, which is now I didn't say anything. Upon my word! And you call vinced that nothing short of a House of Commons to alleviate their condition, but so long as class legis-

opposition to the resolution, giving Socialism the preference over Chartism. Mr. West replied, evilently to the satisfaction of the meeting. The resoman, which was carried by acclamation, and the

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, Turnagain-lane, those who don't care for their families, who are the best March 30th, Mr. Mylne in the chair .- The rules of the Llewellyn Chartist hat-clab were read by Mr. enrolled their names as members. It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the quarterly balance sheet be ready by next Sunday. CHELSEA .- The members of the Chelsea locality

with the most marked attention. Mr. Dixon made a genuflection, and retired, when an appeal on behalf of Mr. Cooper, who is to be liberated from her Majesty's college, at Stafford, on Saturday, May 3rd, 1845. A collection was made, when the was clad in them, as well as in the blessed veil.

Which amounted to unwards of 2.11. which amounted to upwards of £1 1s. On MONDAY EVENING Mr. Dixon delivered a second

there, wasn't half so decent as a crowd of Zealand savages.

Cricketing's an English sport—so is single-stick—so are nine-pins—and after what I've seen to-day—so, I'm sure of it, is murder. For my part, it does seem a little hard to hang the murderer himself, when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when it appears that he gives by his wickedness so much when a saw and satter that each the same order in help it, if they did sepatch your coat? Down tell me; state of liking some ribbancy which is a swing, too. Youndan't som the clouds as splendid tea party which is glooned by Labour over the grain as churchwarden of St. Steventum favour able to the grain as churchwarden of St. Steventum favour able to prove that shame and "fine-feelings" when it are now in continued. The help it, if they did sepatch your coat? Down tell me; beauty and alter one delict the prove that it is a mind in the which the prove that shame or first prove the military or control of the grain as churchwarden of St. Steventum favour able to prove that s

HEBDEN BRIDGE. Two LECTURES were delivered in the Democratic had beard. VALE OF LEVEN.

Mr. Perms M'Grath. - This talented lecturer

arrived in the Vale on Thursday, March 27th, and delivered a lecture the same evening, in Mr. Ritchie's large room, to a very respectable audience, chiefly Here; says Caudle, I dosed off, heaving confuscilly the Trades' Unions. He spoke for upwards of an hour, Calico-Printers. The subject of the lecture was Publications Received.—The Family Herally in the Odd Fellows Itall, to the Chartists of the her to buy a good-for-nothing muslin, by telling her tarts XXIII.—The Sugar Question Made Vale. The kell was well filled by an intelligent and that he has sold such another to a Duchess, he humbers of the lecture was. aftentive audience. The subject of the lecture was, it The Land and Chartism." The lecturer prefaced his fecture by taking a glance at the free trade humin the number of the lecture was, the free trade humbles of the free trade humbles, in which he exposed the fallacies of the League and the opinion of its principal supporters. Mr. Mr. Grath then took a retrospective view of the misapplication of machinery, and its consequent effects on the working classes. He next directed the attention of his andience to the land and its emphilities, and rusty black; but the volger associate these externals with supporting them with premises, true or false, from which, by reason of their ignorance, weakness, or prevadices, they draw wrong conclusions. There is nothing essentially fraudoletal matrix black; but the volger associate these

bains made the law of the land. Mr. M'Grath was reserved in a very enthusiastic manner at both there, to the clown, wisden in the wir which lectures, and much good will doubtless be the result perhaps covers a manifold. And thus will profesdoes not fully redeem the pledges given in the prospectus, and realise all the expectations which were
entertained by the most sanguine of its friends. In
the story of "St. Giles and St. James" we have this
zmonth a continuation of the progress of the Hog-lane
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here, on the progress took refuge in Holland. Here, on the
here, on the expectations which here, on the
here, on the progress of the British army in 1793, the author's
following resolution:

"The Man of the wholls a motion of the British army in 1793, the author's
showing resolution:

"The Man of the Woods," a specimen signer in a morning paper, heaven took refuge in Holland.

Here, on the
heaven beginning to the progress of the Hog-lane
subject being the death of the waining arrival of the British army in 1793, the author's
showing resolution:

"The Man of the whollows
showing resolution:

"The Man of the whollows
showing resolution:

ing his two children whom he had with him, the author, then a boy nine years old, and his sister, a year older, to the tender mercies of his comrailes. The cause of Chartism." Mr. Mills, a veteran in the Sharca, after a cruise zear the Caroline Islands, had ranks of radical reform, cordially seconded the moprocured supplies at Assension, and was proporting tion. Mr. John West, of Macelesfield, then rose to for the wornge, when slowen of her crew deserted. Two villains of the British army took charge of the support the resolution, and was received with loud children, but robbed them of their money left by cheers. He said the condition of the working classes seventeen, including six natives of the islands. On field at Two controls are Sould threshold Wellington dreadrequisites of life. Lord Egerton, too—and by the way claring they would sooner start for the nearest land he (Mr. West) must say that he (Lord E.) was as good a land risk the chance of escape. Mr. Clough, who man as was to be found in the ranks of the old foundal had acted as Mr. Smith's steersman, had several

aristocracy-had found it necessary to cultivate a bet- | times darted his lance at the savage on the taffrail; ter understanding with the workers. Well, his son became of age. The heads of beer barrels were knocked in, and there was beef and mutton in abuntous great, and refused to approach the ship. Mr. eat and drink to their hearts' content. At the con- of aid from others, resolved to retake the ship himthe ball, and she invited the colliers' wives to dance exciting suspicion, and taking a knife in his teeth to the Polka. But, O! the uncivilised brutes, they did defend himself from sharks, which had been attracted not know how to dance the Polka. (Laughter.) What! by the whale, swam to the ship, after a hard struggle and acre and a half allotments, to be cultivated by thither he grasped a cutlass, and a struggle ensued. the poor; and in order to give the full advantage, he Mr. Clough succeeded in throwing his antagonist, thrust out one of his eyes, and left him for dead, stock, paying for the same by instalments, and yet laving been severely wounded himself in the contest. allowing them the animals at far below the market No sooner had he left his supposed victim, than he wealth for themselves for the future. (Hear, hear.) came to the gangway with another spade, but soon not without reason, but the legislation of the manufac- the mutincers, and was himself dangerously wounded, turers of the north was infinitely worse, for by their and urged them to come at once on board. They requestions of capital and labour, supply and demand, they came aboard, struck a light, and went into the and made an eloquent and touching appeal on behalf cabin. The man with whom Mr. Clough had first of the Hand-loom Weavers, on whose behalf he had contended was found on the transom, his eye hanging come to London. He resumed his seat amidst the lon his cheek, and his body covered with gore. He loudest applause. The resolution was then put, and did not move, but merely groaned, whereupon Mr. carried unanimously. Mr. Pattenden moved the second resolution as follows:—"That this meeting his men thrust him through with a cutting spade; he having carefully discussed the present condition of was then thrown into the sea. The deck was tracked

the working classes, feel confident that nothing short with clotted blood; the headless body of Captain of a House of Commons elected on the principles of Norris was found, with that of one of his murderers. the People's Charter, will secure to them those rights | The other mutineer jumped overboard, but returned, to which they are so justly entitled. Mr. Frazer, surrendered, and was taken to Bydney. The Sharon in an eloquent and very able speech, seconded completed her voyage under Mr. Smith, Mr. Clough In addition to Eugene Sue's Matilda, this part | Hem!—So, Mr. Caudle: I hope you enjoyed yourself at the resolution. He was greatly applicated. Mr. acting as second mate. This is an extraordinary narcontains the commencement and continuation of a Greenwich. How do I know you've been at Greenwich? Bentole (of Macclesfield) said he could most correction. dially support the resolution, and felt the full If it be entirely true, it is difficult to tell whether -and now breaking bits off the trees about the place, I suppose to make tooth-picks and cribbage-pegs of. And prose and poetry, one from the pen of Thomas Hood, in the wind. Yes, I was sure of it, when you went out of lected perfectly the great turn-out of 1842, and or to despise the cowardice of Mr. Smith and the the house, to-day. I knew it by the looks of you, though from his experience, then obtained, he felt fully con- crew. The Mercury says that the owners of the Sharon have given Mr. Clough the command of a fine and these are his trophics. elected by the whole people would do justice to society ship, which, if the narrative be true, he has well delisher has fully redeemed the promise he set out with | Going to a fair amongst all sorts of people—at your time | at large. (Hear, hear.) Trades' Unions might tend | served. We believe the fact of this mutiny was reported some months ago, though its details have never prising citizens talk of buying him up, and comefore been so fully stated. TAKING THE VEIL.—On Monday a young lady was invested with the holy habit and religious veil of a

The sacred edifice was crowded with spectators of the deepest interest in the imposing proceedings. Miss poor took place. Yet how constantly do we hear the Zimmer, the postulant, having communicated in the doctrine preached that rich and poor are equal in the morning, first appeared in her seculiar dress at the sight of Heaven, which is, doubtless, very true; it is ceremony. At the appointed hour (noon) all the not at all true, however, that they are equal in the religious assembled, put on their church & and sight of men, and especially there is a wonderful lighted their candles. The following divines officiated:—the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Revs. G. Foley, North, Butlar, Collingridge, Bowman, Cotter, the dust without evineing his contempt for poverty the dust without evineing his contempt for poverty Wheeler, and highly approved of. Several persons Horrabin, Ringrove, Bamber, and O'Newles. The by the curtailment of the service. Happy it is that convent and an assistant; and on her knees asked the blessing of the former and her own religious name. CHELSEA.—The members of the Chelsea locality At a given signal the choir sang the hymn Giorosa met at the Cheshire Cheese, on Sunday evening, for Virginum. The hymn finished, the celebrant Bishop the purpose of hearing Mr. G. White deliver a lecture repeated, "Ora pro ca, sancta Dei Genetrix." He on "the rights of man." Mr. W. Matthews was called then blessed a wax candle, and placed it on the altar. Lancashire Chartists, as a man whose patriotism and may stay at home with the cat. You couldn't think of abilities are of a sterling and high order. He has taking your wife and children, like any other desent man, rights and privileges of the working classes would it, and presented it lighted to the pertulant, saying—never be ceded to them until the People's Charter "Accipe, filia charissima, lumes corporals, in in his hand—"this is what I call worth coming for. As Isay, this is something to recollect a murder by. Humph!"

It is sojourn in the States appears to have been not of and then he pansed a bit, and looked very wishfully at very long duration; and, judging by the work before the purpose of mutual co-operation. The purpose of mutual co-operation. The purpose of mutual co-operation of course you to unite daisy roots, and twisting one of the pois interioris, and recommended the working classes the purpose of mutual co-operation. The purpose of mutual co-operation of course you to unite daisy roots, and twisting one of the pois interioris, and recommended the working classes the purpose of mutual co-operation. The purpose of mutual co-operation of course you to unite daisy roots, and the purpose of mutual co-operation. The purpose of mutual co-operation of the purpose of mutual co-operation. Isay, this is something to recellect a murder by. Humph! It is sojdern in the States appears to have been not of the stile—"Humph! I should like a walking-stick out of that; but the police are so particular, I suppose they wouldn't suffer it. Come along, Arabella," and securing wouldn't suffer it. Come along, Arabella," and securing with was should have expected from an of the purpose of mutual co-operation. Greenwich Fair, indeed! Yes,—and of course you us, his previous admiration of Transatlantic men and then the purpose of mutual co-operation. Greenwich Fair, indeed! Yes,—and of course you us, his previous admiration of Transatlantic men and then the purpose of mutual co-operation. White for the purpose of mutual co-operation. White for the purpose of mutual co-operation. When the purpose of mutual co-operation. White for the purpose of mutual co-operation. When the purpose of mutual co-operation. When the purpose of mutual co-operation. White for the purpose of mutual co-operation. When the purpose of mutual co-operation. When the purpose of mutual co-operation. White finally replied. All present seemed a sermon spitable to the occasion from the co-operation. When the purpose of mutual co-operation. The purpose of mutual co-operation. When the purpose of mutual co-operation is a purpose. When the purpose of mutual co-operation is a purpose. When the purpose of mutual co-operation is a purpose. When the purpose of mutual co-operation is a purpose. When the purpose of mutual co-operation is a purpose of mutual co-operation. The purpose of mutual co-operation is a purpose of mutual co-operation. The purpose of mutual co-operation is a purpose of mutual co-operation is a purpose. When the the chairman.

LONGTON.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTEMES.—A lecture was delivered in the Working Man's Hall, or Sunday evening last, March 30th, by Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, who addressed the meeting for the altar, when kneeling, she was intenregated as follows:—Celebrant: "My child, what do you defend and the mand?"—Postulant: "The mercy of God and the mand the present time, when an incomplete the postulant of the system of letting farms by tender. We should mand?"—Postulant: "The mercy of God and the mand the present time, when an incomplete the system of letting farms by tender. We should mand?"—Postulant: "The mercy of God and the himself conspicuous in his small way, by advocating follows:—Celebrant: "The mercy of limself conspicuous in his small way, by advocating follows:—Celebrant: "The mercy of letting farms by tender. We should mand?"—Postulant: "The mercy of God and the mand?"—Postulant: "The mercy of God and the mand?"—Postulant: "The mercy of God and the mand?"—Postulant: "The mercy of letting farms by tender. We should mand?"—Postulant: "The mercy of God and the mand the mand?"—Postulant: "The mercy of God and the mand?"—Postulant: "Th Manchester, who addressed the meeting for upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some more carried in their proceedings, and not strengthen the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in their proceedings, and not strengthen the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings and not strengthen the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant: "Yes, my Lord!" After some to carried in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant in the proceedings are upwards religion?—Postulant in the proceedings are upwards religion are u of an hour. The speaker was listened to throughout further questions and answers, and may ers, the par-

She then became a novice, and at the conclusion of the initiatory rites the Bishop, sprinkled her with the initiatory rites the Bishop and the rite of holy water; the assistant directing her torise, made be open to competition." In the profundity of his with her a genufication to the I doly Sacrament, and wisdom he does not perceive that in "every other conducted her to the Superioress, to whom she commodity" competition tends to reduce the price, kneeled. The latter raising her embraced her. The pushing to get to the bar—to hear 'em laughing and shouting—and seeing 'em tossing off their liquor—upon shouting—and seeing 'em tossing off their liquor—upon my life, Sam, there was a mob of well-dressed, well-to-do Englishmen, that, considering what had brought them there, wasn't half so decent as a crowd of Zealand savages.

The Airsen of the Mississippi to St. Louis it was found that hundreds were out of employ-any of you to say so; but I dare say you did. I tell you, canue, she bailed I,500 miles up the Mississippi to you to say so; but I dare say you did. I tell you, canue, she before and after the embrace. The choir she bowed before and after the embrace. The choir she bowed before and after the embrace. The choir she bowed before and after the embrace of the progress of union and organisation in the progress of union and organisation girls scratching your coat with rattles! You couldn't was proposed to transport to the Oregon. The palm there, wasn't half so decent as a crowd of Zealand savages.

Then you must go in the thick of the fair, and have the mislions of this countary.

Splending Teal Party and Barra and Seeing 'em to ssing off their liquor—upon to that sterling veteran, william she bowed before and after the embrace. The choir she sailed I,500 miles up the Mississippi to you to say so; but I dare say you did. I tell you, canue, she sailed I,500 miles up the Mississippi to you to say so; but I dare say you did. I tell you, canue, she proposed to that sterling veteran, with three hearty of the chair, with three hearty she before and after the embrace. The choir she proposed to the chair, with three hearty she before and after the embrace of the chair.

Starkey, who occupied the chair, with three hearty she before and after the embrace of the proposed to the chair.

Starkey, who occupied the chair.

The you must go in the thick of the fair, and have the she with the proposed to the proposed to the chair.

Starkey, who occupied the chair.

Starkey, who occupied the chair.

Starkey, who occupied the novice then embraced the other religious, to whom only according to, but in excess of the demand. she bowed before and after the embrace. The choir whilst competition for farms, from the naturally ended, the religious retired in the same order in diminish the price of the produce.—But which they entered.

Fine Freings.—The recent suicide of the cook

Ait Bits.

PRUSSIAN COMMANDMENTS. - After Frederick II. had taken possession of Silesia, the Catholic peasants formed rather an unfavourable opinion of the new government. "The Prussians," they used to say, have not ten but only three commandments, viz., pay taxes, catch deserters, and don't reason.'

Colloque in a Coal-Hole.—Sheridan once fell Chapel, at the above place, on Sunday last, by Mr. into a coal-cellar, on his way home, after supping at Thomas Tattersall, of Burnley; one in the after- Drury-lane; and his abuse at the vendor for not noon, on "England and her Institutions," and one keeping a light at the cellar-door was warmly rein the evening, on "The Charter as a remedy for National Evils." A vote of thanks was given to the Sheridan (who was not hurt), "do you think I want lecturer, which he briefly acknowledged, and the meeting separated highly delighted with what they woman, "but your nose may set the coal-hole on

> Exormous Kissing. - General Tom Thumb calculates that he has kissed two millions of ladies. The Lazr Ones.—Which is the laziest class of persons? Tall people. Why? Because they are alvays longer in bed than others.

HUMBUG.-We must define lambug. It is not

aked untrath. A draper's assistant, who tells a lady externals with sanctity; accoultingly they are assumed this Roople's Charter, showing the instice of its prin- by the Stiggins class of humblings. Thus the out, by his mere exterior—involuntary bombuy passed with the ancients for the bond of Palles: thus is sional costume cause a simpleton to be thought a Sydenham.—Jewold's Stilling Magneting.

BOARD AND LODGING EXTRACEDINARY. In a recent

MISTORICAL PARALLEL—The Acordored says that Sir Robert Peel administered to Ben D'Israeli "the

MANAX Sport. - We leave that a day or two of o a couple of prize-ring heroes, known to time as Young Samba and Jordan, fought at Hooley Common. The contest had peculiar attractions for the lovers of sport-manly sport. It appears that "Jordan, having exceeded the stipulated weight, was comknocked in, and there was beef and mutton in abun-dance; so that the poor workers for the nonce might Clough proposed several other devices, but, in default with spiked shoes, and availing himself of treading on the feet of Jordan and mutilating them exceedingly; clusion of this portion of the feast, her ladyship, like self. He accordingly, after dark, was taken by the a fine old English gentlewoman, she must fleetly lead boat ahead of the ship at some distance, to avoid permitted to fight in shoes, but it was not accepted." Of course not; the friends of Young Sambo-the lovers of manly sport-knew too well the value of spiked shoes to forego the advantages for £5. The Sun tells us-" They kept up the contest, both displaying great game; Sambo continuing to thrust the pikes of his shoes into the feet of his antagonist at every opportunity, notwithstanding the unanimous

> especial encouragement of manly English sport,-A Civic Solomon.—Horace Walpole tells a story of a Lord Mayor of London, who, having heard that a friend had the smallpox twice, and died of it, asked If he died the first time or the second. THE VOWELS .- Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? There is,

in cold iron; only in the latter case it is for the

Going! Going! Going!-"The repeal of the auction duty will enable young ladies to set themselves We (said Mr. West) complain of the legislation of went forward. Mr. Clough then hailed the boats, up to the highest bidder. Considerations of daty those fellows down at Westminster, and God knows which were very near, told them he had killed two of have hitherto restrained them.

THE MYSTERIOUS LADY IN PICCAPILLY.—This deceptive exemplification of "second sight" is to be conducted by Sir James Graham, who will allow any lady or gentleman to write a letter, seal it, and place it in a box, "secured by Government." Sir James will then, to the great amazement of the writer. repeat the contents of his letter without any persen having seen him read it.—Great Gun.

DURE OF YORK'S COLUMN.-From the top of column a fine view may be obtained of St. James'spark, with a very distant prospect of the payment of is late Royal Highness's debts. - Ibid.

AWFUL SPREAD OF POPERY .- It is no less true than alarming that the Roman Catholic clergy are beginning to overspread this fine Protestant country. We ourselves saw no less than six cardinals in the company of as many well-dressed ladies while walking up Regent-street last Monday morning,—Ibid.

GLORY.-Near St. Sevier, there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a completo set of false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was a soldier under Napoleon,

Lors or Brass.—There is a dandy in St. Louis who has so much brass that a company of enternencing a manufactory of cow-bells.

Mother Church.-Even the sublime service for the dead is doled out in some places on a sliding scale Sister of Mercy, at the Convent of Mercy, Bermondsey. The ceremony took place in the Church of the
Most Holy Trinity, which adjoins the convent
Charging an additional eight or ten shillings when the whole of the service is read; the general rule being to tiglier classes of society, who appeared to take the cut it extremely short whenever the burials of the postulant took her place between the Superiors of the repose of the dead is incupable of being troubled by this detestable homage to the pride of the living.

Guess, we are told, was much struck with the nawer made by Tawell to one of his friends who pressed him warmly to render a full account of the deed he had done. "I am not prepared! I'm not prepared," was the reply of the agonised Quaker. The Lord Mayor thinks Tawell's answer an admirable one under the circumstances, and warmly condemns he principle of endearonring to extract a before a man is prepared to give it. It was just such reply, he says, as he should have given himself, had e been going to be hanged instead of Tawell !- Ibid LORD RADNOR'S "TENDER"-NESS TO HIS TENANTS.

-The Earl of Radnor has again been rendering limited supply, can only increase the rental, while free trade in corn, which he also advocates, would

Foreign Entelligence.

FRANCE.

announce the demand of 17,500,000 francs by Maring to pronounce the interdiction of its adversaries. Ministers obey the dictates of him who fostered them, and directed their entire conduct during the last four years. Supported by a doubtful majority, placed in Presence of an assembly in which there is no majority certain for anybody, the Cabinet wishes to obtain from a Chamber whose fate was sealed by the vote on the address, an act of extreme weakness; they think they may expect anything from those who granted an indemnity to Mr. Pritchard. It is their last obtheir destruction, is, it is alleged, the height of imprudence. We say that they are obeying an imperious necessity. The Réforme then proceeds to cite originator of the fortifications, was perseveringly already signed by hundreds of individuals.

"The enceinte continué of the fortifications of Paris," says the Courrier Français, "contains 94 scene. This performed, the drop fell, and the wretched fronts and the detached forts 93, in all 173 fronts, man became at once violently convulsed and his whole bastion, requires for its descuce 20 pieces of artillery, sell again—were again contracted—sell again, again or for the 187 fronts 3,640 guns. As each gun is to contracted—and he hung a motionless corpse. It be supplied with ammunition for 600 rounds, the war was expected that the wretched man would be retons) of gunpowder. The 17,000,000f. demanded by contrary, a most decorous and becoming silence was Marshal Soult will consequently comprise but a por- observed. The body was allowed to hang for an hour, ment of the fortifications of Paris.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE OF A POLISH REPUGEE .- La! The length of drop allowed him was so little, that Democratic Pacifique of the 31st ult. contains the fol- he struggled most violently. His whole frame was Iowing:—"The continued and abominable tyranny convulsed; he writhed horribly, and his limbs rose tected from his vengeance by our hospitality. Thadeus tinued to wring his hands for several minutes, they Monkiesuricz, a native of Gedelifki, having become being still clasped as though he had not left off prayunfortunate man, who possessed an independent subwith a razor, by which he destroyed himself instan-

THE CARLISTS.—A letter from Bayonne, of the 26th from sickness for a day or two. "I beg to warn you," so entirely disarmed as to be unable to defend themselves against robbers, who have appeared in the neighbourhood of Pampeluna. The country is guarded by a police very inadequate in point of numbers."

BARCELONA .- A letter from Barcelona, of the 23rd ult.. says :- For some days a sharp correspondence has been exchanged between the captain general and the Neapolitan consul relative to two Neapolitans, Vicente Ferrarana and Thomas Appignoni whom General Concha expelled from Barcelona, and forced to take refuge in France. The Neapolitan consul has protested against this act as arbitrary and in contempt of the law of nations, as well as contrary to the guarantees stipulated in treaties in favour of the subjects of the two nations. But the captain general, in place of acceding to this representation. declared that, being convinced that there were at Barcelona toreigners who, in place of remaining neutral in the midst of the troubles which had occurred, had, on the contrary, excited them, he was decided to inquire into the conduct of each, and to expel, not only from Barcelona, but also from the province, all whose conduct had not been completely ncutral. General Concha added, that he regretted adopting these measures, but that he was obliged to do so, in order to preserve tranquillity in the province under his orders. Almost at the same time a French subject, M. Kessler, was thrown into prison by the orders of the captain general, on the most futile motive. M. Fiury, the French consul, hastened to demand his liberation, and, in addition, required an indemnity to be paid in proportion to the length of M. Kessler's detention. But if I am well informed, it would seem that all steps taken by M. Flury have not hitherto produced any result, the captain general having referred the matter to his government for decision. This incident has produced much excitement among the members of the consular body, who all appear decided to support the rights which treaties

afford their countrymen."

More Arrests.—The Madrid papers of the 26th ult., state that twenty-seven persons had been arrested, charged with participation in an "Esparterist" conspiracy. PROJECTED ABSOLUTIST REVOLUTION—INSURRECTIONS

OF THE CARLISTS ! The correspondent of the Times, writing from Madrid, on the 23rd ult., gives the following most

important intelligence :-Notwithstanding the apparent harmony that reigns between the Queen-Mother, and the affected reconciliation -between her and the new Marie du Palais (Narvaez), you may depend upon it as a fact that the animosity which exists between them is of such a nature as not to have in the slightest degree diminished, and on the first opportunity it will break out. Not long since three military chiefs of high rank waited privately on Munoz, and informed him that they were ready at a moment's notice to rise in favour of the Queen-Mother against the Minister at War, and that they could count on the forces under their command. This is a fact, and not a mere runour. They were aware of her anxiety to marry the young Queen to the son of Don Carlos, and they were prepared to support her in carrying out her object. The new proposal, about introducing Prince Trapani at Madrid,

I have for some time past alluded to the accounts re- most deliberately cruel, and of the most cowardly ceived from Catalonia respecting the disturbed state of nature. He never imagined that he had been fathat part of Spain, and the movements of the Carlists. miliarly mentioned by Sarah Hart in the neighbour-These accounts were at first affected to be received with shood where she was, as it were, hidden-and he mockery by the Conservative press here, and the facts never supposed but that he should get back unnoticed were attempted to be suppressed. Now, however, the same press is obliged to admit their exactitude; and the was the infatuated and cold-blooded assassin. repeated encounters between the insurgents and the troops, in which the latter have had the worst of it gene rally, have forced those who support the situation to call on the Government to display more energy and resolution in sufficating what now appears to be the comme

A plot has been discovered in Barcelona, the object of which was to effect a rising of the Carlists in connection with the bands of Tristany. They were to have commenced with the assassination of General Concha. On in less than an hour after receiving his despatches, the Commandant-General, Castellan, left that place at the ment of infantry also left in the direction of Solsona, troops, insurgents or otherwise, generally selecting a tent of Catalonia, part of Navarre, and Galicia. The ostensible object is to proclaim Isabella absolute Queen of Spain, and to demand her marriage with the son of Don'

ecclesiastics. In Orense also (province of Galicia) the friar Saturnino entered the frontier from Portugal, between Celanova and battle. It is said that Saturnino had attacked a detach-

latter was obliged to retire before him. surrection in Upper Navarre.

THE SALT-HILL MURDER.

AYLESBURY, THURSDAY EVENING. The convict yesterday passed a restless night, a circumstance which he attributes to having taken THE FORTIFICATIONS.—The Paris papers of Fridry, final leave of his wife. He is now perfectly aware shal Soult, to defray the expense of arming the fortifi- his being asked whether he was acquainted with cations of Paris. Already had a good deal of excitement what would soon occur, he said, "Yes, I suppose tomanifested itself on this head, but much more would, morrow is the day; I thought as much. Well, I have it was expected, be displayed. The fortifications of no complaint to make." He did not appear to be unusu-Paris, says the Reforme, have been erceted against the ally cast down; indeed, he has expressed his satisfaction though not perceptible to all, yet dangerous to the first report, together with an appeal from the chairliberties of France, and not against foreigners. This that the event is so close at hand, and that his friends is a fact so obvious, that it would be losing one's time will be soon relieved from their present harassing to attenut to demonstrate it to those who still affect to position. Not a line has been received by the authodoubt it. The fortifications of Paris are menacing rities to interrupt the regular course of the law, for Paris, but, once armed, Paris is enslaved. In proposing to arm the forts, our rulers call on France to declare if she is tired of the representative Go-James Graliam, and Baron Parke, have been parts to declare if she is tired of the representative Go-James Graliam, and Baron Parke, have been parts. potism. The Ministry, we are told, has lost its have shut out all grounds for interference, and the senses, and the Chamber has only to pronounce its extreme penalty of the law will be paid by the convict interdiction. The Ministry, we maintain, is fully to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock. Calcraft, the conscious of its acts-it is the system that is prepar- executioner, comes down to-night by the last train.

EXECUTION AND CONFESSION OF TAWELL

The hour announced for execution was eight o'clock. but about a quarter of an hour before eight a sudden motion of the crowd showed that the moment had come. The most intense silence prevailed, not a an indemnity to Mr. Pritchard. It is their last ob-session at the bedside of a dying power, it is a will extorted in extreme. We are told that the Ministry ingly, and was scarcely able to stand as he hesitated a long time before embarking in an under taking so difficult; after sustaining so many defeats on secondary questions, to raise one that may prove him, he knelt down to pray, which he did with the most apparent fervour. After he had been praying for about a minute or a minute and a half he was asextracts from speeches delivered at different periods rope round his neek. The meck demeanour of the by the King to prove that his Majesty, who was the wretched man from the time he first appeared on the scalfold seemed to excite the utmost sympathy on the following the plan he had conceived in 1833, and that part of the spectators. When the cap was drawn over he would not rest until he saw it carried into com- his eves he placed his hands together (as far as the cord plete execution. The Réforme accordingly invites by which he was pinioned would allow him), as in an the National Guard and all the citizens of Paris to protest against that liberticide project, and publishes already placed round his neck. The work of fastena petition against the armament of the fortifications, ing it occupied nearly half a minute, but it must have been a period of terrible suffering to the unfortunate Each front, consisting of two half curtains and a frame quivered-his arms and legs contracted-they was executed in the Quaker's dress.

arrangements ought to have been so perfect as enthan an act of torture to the malefactor, who was so short and small in person that he could scarcely have ult., contradicts the report of the flight of the Carlist in the Treeze, backwards and forwards, and round chief Villareal from Bordeaux, the only foundation about, a most pitiable and melancholy spectacle. says the writer, "against the fabrications of our There was nothing about the execution to give journals, in respect of Spanish news. I have several it the force of a warning example of the badly in their intrigues, and that an outbreak in Navarre expected time; there were no official persons present sire to accomplish a great social purpose. is highly probable this spring. The country, however, on the scaffold, except the turnkey and the hangman; is for the present perfectly tranquil, and the people neither the sheriff, sub-sheriff, nor chaplain was the proceeding; nor was there any public display of turned him off like a dog!" A just observation; it was truly a hang-dog affair.

TAWELL'S CONFESSION.—Tawell drew up a confession some days since, of which he made a copy at a quarter before five o'clock this morning, (Friday). This statement he placed in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Cox, the chaplain, which he begged of that gentleman to keep, but said that he had no objection to the substance of it being made known to the public. The statement will be so far satisfactory to the public that it takes away all doubt as to the guiltiof the deceased. He confessed that he was guilty of the murder of Sarah Hart, and also that he was guilty of the attempt to murder her on the previous occasion, in September last, as stated on the trial. He also confessed that he did not commit the murder from pecuniary motives, but from the dread that the transpire, and come to the ears of his wife.

(From the Bucks Herald of Friday.) Not until last night did John Tawell commit to It was observed that he had made the looked-fo document, but he kept it in his side-pocket through out the early part of the night, during which time he took it out several times, as though reflecting upon its contents, and hesitating in delivering them. He had previously inquired of the governor whether he had not engaged to make a written statement, and upon being reminded that he had promised to do so, and that such an act was expected, he observed Well, then, I will; I will do it." The paper, which he has committed to the charge of the chaplain, con-The poison which he then administered was not of the same description as that with which he ultithat he was not tempted to his determined, delinot grudge. He was in constant dread of his wife becoming acquainted with his connection with that woman, and a fatal desire to rid himself of her took possession of his mind. Her death seemed to him to be the only means of escaping from the disgrace portion to his great regard and respect for his wife, was the apprehension of falling in her esteem and affection. Independently of his wish and constant ious to obviate the disclosure of circumstances which would distress his wife, and alienate her from him. With these feelings he did not scruple to commit murder-murder of the least inexcusable, the

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1945.

THE TRADES' CONFERENCE. taken place this day (Easter Sunday), the Spanish able chairman, to his closing remarks, all must come gated sorrow. However, we will not lose them, isting temperament.

oneness of opinion. The Trades, by some political their truest and their best friend. fatuity and social infatuation, have been from time

vernment, and ready to bow to an ignominious destioned; but the summing up of the latter seems to ture judgment, to our friends the Trades: however, we mean to keep in view is that of procuring such a fact, to which we have over and over again sought as we wish the movement to be imperial rather than word escaped after the crowd had said." He is could not legislate satisfactorily for the several in-Labour was sure to be the battle-ground for faction. sisted to rise by Calcraft, who proceeded to place the of conferring corresponding advantages upon every bound down by political despotism, will become Prime Minister, with the largest majority ever placed will be found elsewhere. The speech of Mr. Fricker. at the command of a leader, incapable of satisfying the delegate for Cheltenham and district, will be culprit, as it undoubtedly was to every witness of the several interests, or any one of them, capriciously read with pleasure by all, and has been perused with represented under the system of class legislation.

department will have to provide 2,184,000 cannon ceived with groans and excerations by the crowd, but the country to the support of their own adherents. subject that is likely to be brought prominently balls and upwards of 25,000,000 killogrammes (25,000 no such disgraceful proceeding took place. On the Thus presenting all the characteristics of legalised before the delegates in July. tion of the expense necessary for the complete arma- and was then taken, but not cut, down. He national revenues. No question has more continu- upon all legal questions, it is likely that some misof the Emperor Nicholas often operates injuriously and fell again repeatedly, while he wrung his hands, total absence of all political subjects, the avoidance the great legal knowledge and watchfulness of Mr. upon the minds of those unhappy Poles who are pro- his arms having been previously pinioned, and con- of all topics that could by possibility lead to, or ex- Roments, together with our own proper caution, furpossessed with the idea that our Government, ing. It was nearly ten minutes after the rope Conference, at once establishes the fact that the Roberts doubtless will devolve the duty of legalising threatened by the Czar, intended to give up the re- had been fixed before the contortions which indifugees, to be transported by the Autograt of all the cated his extreme suffering ceased. It is not inRussias to Siberia, became, under this groundless tended to cast blame upon any one connected with impression, insane. Tormented with this idea, the the dreadful fulfilment of this law; but the mechanical mount business and desire it would be to carry into he will call to his aid the best legal talent to be had practice the great principle of the greatest happiness in the market. sistence, and resided at Valenciennes, cut his throat tirely to prevent the punishment being little more for the greatest number. Here we have seen Whigs, Thus armed with popular confidence and the law's Tories, Radicals, Reformers, Chartists, Free toleration, we call upon the Trades of England to weighed more than seven or eight stone. He died Traders (though not many of them), Protestants, arouse from their long and energating slumber—to "hard," as the phrase is; and his light body daugled Catholics, Dissenters of every complexion, assembling shake off their destructive apathy—to rid themselves together for a week with prejudices in favour of of their aristocratic pretensions—to doff the garb of for which was the fact of his having kept his bed What was the effect upon the spectators? It their several political creeds, religious tenets, and slavery which they have so long and so willingly social notions, as strong as those entertained by members of the House of Commons, and yet all are They may rest assured that, united, they are omnitimes informed you that the Carlists here are active disposed. It took place before the accustomed and sunk, neutralised, and absorbed in the general de- potent—that their President will stand by them to

> visible; and below, in the space before the County- formed by the delegates; and of that we shall only say, their organ, which we have the honour to conduct. hall, there was not even a constable, policeman, or as the hypercritical say of Sir William Follett, will honestly, faithfully, and zealously represent javeliu-man. There was no air of authority about that he not only applies his words well, but that he them—that their enemies will dread them—their solemnity suited to it. The consequence was, that uses "the only" words that are illustrative of the friends respect them—and the world admire them. the subdued exclamation of the populace, uttered point that he wishes to expound. So we say of the when they assume the position of freemen, and ma"more in sorrow than in anger," was, "Why they Trades, that they have not only performed good work. Direct the determination to be no longer slaves, but that they have performed "the only" work, and in the only way in which they could recommend themselves to the country. As we stated last week, a Conference of a sluggish body, hard to be moved, and sceptical of belief, was not likely to be elected in tion. Their business was and they have well peroutline of those means by which they propose to remedy their several grievances. Had they done more,

Seeing, however, that the most enthusiastic could ing the first skeleton of representation, we shall not permanent. be charged with vanity if we confess our great tains a distinct avowal of his guilt. He acknowland anxiety as to the sequel, nor with interference if, ledges to having attempted the life of his unfortunate from time to time, we impress what appeared to be anxiety as to the sequel, nor with interference if, victim, Sarah Hart, upon the occasion spoken of at the wish and meaning of the delegates upon our the trial, when she was said to have been sick. colleagues of the Provisional Committee, and, through them, upon the Trades generally. Perhaps mately effected his purpose. The malefactor declares the greatest strength that a public man can possess is that of knowing the proper time for action, and the berate, and diabolical deed by any pecuniary motive. That of knowing the proper time for action, and the The pittance allowed by him to Sarah Hart he did fitting time for repose. From the present moment then, to the 28th of July, we aver to be the time for general Trades action. The country will look forward with intense interest and anxiety to what will then be considered a full, free, and fair representation and domestic unhappiness that would result from an of the Working-class mind of the country. The duty, exposure of his position with regard to her. In pro- we had almost said the task, of bringing about the first representation of the Trades, exclusively devolved upon Mr. Duncombe and ourselves. endeavour to stand well with the world, he was anx- No other paper even noticed the "GREAT FACT," and yet, through our humble exertions, we saw 110 honest industrious men sent to London to represent their several Trades. Thus we have painted the miniature, and while we will not leave the perfecting of Labour's full-length portrait to any other artist, we may safely infer that we shall have all bidding for participation in the great national work. The Conference has adopted several questions as worthy of consideration—it has wisely decided upon none: and, therefore, we may digress to express our regret that so numerous and was done with respect to Local Boards of Trade. RESOLVED, as far as we were concerned, that Labour They should understand that the way to enforce a

Bayonne are actively, though secretly, at work. The result of their labours will probable be actively, we could not shut out the fact from childish—it would be worse than childish—it would be robbers until the plunder was distincted amongst them. ourselves, that the power and cunning working of be feelish; and our friends are not feelish, and will, tributed amongst them. So long as the country was

system had established strong political rivalry therefore, return to us, secure in the belief that as generous, and supplied the funds, so long was fervour among a class whose only salvation consisted in we have been their oldest and most constant, we are high, and promise abundant; but as soon as the ex-

Having said so much upon the particular topic, we political principles of the two great rival factions, and | that the Provisional Committee have resolved upon their bodies for many years were controlled and ge- vigorously carrying out the recommendations of Converned by their several officers with a despotism, ference, and by next week we hope to publish their man, bearing upon the several duties to be performed To eradicate this political preference and class do- by the Trades generally. This we understand to be mination, has required no little time and not less cau- the wish of the Committee, and therefore, knowing tion. We confess that, hitherto, we have been compelled Mr. Duncombe's desire to serve, we may expect comto speak the language of infancy rather than of ma- pliance upon his part. The one great object which we rejoice that the time has arrived when we can representation in July next, as will carry with it all now address them in sincerity and truth, without the weight of a national movement, embodying the that each succeeding representation has been confided the fear of offending; and in truth we tell them that Working Class mind of the country. Trusting to their most valuable performance throughout their see a complete and entire amalgamation of the several proceedings was the establishment of a great political interests of the Labouring Classes, and to this end, to draw their attention. We have contended that national, we would respectfully submit the proall other parties in the State being equally repre- priety of inviting our Irish brethren to take part in tion, at Manchester, more practical business was sented, while Labour is excluded, that all unitedly our future proceedings, which may be thus accomplished. The secretary may correspond openly, and was purely a representation of the working classes; terests that they represented, while unrepresented without fear of violating any existing Act of Parliament, with the Irish Trades' officials, leaving to the While, upon the other hand, Labour being the source Trades of Ireland the duty of nominating confiof all wealth, and wealth being the thing for which dential persons to be elected by English constithe represented classes scramble, if Labour alone was tuencies; and this accomplished, we have no herepresented, in doing justice to itself, it could not fail sitation in saying that the Irish Trades, so long other class of society. Here, then, is our illustra- the most vigorous section of the movement. Indeed. tion :- The several interests in the country, Labour | we have no little pleasure in noticing the fact, that only excepted, are represented in the House of Com. at the Conference of Shoemakers, now sitting in mons. Even the Jews, though excluded from the London, a Mr. Horsrond, from Cork, acts as repre Tabernacle, are amply represented by those who are sentative of his Trade: nor can we abstain from dependent upon them. Hence it is that we find a drawing marked attention to their proceedings, which no little vanity by ourselves. From his speech it Debates of the most insignificant description are will be seen that the Shoemakers, representing more made to hinge and turn upon political bias; parties than a quarter of a million of persons, look to the only swayed by the hope of applying the resources of Land as their only salvation, and therefore it is a

plunderers, rather than equable distributors of the Aware of the suspicion entertained by the Trade ously occupied the public mind than that of esta- givings may arise relative to the legality of their blishing such a system of representation as will insure | proceedings; however, we think that the well-known " a fair day's wage for a fair day's work;" and the and justly appreciated sagacity of Mr. Duncombe, hibit any, the slightest disagreement in the Trades' nish ample guarantee upon that score. Upon Mr. conalization of social benefits can be only discussed the Association, and, capable as he is of perform-

worn, and to put on the armour of self-defence the last-that their legal adviser will keep them Now we turn to the consideration of the work per- clear of the meshes and trammels of the law—that

THE FORTHCOMING CONVENTION.

WHEN Whigs and Tories. Protestants and Catholics. Landlords and Manufacturers, Merchants and Speculators, are devising means for the aggrandisement a hurry, and to carry with it a sufficient amount of of their several orders, it is something to see the the belief that he had held the name of Mazzini weight to ensure national respect or national co-opera- Working Classes setting zealously about the work of sacred, he forces upon us the conviction that he formed it—to promulgate the several grievances the Catholics of Ireland, however he may endeavour it wonderful, in such a dilemma, and after such a under which they laboured, and to map out a general to satisfy the representatives of the landed interest confession, that Sir Robert Perl should have left in the House of Commons, and however he may his colleague to get out of the mire as best he could they would have surpassed the duties assigned to best that under existing circumstances he can ex- was best able, while the Premier, in his hurry to relation in which he stood towards Sarah Hart would them, while they would have failed in ensuring the tract from his Parliamentary adherents, and how- escape the conflict, left his coat behind him, and necessary co-operation for carrying out their mea- ever temporary employment may for the moment snubbed the lazy reserve as they unwillingly marched paper the declaration which was expected from him. carry nothing of themselves, they wisely abstained the times must convince him of the impracticability the solitary individual charged with the disgrace from enunciating any defined plan, leaving to that of legislating for Labour until the representatives of But so it was-Shell preferred the charge; Gimham mind which will have time to contemplate upon their Labour are allowed to speak and vote upon its behalf. several suggestions and propositions till July (when It is, therefore, refreshing to find the Working refute it; while Duncombs charged him with quibthey meet again) the task of moulding general views Classes keeping their claim to representation alive into a national plan of organization. Instrumental even in the midst of circumstances, which, but for then as our humble exertions have been in procur- their training, they would be led to look upon as GUILTY," but recommended him to mercy; and

We must in some respect consider the Working Classes as litigants, claiming a right long withheld and merely waiting the fitting opportunity to push their claim to a final settlement; and, resolved that the Statute of Limitation should not operate against them, they have wisely determined upon keeping it alive by an annual representation of their grievances. There are many in our ranks who remember the boastings of Prosperity Robinson in 1824, and there are not a few who have a stinging recollection of the calamity which so speedily followed the promised perpetuity of English prosperity. These, and such like results, emanating from the fictitious system engendered by class legislation, have taught the Working Classes the necessity of being prepared, when ever an opportunity occurs, to demand equality with those who create sufferings, but never participate in them. And, while to some the proposed Convention may appear to be a work of supererogation, we contend that there never was a time more imperatively demanding their vigilance. The letter of Mr. O'Conson, which will be found in our first page, of itself furnishes ample matter for deep consideration, while there are other topics to which he does

not refer, and to which we trust attention will be The Chartist body has in nothing suffered so much damage as from the practice of allowing poor gentleinfluential a body as the Hand-loom Weavers should men and willing idlers to live upon any amount of have felt themselves called upon to dissent from what excitement that they can create, and, therefore, if a Convention was otherwise unnecessary than to devise means by which the vermin can be taken off the Charshould speak for itself, and through its own representa- question is by argument, and not by withdrawing tist body, we feel convinced that every district in the the night of the 16th, patrols of horse and foot paraded tives, we purposely abstained from commenting at from the contest; and that that one principle parathe streets until morning; and on the following day seve- any length upon the proceedings of the delegates last mount with them, and peculiarly applicable to their This is a change that we have long contended for, ral arrests were made. In the north of the Principality and every day's practice teaches us, that, until it is a fresh encounter has taken place between the factions week, lest a coincidence of opinion between our trade, remains an open question, and one which may and every day's practice teaches us, that, until it is and a part of the army. They have even approached the selves and Labour's representatives might give rise to be discussed in the forthcoming Conference, and with effected, there can be no hope of a thorough orga-Ampurdan. In Leridz the alarm has been so great, that jealousy upon the one hand, or the charge of inter- every probability of success in cases to which it was misation of the Working Classes. It is a remarkable ference or premature criticism on the other. We applicable, and where it would be considered a fact, that, during times of excitement, when the needy head of the whole of the disposable force of cavalry; and now, however, return to the subject, when our re-triumph. The Hand-loom Weavers have ever com- will pay liberally for marketable stuff, that we find a on the morning of the 19th a battalion of the Reina regi- marks cannot affect what has been done, or be re- manded our especial interest and consideration. We crop of mouthing patriots spring up, as if by magic, garded as a desire to force upon the public mind have battled for them when we stood alone. We while, upon the other hand, when temporary employwhere it appears the notorious priest, Tristany, had shown himself, proclaiming Don Carlos VI., and collect. what more we would desire to see accomplished. The have described them as the very foundation of the ment and comparative comfort cause a lull in politiing together from all parts the large force which is said proceedings of Conference are now public property, present agitation and movement, and to lose their eal agitation, we find those very mouthers the first to to be at his disposal. The general outbreak was to have and from the clear and lucid opening of the honor- co-operation now would be a source of numiti- propound a new code of philosophy suiting to the ex-

troops, insurgents or otherwise, generally selecting a Sunday, or a Saint's festival, for the commencement of to the conclusion that they present the first step in except through their own folly. We will reason For ourselves we have always justified the excitetheir operations. There is now no doubt that a formid- that grand national movement to which, from the with them because they have brains to understand ment produced in 1837, 1838, and 1839; but what able Carlist conspiracy exists throughout the whole ex- birth of the Northern Star, we have invited our us. We will commune kindly with them, because we have objected to has been the altered tone of they are susceptible of kindly impressions; and in the those who breathed fire in those days, and would now Independently of the striking facts and startling language of sincerity we tell them that even between heap revilings upon men of equally ardent tempera-Carlos. A junta of Carlists exists in Barcelona, and ano- truths promulgated by the representatives, who ourselves and the proprietor of the Northern Star, ment, but who have not equally abandoned their ther in Berga. These juntas are principally composed of spoke from experience, the cordiality, unanimity, there is a difference of opinion upon the subject of trust. Many false conclusions have been drawn from and agreement that prevailed throughout establishes Local Boards; and yet that difference does not dis- the failure of the Convention of 1939, while the fact has placed himself at the head of a party of insurgents. the truth of a great political principle for which we turb the general cordiality upon all other subjects, should never be lost sight of, that the delegates of The Commandant-general of that place received des- have ever contended. If it be true, as none can nor is it likely to be dogmatically enforced one way that year should rather be looked upon as a scrampatches on the 16th to inform him that Saturnino had doubt, that politics are the "madness of the many or other to the prejudice of the principle. Why; then, bling section of the middle than as a representation of Vande, at the head of 300 men. The second in command for the gain of the few," the proceedings of the not tolerate a division of opinion among the delegates? the Working Classes. It was a second "bid" for an of Segovia was immediately sent out with two companies, Trades' Conference furnishes an apt illustration of or why should the Hand-loom Weavers capriciously amount of popular enthusiasm to carry a more the carbineers and the quartia civil, to give the insurgents the fact, that politics, to be the gain of the many, subject themselves to such a charge of inconsistency complete middle class reform than the mockment of troops stationed at Puente Vargus, and that the must be participated in by all. However we may as that of withdrawing from the contest because at measure of 1842; besides, there was a large fund. understand the fact, that the Working Classes hav- one preliminary meeting they could not secure the no less than £9000, together with many weekly The Carlists of the French frontier in the direction of ing one common interest should be ruled by one com- adoption of one single principle? It would be salaries of six guineas each, which served as golden

chequer became weak, that moment did the several factions of which the Convention was composed begin that his doom is fixed for to-morrow morning. Upon to time strongly impregnated with the respective now recur to the general question. We understand to show themselves in their true colours. And yet, notwithstanding all the honest representatives of the Working Classes were enabled to preserve their principles from the assaults of the Birmingham ragmen, the Commercians (but not the representatives of their departed leader), the Whig Working Men's Association of London, the poor gentlemen, the rival newspaper mongers, and the local traders, who hoped to derive a profitable trade by means of national popu-

> From the lesson taught by the Convention of 1839, the people have profited much, and hence we find (for the most part) to working men themselves. Too large an amount of funds have not been placed at their disposal, and, therefore, that time, which would otherwise be spent in speaking for hire, has been exclusively devoted to business. At the last Convenperformed than at all previous gatherings, because it and in order that the good work there performed may be followed up, we hope to see Working Men elected as delegates to the forthcoming Convention, who will resume their several avocations when their political work has been done. And, above all, we trust that the several delegates will receive instructions from their constituents upon the several questions likely to be brought forward.

> The Trades' Conference, recently held, was not a political Conference, but was elected purely for Trades' purposes. The Chartist Convention will be, however, a purely political representation; at the same time, we trust, prepared to shew clearly and fully to the country the amount of social benefit that must follow the achievement of political rights. The day has gone by when any the most powerful, the most popular, or cunning man can exist upon mere political furor; for, as Mr. Duncombe well observed. the whole question at issue between the represented and the unrepresented classes is a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and how to preserve that blessing without the unjust interference of the capitalists. Obstructives as we are, we did not seek to obtrude our political notions upon the Trades, because they are looking for the same end at which we aim, while it would be a violation of principle, a prostration of honour, and a prostitution of mind, were we to lead to anticipation of general and permanent good arising from any other source than that of perfect political equality—the equality contended for in the document entitled the People's Charter,

THE FOREIGN SPY AGAIN.

The demand upon our space this week is too great to enable us to do justice to the unblushing admissions made by Sir James Graham upon the motion of Mr. Sheil. We regret our inability to enter largely upon this subject, the less from the length at which we have given the debate, and from which it will be seen that the Home Secretary has from first to last deceived the House, and the country; by evasion and alsehood—falsehood so striking and apparent, that not a colleague of the Right Honourable Gentleman was found hardy enough to volunteer a defence against the charge of quibbling and thimble-rig brought ngainst him by Mr. Duncombe. He was "left alone n his glory"—the thing, as Mr. Duncombe observed, having now become so grossly fraudulent as not to admit of defence. Notwithstanding the Home Secretary's solemn asseveration that no communication of the names of parties resident in England was made to foreign powers, we have his after admission that the whole matter was communicated BUT ONLY to the Austrian Government-the very Government-the only Government that could have turned the inform ation to the account of cold-blooded assassination and

Hence, while Sir J. Granam would soothe us into. distribution. However Sir Robert Peel may gratify has been the murderer of the departed patriots. Is convince the free traders that his measures are the to wash the stain of blood from off his hands as he reconcile the Working Classes to the partial im- to sustain the forlorn hope? When was the honour provement in their condition; yet all the signs of of the country before at stake, and its defence left to endeavoured to flounder out of it, but was unable to bling, thimble-rig evasion, and falsehood. The House voted him, like the Herefordshire jury, "NOT we trust that he will receive more than his victims received at his hands. He has now placed Mr. Mazzini in a position from which he must extricate himself. We believe him innocent, but to convince the world that he is so, he must prove that his accuser is

To Readers & Correspondents.

THE WAY TO GET THE CHARTER .- We have received the

following from a correspondent at Longton, in the Potteries :- The renders of the Star are aware, from a report which appeared in our last, that the working men at Longton have carried, by an overwhelming majority, men of their own order to serve the office of Surveyors of the Highways for the ensuing year. Such a victory never was achieved by the working classes, under the like circumstances. There had been a poor rate laid on a few days previous, being the fifth for this year; and when the working men came to register their votes, they were asked by the chief bailiff, who sat as return. ing officer, if they had paid all their poor rates? They said, and said truly, that they had never been called upon for their fifth rate. He then said, "Well, then, you cannot vote until you have paid all your rates." Determined not to be swindled out of their votes, hundreds of them took their goods and chattels to the pawnbroker's, to procure the money to pay the fifth rate. We know of many instances where the poor Colliers have said to their wives in the morning, "Now, my lass, thou knows that it will be after six o'clock Marquis of Granby 0 1 6 Mr. T. Salmon, two money, and pay the rate, so that I may give my vote," Oldham ... The wife replied, "I don't know where to get it." "Why, thou must take my trousers, or my coat, and pawn it." This was done, and the noble-minded fellows were to be seen coming to the polling booth in their pit clothes and black faces, to record Oldham .. their votes for the men of their own choice. Here is an instance of manly independence which we must not omit noticing. A journeyman Potter went to going to vote for ?" "For the Working Man's Board," said he. "Thon," replied the master, you no money." "Then," said the working man, "I will work no more for you!" With this he turned on Clock-house, Westminster his heel and left the counting-house. But the man their workmen, but the tradesmen of the town. And it is our duty again to record that the France Tradesmen. And it list of their votes, and transmit it to the General Secreis our duty again to record that the Free Traders were, tary. All the votes must be forwarded previous to the 17th as usual, the parties who were the most intolerant and of this month. tyrannical. One of them went to a respectable tradesman with some work he wanted doing on Tuesday evening; he first asked him if he could do it, and being answered in the affirmative, he then said, "Who are you going to vote for?" The man said, for neither (Saturday) morning a five broke out in the house of party. "But you must," said this liberal Free Trader, Mrs. Bond, a widow lady, Addington-square, Cam-Englishman, "if I was to vote at all, I would vote gentleman who occupied the upper part of the house against you!" "Then," said the Free Trader, "I will were made sensible of their danger. The servant see you damned before you shall have the job, or any maid and a child were also aroused from their slumother from me." Nor is this all; some of these tyrants bers. Mrs. Bond, who had been confined to her bed brought their men up to the poll, and compelled them to for some days past, succeeded in getting out of one of vote for the manufacturers' Board. One instance we can- the back windows, and crawling upon the roof of an not omit mentioning; the master gave his men money outhouse. The servant, with the child, and also the to pay their rates, and then came leading them to the poll. lodger, escaped to the same place, and were helped ing men. "O!" said the master, "then you will not continued to labour incessantly until nearly five myself!" Well, notwithstanding the manufacturers period the house in which the fire originated was

working men of Longton have proved what power till working classes possess, if they will but exercise is One of the Longton manufacturers said, "He would no: care for the Chartists getting the Highway Board; but they will not be content with that, they are for inter. fering in everything!" Yes, Chartists of England, the men of Longton are for interfering in everything con. nected with their welfare. They have elected a Board of Surveyors, Churchwardens, and Sidesmen. In fact. the sub-secretary of the Charter Association is at the present moment a Surveyor of the Highways, a Church. warden, and a journeyman potter. But here they will not stop; in a few days the election of the Guardians of the Poor will take place, when the men of the Potteries are determined to put men into that office who will honestly expend the rates, and do justice to the poor creatures whom an unjust system reduces to pauperism. Let, therefore, the Chartists of England follow their noble example, and never rest satisfied until they have their fair share in the management of all local affairs. If they neglect this important duty, they deserve all the tyranny that can be practised upon them. THE FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS .- The £4 spoken of in our

last, as having been received from Harwich, should have been neknowledged as from Hawiek, in Scotland. It was subscribed by the Framework-Knitters of Hawick. in aid of the Trial-fund in Nottingham, to contest the claim of the masters to stop the "Frame-rent" out of the wares of the workmen, when the law says that wages must be paid in the current coin of the realm.

IR. O'CONNOR AND MR. COOPER.—We insert the following brief rejoinder to Mr. O'Connor's last remarks by Mr. Cooper :- " I am sorry to take up another line of your space, but the peculiarity of my situation demands that the absolute truth should be stated. Mr. O'Connor, I beg to state, is again wrong, when he says relative to me 'on his application, I gave 10s. a week as long as it (the Illuminator) lasted; and on his application, I sent him £5 for what I termed at the time this bastard'-the first paper he started.' In the first place, I repeat, Mr. O'Connor did not give 10s, a week to the paper 'as long as it lasted;' but only so long as it remained the property of the working men. In the secoud place, I must state that it is as notorious as the sun at noon-day to hundreds-I might say thousandsin Leicester, that it was not on my application at all that Mr. O'Connorgave the 10s, per week, inasmuch as the paper was started several weeks before I became a Chartist, and was in existence two or three weeks before I knew of it. In the last place I observe, Mr. O'Connor did not, 'on my application, send me La,' for either 'the first paper I started,' or for any other paper; nor did he, at any time, in writing to me, term my paper my bastard.' I have no doubt that Mr. O'Connor was not only applied to for £5, but sent it to some quarter (for I have heard of his generosity to other little ephomera started by working men, as well as to the Illuminator): but neither £5, nor five farthings, were ever sent to me for the support of any of my papers by Mr.O'Connor. Messrs. Seal, Markham, H. Green, Burden, Bowman, Weston, &c., &c., know best whether they ever applied for, or received, £5 from Mr. O'Connor for carrying on the Illuminator. I can only say that I never heard of it: and for that reason I think the £5 must have been applied for, and sent to some other locality, and not to Leicester. The application for aid to carry on the Illuminator, and Mr. O'Connor's promise of the weekly 10s., were made at least three months before I wrote my first letter to Mr. O'Connor, he being then in York Castle. Again, I say, this is all inadvertent on the part of Mr. O'Connor, and I do not wonder at the lapses in his memory, when the multiplicity of his business is

lace Agents who have not paid their accounts will not receive any more papers after this week. Parties sending post-office orders, or eash, 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 eash will sometimes be afterwards takes much time in writing for all particulars, besides the risk of the person sending the money losing it altogether. From a recent alteration in the post-office order department, it is impossible to ascertain the name of the person sending, without writing to the post-office where the order was first obtained, or to the general office. Several of our agents are Still determined not to send their orders payable at 180. Strand. We have this week received orders payable at the General Post-office from Woodburn, Chorley; Rodgers, Plymouth; Rollet, Nottingham; Barnett, Hull. If they would but, ask to have their orders made pay. able at 180, Strand they would oblige. Several of our agents address their orders to Mr. Hobson. They would save us much time and themselves disappoint. ment if they addressed them to the proper person. Mr. Henry Saunders, of Newark, must take this as an answer to his complaint of neglect; his letter went to the editor in Windmill-street, and was never returned to the publishing office in the Strand.

WM. WALKER, SALEORD .- Be patient: it is a long journey, but will not be overlooked. JAMES WOOD, ELDERSLIE, -Refer to the Northern Star of the 15th of February, 1845.

ABERDEEN.—If the secretary of the Aberdeen Co-operative Society will send a copy of their rules addressed to Henry Dorman, 16, Clare-street, Nottingham, the charge for the same will be returned in postage stamps. MR. PEPLOW, OF STAFFORD, will oblige several London friends by inserting his address in the ensuing number of the Northern Star. Mr. Colquioun, Glasgow, is informed that a letter of

pressing importance was addressed to him from Mr. Harney, on Friday, the 21st ult. An immediate answer MR. BEESLEY, LATE OF ACCRINGTON, appears not to have

received the letter from Mr. Harney, of date the 21st ult., addressed to him at the Temperance Hotel, Kingstreet, Blackburn. An answer is looked for. P. O'BRIEN, PENZANCE .- We are sorry that press of matter compels us to withhold his letter this week.

Mr. LLEWELLYN, THE WELCH CHARTIST .- We have received the following appeal from a correspondent: we recommend it to the attention of our readers. - Brother Chartists,-The Star of last week, in reporting the proceedings of the Metropolitan District Council, will have made you acquainted with the name of Mr. John Idewellyn. Permit me to inform you that he is in need of your immediate pecuniary assistance. He dislikes informing you himself of his straitened position, but by his permission I have undertaken to do so for him. He will be deeply grateful if the Chartist community will render him some assistance in this the hour of his need. He has abstained making this appeal himself through motives of delicacy, better to be understood than described. He was persecuted by the Whigs for the Newport riot, or rather, it should be the Whig-made insurrrection. He has been ruined for his patriotism. and is in want of your immediate assistance; and I am sure it is sufficient to inform you of this to ensure your kind aid. Any monies may be forwarded either to the Star Office; to the Council, Turnagain-lane; or to Mr. Wheeler, 2431, Temple-bar. -J. F. LINDEN,

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

From Worsboro' Common tea party ..

THOMAS COOPER. . PUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. From Block-printers of Laucashire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, per George Waine .. 5 0 0 From the Packers' Society, per Mr. Hackney .. 3 8 6 RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY, SUBSCRIPTIONS. before I can get home, therefore, thou must get me Manchester ... 1 16 6 months 0 1 6 money, and pay the rate, so that I may give my vote," Oldham ... 0 7 7 Mr.W. Salmon, do. • 1 0 .. 0 2 3 Leicester 0 8 0 Rochdale .. Proceeds of harmonic meeting at the Feathers .. 0 3 3 LEVY. his master to borrow the money to pay the rate. The master asked him "What he wanted the money for?" He said, "To pay my poor-rate." "Who are you Greenock, eards 6d., hand-book 2d. ... 0 8 "I will lend Proceeds of harmonic meeting at the Feathers .. 9 MRS. ELLIS. his heel and left the counting-house. But the man being a good workman, and one that the master could not well do without he sent for him back and last him. not well do without, he sent for him back, and lent him the money. The man paid his rate, and gave his vote decision. The candidates are the following:—O'Country. to the men of his own order. Whilst the working men were thus harassed, the masters, at least many of them, were using every means to intimidate, not only

FIRE AT CAMBERWELL.—About three o'clock this 'you must vote for us." "No," said this independent berwell. After much trouble, Mrs. Bond and a One of the men was bold enough to dare the tyrant's down by the police. Not one of them had time to hate, for, on tendering his vote, he gave it to the work- save a single article of wearing apparel. The firemen support me?" "No," said the man, "I always support o'clock, when they obtained the mastery. By that gave from two to six votes each, according to Sturges totally gutted. The roof of the adjoining building Bourne's Act, yet single-handed the hardy sons of the was likewise burned off, the top windows destroyed, mine and the pottery, combined with other honest sons and the lower part extensively injured by water. The of toil, beat them by a glorious majority of 343! The origin of the calamity is unknown.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

Accidents, Offences, & Enquests.

THE MURDER IN ST. GILES'S. INQUEST ON THE BODY .- THURSDAY .- Mr. Wakley, the coroner for Middlesex, having appointed ten o'clock this morning for the holding of the inquest on the body of the unfortunate woman, Mary Brothers, who was so inhumanly murdered in a brothel, in George-street, St. Giles's, on Monday night last, the jury summoned for the occasion met at the Angel Inn, High-street, near St. Giles's Church, and their names having been called over, Mr. Wakley, before

administering the oath, inquired if any one were present who could identify the body? The husband of the murdered woman was introduced, and, to questions from the coroner, said that he had seen the body, which was that of his wife, Mary Brothers. He had been married to her fifteen years before, but after their separation she had gone by another name—that of Ann Tape. The jury (fifteen in number) were then sworn, and Mr. Rogers, tobacconist, of Highstreet, Finsbury, was chosen foreman. The coroner and jury then left to see the body. After an absence of half an hour the coroner and jurymen re-entered

the inquest-room. Police-constable William Willis, 64 E. examined—I am employed at the George-street station-house, and while on duty there as gaoler on Monday night, the 31st March, a woman named Palmer came with police-constable Allen and stated that a man had been stabbing a woman, at No. 11. George-street. I then was directed by my inspector to go to the house with them. I did so, and there procured a caudle, and saw three or four women standing at the door of the room on the left side of the passage. I went into that room, and saw the deceased with her back against the fire-place, her head bent down; and I heard a gurgling noise in her throat. She was bleeding greatly from the left side of her neck, and there was much blood at her side. I raised her head, and saw a wound above her left shoulder, and a knife sticking in it. I desired constable Allen to pull it out, and he afterwards went for the surgeon. Mr. Fitzgerald came in less than ten minutes, but the woman was quite dead. She did not speak or more from the time I first saw her, and the gurgling in her throat ceased in about four minutes. I then locked the door. I did not see any person in the house charged with having caused the death of the woman. There was another room adjoining that in which I saw the woman, and on a bed there I saw marks of blood. There was a window there with a saw in it. 1 saw marks of blood on the wainscoating, as if the blood

had sourted there. Allen, the constable here produced the knife. It was a common sized black handled table-knife, sharpened to the point, and encrusted with blood.

Mary Palmer, an old woman, was next examined. She stated that she was a widow, and lived at 13, Churchstreet, St. Giles's. I used to sell fruit for my living, but latterly I have been employed to clean, and act in the capacity of a servant, at Mrs. Hall's, 11, George-street. Mr. Hall is the landlord; he pays me my wages. I did not know the murdered woman by the name of Mary Brothers, but by the name of Mary Tape. Tape is the name of a shoemaker with whom she had lived. I do not know her age. I was never told it was forty-five. I saw her last alive about a quarter to eleven o'clock on the night of Monday last. She came to the parlour-door of the house and asked for a three-penny room. A man was with her. I had never seen him before, and I do not know his name. I think I should know him again. I lit a candle and gave it to the woman. The man did not speak. He gave me the threepence. I did not see anything in his hand. I noticed his dress. He wore a velveteen coat, which came down to his knees, with suckets at the sides. It was of a very dark colour by the candle light. He had a sealskin cap on his head, and wore light brown trousers. His coat was closely buttoned. The woman said nothing more, and they went into the room together. I should think the man was about thirty years of age. He was very dark, with black hair, and small dark whiskers. I did not notice the out on Friday. March 28th, in the village of Misson. colour of his eyes. He had a long pointed nose. Neither about ten miles from Doneaster, and about three of them were drunk. I sat down on the stairs, and in from Bawtry, which has laid in ashes a house, about five minutes after I heard the woman cry "Murder." I went to the door of the room, and she repeated the cry three times. I knocked at the door, and asked what was the matter? I heard no scuffling or noise. The man made no answer. The door was bolted, and I situate on what is called the Bull Hill, a little to the could not get in. The room that they were in was the middle room, where the bed was.

Mr. Mills, the deputy coroner .- Did you burst the door open ?-Yes. Mr. Mills-When you burst open the door what did you see ?-- When I burst open the door the woman was sitting

Mr. Mills-What was the man doing ?-He was standing over her in this way-(The witness held up her hand vears old bull was literally roasted alive. The clenched behind her own neck)-and I thought he was hitting her. Mr. Mills—Was his side or back towards you !—His

side was towards me, for he was facing the woman. Mr. Mills-Did you see him strike her ?-No: his hand . Was lifted up, and I said, "Don't you strike her no more." . With that he turned round. . . Mr. Mills-Did you see anything in his hand at the

time ?-No. Sir. nothing. ... Mr. Mills-Did he let his hand fall ?- No, Sir. not Mr. Mills-What did you say to him !- I said, "You have hit the woman enough, do not hit her any more."

Mr. Mills-What did the man say then !-- He took his hand away and ran out of the room. Mr. Mills-Did he run past you ?-I caught him by the coat, but he got away, and ran out immediately without saying anything.

Mr. Mills-Did you see that he left anything behind him? Nothing but the knife. The woman got out of the bed herself and came into the next room. She then gare a hit of a stagger, and down she fell at the fire-place. Mr. Mills-Did she say anything? Not a word, Sir.

Mr. Mills-Did you see any blood? She was covered with blood, and a pool of blood was besid; her. Mr. Mills-What did you do then? I ran out to the front door and said, "Mistress, mistress, here is a woman murdered." A policeman came into the house and

Mary Hall examined-1 live at No. 11, George-street. reuts the house from Mr. Grout. I do not know what Mr. Groutis, or where he lives. He lives somewhere in the minutes I heard Palmer cry that a woman was murdered, and I ran for assistance. The man ran past me in the that I could see him by, for the light was in the where she lodged after she left me. I do not suspect

The lumband of the deceased was then called. He is a respectable-looking man, between forty and fifty years of not the proper judges of the nature of insanity. The age, and was much affected. He stated that his name barbarous verdict of felo de se had fallen almost en was James Brothers, and that he was employed by Messrs. Tratt and Hatfield, upholsterers, 19, Lower Brook-street, an the capacity of porter, and that he resided with his two daughters, at 8, George-court, Grosvenor-square. He said the deceased's name was Mary, and her age about forty-six. I have been separated from her fifteen or sixteen years. I am not quite certain as to the time, but I

house. I do not know the man who is suspected of hav-

could tell by the Marlborough police-sheet. Mr. Mills-Did you know where she lived within the last six months? Witness-I do not know exactly. Somewhere, I believe, in this neighbourhood, Mr. Mills-When did you see her last? Witness-I

have not seen her for the last eighteen months—perhaps course; they could find that "there was no evidence two years. My children have not seen or spoken to her as to his state of mind when he destroyed himself."

Mr. Mills-How did you know the deceased was your wife? Witness—Her sister came and told me that she between nine and twelve at night without the rites of Christian burial, juries had very frequently strained. had been murd-red. She was in the habit of seeing her, : Mr. Mills-Do you know if any one had threatened to

-do her any injury? Witness-No, Sir, I do not. Mr. Mills-Have you any suspicion of the person who murdered her? Witness—No, not in the least. I saw the body on Tuesday—it is the body of my wife—(Here the witness was much affected, and tears rolled down his as was also the question whether they would require face.) He said his daughters, whom he had brought up, were fine women—that the one was nineteen years of Ace and the other twenty-one.

Mr. Wakley-We will not ask you anything more; you had better retire. The witness then left the room. Jane Crook, the sister of the deceased, was the next witness examined. She said she was a married woman, -and resided at 55, Seymour-street, Euston-square. Mary wrecked near the point called the Monastery at Brothers was my sister—the only one I had. The last Moher, in the west of this county. The captain and time I saw her alive was on Saturday, at No. 2, Churchfrom market. That is not far from the place where her picked up on the sea, it is thought the vessel was body now lies. A woman named Ann Scoones was with any man. I had seen her more latterly than for some

tober last. Mr. Mills-Did she tell you that any one had threatened her life? Witness She told me that a man whom she she sank within view of the land where she lies. Some had lived with a short time before, but whom she had of her buckets were driven on shore, but it is sur-Acf., owing to some quarrel they had had, had threatened prising that they were not marked with the name of her, and that she was afraid to go out for him. She said the vessel. It is likely that the parts of the wreek re-

way vou do." Fr. Mills—Do you know the name of that man.

Liseaunor, in the west of this county, on Thursday witness—Sie said his name was Mellen. I am not night and Friday morning. The word Lucy, painted certain of his Christian name, but I think it was William. on a portion of the timber, would induce the belief I did not know what he then was, but I have since heard that such was the name of the vessel.—Clare that he was a smilth.

Inspector liaynes said that person was taken into custody; but, on examination, he was found not to be the man suspected of murdering the woman. The witnesses who saw the man with the woman on the night of the murder had positively stated that he was not the man. The examination of the deceased's sister was then re sumed.—When I saw my sister on Saturday, she did not say she was living with any man, and, as I have said, I do not believe she was. Mellen was the man whom she was afraid of. I believe she had done something which she

ought not to have done, and they had quarrelled. Henry Oldham was next examined. He said he was a cutler, at No. 10, High-street, directly opposite the house in which the inquest was held. The knife lying on the table, I sold on Monday night, about ten minutes to ten o'clock, as near as I can recollec, to a man who came, iato the shop and said "What is the cheapest small cary ing-knife you have ?" I said, "I will serve you directly." I took out three knives and he purchased one of them. for which he paid one shilling. Not another word was uttered by him. He did not remain longer than three minutes. As he passed down the shop he was proceeding towards the door with the knife in his hand, which I thought somewhat extraordinary. I have no doubt day morning he was on daty in the Lambeth road, and of the knife being the one I sold. I ground the edge on passing the Gun Tavern observed a light inside; this of the knife, and wrapped it in paper, and he left the shop. I did not notice him particularly, but he he heard something hard drop on the floor, which he had was about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height. He had no doubt was the lock of the bar door, when forced off, on a dark coat, dirty trousers, and a hat. I think the coat was cloth, but I am not positive about it. His age I should think from 19 to 21, and he spoke like a youth. 1 di? not notice whether he had any whiskers. He was of a rather sallow complexion, and his features were large. He had no gloves on. I think I should know him again. He was sober, and did not appear at all excited. I never saw the man before. He looked a low character, as if he lived in the low part of St. Giles's. He had a dirty appearance altogether. It struck me as extraordinary when he wanted to take the knife out without anything on it. I have the corresponding piece of paper that the knife was wrapped in. It was brown paper, with some writing on it. The man had on dark trousers. My daughter was standing beside me at the time, and took particular notice of him also. I saw the man who had been in custody, but he was not the man who purchased the knife.

John James Allen, 159 E, examined-I am a constable at the George-street station. On Monday night I was in the gateway in George-street, three doors below the house where the murder was committed. It was then a quarter to eleven o'clock, and I heard the door open, and saw a man run down past me towards Broad-street, but on the opposite side of the street. There was light enough from the lamp to see him. He was about five feet six inches in height. He had a cap on with a peak, but I the magistrates." Sullivan did not say anything, though would not say whether it was a cloth cap or not. He had on lightish coloured trousers. I should know him again, but would not like to say what his features were. I think I have seen him before in this neighbourhood. I am positive it was a cap, but will not say whether it was a sealkin cap or a cloth one. About five or six minutes after the woman Palmer came to me, and said-" Come here, policeman; here's a woman been stuck at Mrs. Hall's." heard no alarm, and the woman Palmer came very quietly indeed. Palmer said the woman was bleeding very much. I told Mr. Inspector Rawley that there was something wrong below, and Willis and I went there, In the passage there were three or four women, and on entering the room ne found the woman on the floor with the knife sticking in the wound at the back of the neck. It was in about five inches. I tried to pull it out lightly, but found it sticking fast, and I was obliged to pull it out with a jerk. She was not dead then, for she gave a sort of smile, and I ran for the surgeon. Mr. Simpson was not at home, and I ran for Mr. Fitzgerald.

He was much stouter.

The coroner here stopped the inquiry by observing that all the witnesses had been examined, and that nothing further would be done this day. The inquest was accordingly adjourned.

DREADFUL FIRE NEAR DONCASTER .- A fire broke several adjacent farm-buildings, and some outhouses and buildings at a short distance therefrom. It appears that about eleven in the forenoon an outhouse, belonging to the premises of Mr. Frederick Styring, outside of the village, but with several houses and buildings close by, was perceived to be on fire. The wind was at the time blowing most tremendously from the south-west, and the effect of this was, that the fire was almost instantly communicated to the other outbuildings and to the house itself, all of which were covered with thatch, and, with the exception of the house, burnt down to the ground. A valuable three sight of the poor animal was indeed a melancholy one, being completely burnt from one end to the other, and the legs quite separated from the body. The building in which the poor animal was destroyed was completely burnt to the ground. From thence the flames communicated to the thatch of a cowhouse. or shed, in which were three young beasts, which were fortunately let loose and escaped the fury of the raging element. This place was also burnt down. A stable adjoining shared the same fate, in which was a fine foal, which was burnt to death. When the fire was at its height, the wind blew some ignited embers from Mr. Styring's premises across an entire field and several gardens, over a number of stacks and thatched buildings, which at length caught the top of a thatched cow-house or stable; and in the course of a short time that building, as well as two

barns and another outbuilding, were levelled to the earth, and scarcely one stone rested upon another. THE SUPPOSEED MURDER AT WHITTINGTON, NEAR CHESTERFIELD. - INQUEST ON HAWKSLEY. - The inquest on this wretched man was held on Wednesday week, at the Commercial Hotel, Chesterfield, before a highly respectable jury, of whom R. Daniel, Esq., was foreman. Having been sworn, the jury proceeded to the House of Correction to view the body, which lay in the day-room, where the prisoner had been confined. The body presented little appearance of the violent death to which the prisoner had resorted. The countenance was placid. In the window lay the My husband's name is John. He is a leather-dresser, and Prayer Book which he had used : it was open at a part where some leaves had been torn out. A leaf lay partly over one page, and a pair of spectacles on country. He comes for his rent every week. I do not the other. A mag containing water stood near the know what rent my husband pays. The furniture be book. Just before the time when he must have longs to Mr. Grout. I was in the house when the man committed suicide, he asked for water, but it would and woman came, but I did not see them there. Palmer appear that he drank none, or very little of it. In gave me the 3d., but she said nothing to me. They came the yard to which the prisoner had access, there are in about ten minutes to eleven, and in about seven words in the prisoner's handwriting on three of the stones. Part of this writing was observed on Monday, before the committal of the prisoner, but no particular passage and pushed me aside. There was no light notice was taken of it then. It appeared to have been written with a piece of brick. On the stone room. He said nothing when he ran past me, and I did nearest the door were the following words :- "Joseph not know him at all. I knew the woman well. She Hawksley is not gilty of this charge god bless my lodged with me about five or six months, but I had not wife and chilrdren dear I never shall be thought seen her since she left me, some time ago. Her sister nothing of no more Mark Siddel." It will be used to come to see her while she was with me. She remembered that at the examination, Mr. Hollingdid not live with any man while lodging with me, neither worth stated, that on the 15th instant the prisoner did any man come to see her. She was a quiet sober charged a person named Mark Siddall with having woman. I never saw her intoxicated. She never told committed the murder, but that on the following me that any one had threatened her life. I do not know morning he denied having said so. The second stone bore the words-"The Lord pritect them all." The any one, nor from what I have since heard do I suspect third stone was inscribed-"I cannot live in this any one, except the person who was with her at my place no longer." And the words appear to have been written subsequently to the others. After the ing murdered her. I never saw him before the night in evidence-which was very immaterial-the Coroner question. He rapidly passed me in the passage, and said it was quite clear that the prisoner had been pushed me aside. I caught hold of his coat, which from committed on a capital charge, and that while the feel I should think was velveteen. (the coroner) had long felt that a coroner's jury were

tirely out of use. Such a verdict would not only send the prisoner to his grave as a murderer, deprived of Christian burial, but stamp disgrace upon his wife and family. The consequence of such a verdict would also be that the whole of his property, both that which he possessed in his own right and that which he pos sessed in the right of his wife, would be forfeited to the Crown. It was impossible to tell what were his feelings when locked up, and committed for trial on a capital charge, nor what effect that fact had upon his sanity. If, however, the jury did not see cause to return a verdict of insanity; there was a middle

Rather than bring a case under the barbarous land of felo de se, by which the body had to be buried a point. It was seldom, indeed, now-a-days, that they heard of a verdict of felo de se. By finding verdict that there was no evidence to show the state of the deceased's mind, he thought they would satisfy returned a verdict that the deceased died, &c., but

that there was no evidence as to the state of his

mind at the time.

l Journal.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—During the storm of Wednesday night last, a vessel, laden with wheat, was five men were on board, all of whom, it is melanchely court, between five and six o'clock, on my return home to relate, have been lost. From papers that were bound for Greenock, or that the captain's family there. No man was there. I do not think she was living resided there. At the time of the occurrence the vessel was not more than 300 or 400 yards from the years before. I saw her frequently in the month of Oc- shore, but owing to the darkness of the night, and a streng wind blowing from the S.W., it was in vain to expect assistance. After having been dismasted, she had been very uncomfortable with him. I said, "I ferred to in the following communication belonged she had been very unconnormate with the wonder, Mary, you can content yourself to live in the to the vessel;—Some fragments of a vessel, with the adopting the Land question: the more prosperous other under the consideration of the Conference. He would be the vessel of the majoring the Land question: the more prosperous other under the consideration of the Conference. He would be the conference of the more prosperous other under the consideration of the Conference. greater part of the mainmast, were thrown in at Trades were, the better for the Bookbinders.

Police Intelligence.

LAMBETH.

Monday .- Bunglany .- Edward Sullivan and John Murphy, two notorious characters, were charged before Mr. Henry with burglariously breaking into the Gun Tavern in St. George's Fields. · Mr. Charles Pitcher, the landlord of the Gun Tavern, in Lambeth-road, deposed that on Saturday night at twelve o'clock he closed his house, and having secured all the doors, as usual, retired to rest. At about three o'clock on the following morning he was awoke by a violent knocking at his front-door by police-constable 69 L. He hastened down stairs when he found the bar-door open and the things strenn about, and it was evident that the place had been regularly ransacked. He missed his great-coat and a musical snuff-box which he had left safe in the bar when he left it shortly after twelve o'clock, and observed that the cellardoor, which had also been closed, was open. He admitted the police by the front door, but by that time the thieves had made their escape.-Police constable 69 L deposed that between the hours of three and four o'clock on Sunbeing unusual he listened for some minutes in front, when and also hearing footsteps, he at once suspected that there were thieves in the house. Of this fact he was confirmed by observing a mark which he had placed on the cellarflap removed, and he in consequence whistled, when police constable L 125 came to him. He was then returning to the house when he saw the prisoner Sullivan with his head above the cellar-flap, but the moment he observed them, he drewit back, and so closed the flap that neither he (witness) nor his brother officer could move it. Sullivan at that time had no hat on, and he (witness) saw him so sufficient as to be able to swear positively to his identity. Other constables came must the time, and suspecting the thieves would make their escape by the back way, he desired them to go round to the rear, in the Westminster-road. At this time Mr. Pitcher opened the door and admitted him, when he went into the cellar and found, as he had before suspected, that the prisoners had effected their escape by the back. Witness, with the assistance of a ladder, got over eighteen walls, many of them over ten feet high, and which was the only way which the prisoners could have made their escape, and was told that two men were in the custody of his brother officers, and on their way to the station-house. He (witness) then went to the station-house, when he saw both the prisoners, when Murshy addressing him said, "I hope you'il make it as light as you can when you get before witness had observed he had seen his head over the cellar-flap. He returned to search the premises of Mr. Pitcher, but did not find anything; he saw, however, that the place had been ransacked, and that the gas had been turned on in the bar. Mr. Henry Price, an engineer, residing at 10, Lambeth-road, said, that about four o'clock on Sunday morning he was awoke by the violent barking of a small dog, and on getting out of bed he saw the prisoners climb over seventeen or eighteen walls, some of them ten feet high, and the agility with which they managed to do so was truly surprising. The prisoners were remanded.

TUESDAY .- CUTTING AND WOUNDING .- James Herbert, iourneyman shoemaker, was brought before Mr. Henry for final examination on a charge of cutting and wound ing William Gurling with a shoemaker's hammer, in so serious a manner that his life is still in danger. From the statement of the prosecutor, whose head was bound up, and who appeared in a very weak sickly state, it appeared that the prisoner, who was related to him by marriage, had latterly become much addicted to drink. On Thursday midday last he returned home much the worse for liquor, when some words arose through his being backward in his rent, and witness told him he should at once pay the arrears due, or leave the house. The prisoner became much excited, and in his rage snatched up his large hammer, with which he gave witness other means of employment. What other means had two violent blows on the left side of the head and temple, they but the Land? unless effective measures were adopted and one on the right arm, and then made his escape from starvation must be the result, as the statements made by recollection of what he did, was fully committed for trial as anything : you cannot make our condition worse. on the charge of cutting and wounding.

GUILDHALL. Wednesday.—Robbers.—John Matham, a porter, was finally examined, charged with stealing six pieces of merino, and other goods saved from the fire at the premises of Mr. Newton, in Gutter-lane. Mary Ann Chapel, young woman who cohabited with the prisoner, and ames Dolan, a tailor, lodging at No. 22, Old Bailey, in whose premises the goods were temporarily lodged, were charged with receiving the goods knowing them to be stolen. The evidence was extremely long. Matham carnestly endeavoured to get Dolan off, and loudly proclaimed him an innocent man who ought not to be committed. Mr. Alderman Copeland said he thought there was more in Matham's anxiety to set Dolan free than met the eye. He committed the prisoners for trial.

THE VACANCY IN THE REPRESENTATION. -IMPOR-TANT TO THE CHARTISTS. - On Monday last it became known here that Mr. Wallace, the member for this burgh, had vacated his scat in Parliament by the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds. The Chartist Committee met in the evening, when it was agreed to get up a public meeting of the electors and nonlectors to take into consideration the nomination of t fit and proper person to fill up the vacancy in the ject. epresentation of the burgh. Amongst other parties, Mr. McCrae, of Strathaven, has been named as the he forthcoming meeting. Mr. McCrae is much respected by the inhabitants generally, and if he stands at all, will go to the poll, as we shall have no ham-fight here. The long-continued dearth of trade has much reduced the condition of the working classes of Greenock; there will consequently be some difficulty in obtaining the means to meet indispensable expenses. Should our Chartist friends in other ocalities be disposed to aid us with their pecuniary help, they may materially assist the good cause in so doing. Any sum of money may be remitted through the post to John Marshall, boot and shoe maker, Sirmichel-street, Greenock.

STOCKPORT. LECTURE. On Sunday evening Mr. C. Doyle deivered a very instructive address on Trades' Unions, which gave general satisfaction.

Progress of Chartism .- On Monday, March 31st public meeting of the rate-payers was held in the Court-house, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing overseers of the poor, and a board of surveyors. The Whigs and Tories have hitherto had the local government matters entirely in their own hands. not from any inability of the working classes to opnose them. but in consequence of not being able to find, amongst the "independent" constituents of the renowned and liberal Richard Cobden, honest men who were qualified for the several offices to which they might have been elected. Notwithstanding this serious difficulty, the Chartists attended, and succeeded in carrying one of the overseers and several surveyors, who are honest Chartists, much to the disprointment of the Leaguers and Tories. The Charists carried every man they proposed, and might have elected more if they had had persons properly qualified to be put in nomination.

THE CHARTIST CONFERENCE. -On Tuesday, April 1st, a public meeting of the inhabitants, called by placard, was held in the Chartist-room, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent Stockport in the forthcoming Chartist Conference. few minutes after eight the chair was taken by Mr. John Ashcroft, and resolutions were adouted. approving of the decision of the Chartist body in calling a Conference, and also of Stockport being represented : after which Mr. T. Webb was unanimously elected to represent the town of Stockport.

CONFERENCE NATIONAL OF TRADES.

(Continued from our last.)

FOURTH DAY'S SITTING-FRIDAY, MARCH 28. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., resumed the chair at ten

'clock precisely.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. Mr. G. White moved, "That the names of the deleind circulated." Carried. The 6th section of the Report was then taken into conideration.

e recarded "

Mr. G. A. Fleming, Hatter, Denton, said the question, ie apprehended, was whether the Committee should preon at starting. He approved of forming a constitution, leaving it to the various Trades to carry it into operation as they thought fit. Mr. Pasquil, Miner, would move, to leave out all about

the Land, and instead thereof insert the words "giving labourers," and find additional employment for those practical effect to the growing desire for a General Union." Lancashire was not yet prepared for the Land question. Mr. Cornish, Woolstapler, thought Mr. Fleming's re- classes were concerned in raising the condition of the marks exceedingly good, and would support Mr. Pas- workers, and therefore the sooner the land could be obruil's motion. Mr. G. White, Woolcomber, hoped the amendment

labour to fall back upon. Mr. Cornish had misunderstood Mr. Pasquil, and would

withdraw his support. Mr. Dunning had a desire to see a General Union cs- this last five years, and was at the present a resident in a tablished, but had no desire to prevent any trade from colony AT HOME, something like those proposed, and now

Mr. Pasquil withdrew his proposition. the following :--

tions thereon, so that the opinions of all may be condeused and fairly laid before the country." He was not in favour of allowing a Committee to draw up

Mr. J. Skelton would support the views of the Committee. Mr. Cornish, Woolstapler, thought the Conference could not devote time to the carrying out of Mr. White's view. Mr. Wm. Evans, Potter, thought they should go into

the discussion of the Land question immediately. Mr. Robson, Ladies' Shoemaker, was inclined to supquestion could now be taken, it would meet his views. The amendment was then put, and negatived.

Mr. Taylor, Plumber, Manchester, proposed that instead of the words "legalising the proceedings," they should insert "to legalise Trades' Unions."-Several delegates suggested that Trades' Unions were at present all. legal,-The Chairman said, were this amendment carried, the interence would be that Trades' Unions were now illegal. He would suggest that this amendment be

Mr. R. Riley, Plasterer, said the Trades of Manchester were not yet prepared for the Land question. He thought | therefore move, as an amendment, the previous question. they had better consolidate all the Trades first.

Mr. Cardener, Morocco Leather Finisher, said the mestion as to a General Union was already carried, and he saw no good in debating the question over again. Mr. Dunning could not understand that the Conference had any desire to interfere with Local Societies, or their funds. A General Union for general purposes was all assist them, as far as practicable.

Mr. Taylor withdrew his amendment. section embraced two propositions-namely, the Land, and other means of employing the surplus labour-the object here aimed at, and which had been before attempted. His experience now told him (Mr. Pt) that had the Trades understood the matter, it would have succeeded. The Tailors, the body represented, had formed played their anemployed hands, exchanging their labour with the unemployed of other Trades. They had executed a contract by this means to the amount of £150. If they had possessed Land at the same time, and been enabled to obtain the first necessary of life on their own account, he had no doubt their success would have been

The Chairman suggested that the word " plan" should be adopted instead of the word "constitution;" which

was unanimously adopted. The 6th section was then put, and carried unanimously Mr. G. White, Woolcomber, then moved-"That this Conference recommend to all Trades the propriety of becoming the possessors of their own labour, and that we recommend the various Trades to establish manufactories and stores to supply themselves with provisions, the profits arising therefrom to be devoted to the purchase of land on which to employ surplus labour." He said his trade had already adopted a plan of this description, and ne believed it to be an excellent means by which they could benefit their condition, and enjoy the full advantage of their own labour.

Mr. J. Skelton, Shoemaker, most cordially seconded the proposition. He thought this a means of making Trades' Unions really useful. The growing feeling in favour of the land, gave him much pleasure. The land was the source from which everything sprung; and it was necessary that they should show their constituents how they might become possessed of it. Mr. Skelton quoted statistics from M'Culloch and Porter, to show how machinery had forced the Cotton Spinners into other Trades, and ultimately caused a surplus of labour in the market. Consequently there had been a great decrease in the amount of wages : and hence the necessity of finding the house. The prisoner, who said he had scarcely any | the Weavers yesterday fully proved. They said, "Give All efforts to benefit workmen through strikes had proved cruitless, whilst they inflicted great misery on the families of the turn-outs. Gentlemen paid 50s, per pair for their boots at the present time, believing them London made when they were made at the lowest price in Northampton. He had much pleasure in seconding Mr. White's

motion. Mr. Blackhurst, Sheffield, said the success of the pro gress of Union in Sheffield was the result of their own peculiar merits more than any other cause. They were not there to advocate Unions exclusively; no, they were desirous of supporting any measure that might be deemed advantageous to the whole. They believed it would be of idvantage for the working classes to become consumers of their own productions, and thus support themselves instead of supporting other classes. He thought they must first creep and then go, and go on improving both mind and body. He believed, as soon as the masses understood their interests, they would be prepared to adopt the proposition.

Mr. Cornish, Woolstapler, supposed Mr. White's propo sition embraced the co-operative stores which had been some time in existence, and which had generally ended in delusion. He did not think so much odium should have been cast on machinery. After the statements made, he did not think the Land question could be of much service he should much like to hear Mr. Evans's view on the sub-

Mr. William Evans, Pottor, said the friend who had just addressed the meeting did not seem to understand person likely to be honoured with the nomination of the indirect operation of machinery. He believed the Trades of Sheffield had been benefitted by lessening the number of apprentices, as well as by the shortening the hours of labour. He thought it behoved the delegates to take means to employ the surplus hands. It had been said that Land and Labour were the source of all wealth: this was true. They (the Potters) had acted upon this truism; they had found that in America they could get 12,000 acres of land for £3000, on which they thought of from the provincial branches of the Association, orming a township, the true means, he believed, of employing their surplus hands. But there was another place where good land could be obtained for nothing, in the Republic of Venezuela, and where they would have stores in one proposition. The Potters would support working number organised, &c. them in going on to English soil; but he must confess he hoping home colonisation and emigration would be added. | tral Provisional Committee for their final approval. Mr. Hawkhurst, Sheffield, said, the instructions were They found it their duty to state facts, regardless of the of the case, on every member of the body. consequence to themselves, and they challenged the employers to deny them if they could. He discountenanced the idea put forth by a delegate yesterday, namely, that of "buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest," and thought no good Unionist could hold such an opinion. (Hear, hear.) It was a better remoneration for I shour that we wanted, which would enable each to instruction moved was calculated to produce the means of obtaining these. In Sheffield they had gone further, the manufacturing of genuine goods at just prices. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. William Spur, Huddersfield .- It had been said that machinery had no effect on their trade, but he had known Weavers, after having been in that trade for thirty years, come into their trade of Shoemakers, and thus com-pete with them; and so did machinery indirectly affect other trades. The stores would be good things if they had the law to protect them from robbery. The cultivation of the land was an employment easily learnt. He knew of, and could testify to, the advantages of the land.

The Conference then adjourned for dinner.

Afternoon Sitting.

o'clock precisely. The instruction moved before the adjournment by Mr. | port should be read paragraph by paragraph. G. White was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Robson moved the following as an instruction a good per centage for their capital.

Mr. Sedgewick seconded the proposition. From the great progress making in machinery, and the vast numthe Land scheme by every means in his power.

Mr. Felting fully concurred in the proposition. Mr. J. S. Sherrard supported the proposition. Home colonisation was well calculated to employ the "surplus | their various Trades for giving effect to the same." engaged in other trades; and by thus creating the means tained the better. He hoped that this instruction to the that Report, he thought the Conference should appoint Committee would be unanimously adopted, satisfied as he the Central Committee, and not leave it for others to do would be defeated. He did not think it right to destroy was that it was the true and permanent remedy. All the This was but just to himself, whom they wished to act the hopes of tens of thousands of men who were looking nations of antiquity had arisen by attending to the culti- as president of such Committee. It was but just to their to the Land as the resource and protection for the surplus vation of the land; and from its neglect they religible. Then constituents likewise.—On the third paragraph being let us all unite for this great object.

large body who had been engaged in land operations for recommend that the Trades should confine themselves to question. the cottage system. He thought, although they might Mr. George White, Woolcomber. Bradford, moved the adopt the general principle, they could not adopt the details of Mr. Robson. To make the measure produc-"That the consideration of the 5th resolution be post- tive and thoroughly beneficial, manufacturers should be poned; and a Committee of seven be now appointed to added to the occupation of land. He held that the inmembers should be members of the Central Committee. who know him.

collect the views of the delegates present on the matters; dustry of a country was no injury to a country; and He certainly would take an opportunity to test the Conreferred to in the sixth paragraph, and to found resolu- therefore was he opposed to emigration, and in favour of home colonisation ... (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. White considered the proposition of Mr. Robse a continuation of his own, previously adopted. He, therefore, cordially supported it. He thought, if the matter constitution, he thought the Conference itself should was left to the Central Committee, they might put forth some of their own "crotchets," which, however good, might be much too far in advance for THE MIND of the Trades at present, and consequently fail. Hence it was that he thought they should do the business themselves and he, therefore, supported the details of Mr. Robson He would also observe, that it was quite true that the working classes did not want charity, but justiceport Mr. White's amendment, but if the discussion on the | (cheers), and to obtain this they must obtain the land. He believed Home Colonies would be good Normal Schools, and train and raise the Trades into permanent independence

Mr. Blackhurst could not see the necessity of this discussion. The adoption of the Committee's Report met it

Mr. J. Skelton suggested the propriety of adopting the proposition, which was only an instruction; let them go at once to the rote on the question. Mr. Dunning, Bookbinder, thought, that although it was only an instruction, it was injudicious; he would

Mr. Blackhurst seconded the amendment, which was put and lost. The question was then put for the instruction. When the Chairman decided the Noes had it.

A division was called for, which resulted in the loss o the instruction. subject be taken into especial consideration in the preparation of such a plan."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dunning.

Committee at once. a joint stock company, and with a fund raised, had em- as he had no instructions on the particular plans to be Was there a man that did not feel proud that Mr. Dunadopted, he thought they could not do better than leave it in the hands of the Central Committee.

what they desired. The motion was put and carried.

The seventh section of the Report was then put, and carried unanimously. Mr. G. White moved-" That a Committee of seven ! ow elected to draw up a plan of 'organisation.'" Mr. Skelion seconded the motion. The Chairman put the motion, and declared the Ayes had it.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Blackhurst claimed a hearing, he having been up before the question was put. The Chairman having decided that he would hear him Mr. Blackhurst addressed the Conference in opposition to Mr. White's proposition, and was followed by Mr. James contra, and a considerable number of other delegates pro

The Chairman put the question again, and declared the motion carried. The following gentlemen were elected on the Committee :---Messrs. Robson, G. White, Blackhurst, Wm. Evans

Bush, Sherrard, and Humphris. It was unanimously agreed-"That the Annual Conference be a moveable one, after the manner of the order of Odd Fellows."

The Conference then adjourned.

and con. Mr. White replied.

FIFTH DAY-SATURBAY, MARCH 29. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., resumed the chair at ten o'clock precisely. After some little discussion on points of order, the amended Reports was put, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Wm. Evans. Chairman of the Committee to draw up the outline of a Plan of Organisation, brought up the Report of that Committee. Report of the Committee to Expedite the Business of the National Trades' Conference. Your committee, having taken into consideration the resolutions and the general feeling of the Conference, beg to state that, from the limited time allowed for their deliberations, they can do no more in the elaboration of a

Central Committee, whose formation the Conference have | adopted. already decided on. 1. That the object of this Society be the raising of two the nurposes of the Society; the other for the purpose of

plan for the organisation and government of the Society

than offer a few suggestions for the guidance of the

supporting Trades' strikes. 2. That the fund for the purchase or rental of land be raised by a general levy of one penny per member per quarter.

3. That the Central Provisional Committee of this Society be made up of one member from each organised trade of London, with the exception of the President. 4. That the selecting of this Committee shall be made by the several societies of the London district, and have power to act until the next meeting of Conference. ral Secretary elect (Mr. T. Barratt) the sam of one penny

5. That a levy of sixpence per fifty members be laid on all the Trades of the Association, for the purpose of de- | per her d for each person he represents, within one month fraying the expenses of the Committee; and that when the same is expended, the Committee have power to call

6. That the duties of the Committee be to elaborate a code of laws for the government of the Association, agree- (Laughter.) ably to the resolutions of the Conference; and that the same be so formed as to admit of enrolment under the

7. That a secretary be elected, whose duties shall be to attend every meeting of the Central Provisional Committee of the Association, and receive communications 8. That the salary of the secretary be fixed by the Con-

9. That in each town, if practicable, a Committee of | by the repeated acclamations of the "whole house," cheer Delegates be appointed, whose duty shall be to communialso the privilege of electing their own governors; in fact, cate with the Central Provisional Committee all inforthey could have the "Charter" in full force. He thought | mation relative to Trades' proceedings, together with the

10. That in all strikes, where the parties are desirous of should feel more confidence in going on the land, where he receiving the assistance of this Association, application When Mr. Deary, some months ago, asked for my opinion could do so, and enforce his own peculiar political and be first made to the Provisional District Committee; and social opinions. (Hear, hear.) He supported the motion, if thought worthy of support, to be reported to the Cen-

11. That should the Central Committee decide on a just the things he was sent to support. As to the strike in any of the Trades of this Society, they shall be carry weight with it, much the subject of an improved ery of "concillate the masters," it was impossible to do so, empowered to make a levy, or levies, equal to the necessity organisation and consolidation of the various national 12. That the next General Conference of this Society

take place in London on the first Monday of the coming WM, EVANS, Chairman, August. The Chairman made several important suggestions relative to the report brought up by Mr. Evans.

Mr. Fleming thought the suggested plan would not be allowed to pass as the rules of a Friendly Society, by Mr. support the other. We could do with more clothes, more Tidd Pratt. They had agreed to the formation of a geneshors, more hats, and more books -(hear, hear), and the ral Society, and to the formation of a general Central Committee; which committee could only be provisional. He did not like the exclusiveness of the outline just subfor they had formed an Operative Cutlers' Company, for mitted; it would shut out some highly useful and wellinformed men. They had agreed to certain well-digested eading points, and he thought the business might be fairly left in the hands of the Central Committee. (Loud

Mr. Bush wished to call attention to one part of that compulsory on all trades. This he could not coincide Mr. Cornish thought the Conference had the power to

adopt or reject the report. Mr. G. White said he hoped the Conference, after electing the Committee, and keeping them at work for four or

five hours, would not now stultify themselves by throwing overboard the acts of their own duly appointed servants. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., resumed the chair at two If they did, in his opinion it would be one of the most foolish things they could be guilty of. He thought the re-The Chairman read the first paragraph. Mr. Blackhurst considered the proposal an impractica-

The Secretary read letters from the United Trades of tion upon the following principles:—The payment of a had no doubt when the Trades saw that the projected 100 have faithfully and honestly, done your duty. It Worcester, from Birkenhead, and Edinburgh, all pledging weekly sum, as may suit the circumstances of each trade, Society was likely to be a national one, and formed on now remains for the Committee to do theirs; and themselves to the support of the measures of Conference; for the purpose of enabling members to become possessed a just basis, thousands would join it. He thought hat when you meet in July next, I have no doubt the letter from Edinburgh enclosing an order for £1, of land, sufficient to raise kim from the fear of poverty." several of the recommendations contained in the Report the Committee will be prepared, with such a plant to aid in the liquidation of the expenses of the Conference. The details of this scheme could be left to the Central were premature; the sums required by such strikes as as will tend to make England what she has often been Mr. Firth, Plasterer, moved, "That all votes henceforth Committee, if approved by a vote of the Conference, were there projected could not be raised even in Sheffield He (Mr. Robson) would not be satisfied with "a stake in where Trades' Unions were compact: a difficulty prethe hedge"—he wanted a piece of the inclosure. He be- sented itself, from the large sums required when a strike lieved this was a practicable plan, and thought that if was rendered imperative. He would therefore propose rates who voted on the 4th section of the Report be printed the Trades commenced, they would soon command the the following as an amendment :- "That the Central aid of the capitalists, to whom they would be able to pay Committee be now appointed by this meeting, to whom shall be entrusted the duty of carrying out the various propositions agreed to by the Conference; and further, that they shall cause to be printed and circulated among bers thrown out of employ by its means, something of the the Trades such plans as they may decide upon, for conpare a constitution. He thought this should be decided kind was necessary. His instructions were to support sideration, previous to the Conference to be held on the last Monday in July, in London, for the final confirmation

of such plans; and that in the interval the delegates now present shall endeavour, by all legal means, to prepare Mr. Blackhurst having agreed to withdraw his amend ment for the present, the Chairman put the first and of home consumption, permanently benefit the whole. All second paragraphs of the Committee's Report, which were negatived.

The Chairman said, in respect to the third proposal in about to be put. Mr. Flending suggested that this was the

by Mr. Blackhurst. Mr. Mooney thought the agreeing to such amend

ference on the subject. Mr. Cox thought that such a resoluton would be very

Mr. G. White said the amendment contained an insinuation that working men could not do their own business. He thought the working men understood their own busi-

ness best, and to them it should be left. Mr. Skelton supported the amendment, Mr. Wartnaby supported the third paragraph of the Journittee.

The amendment was then put, and declared to be carried. The Chairman was about to put it as the main question, when Mr. Bush said he could not consent to have men on the Central Committee who were not bond jide members of Trades' Societies.

The Chairman said this question could be raised when the members of the Committee were proposed. Mr. Bush sald he must press his motion at the pre-

The Chairman observed, that in its present shape it would prevent any country delegate being elected. Mr. Bush would withdraw the word "London" from his amendment, which was then about to be put, when Mr. Cornish wished to know if there were any present who were not paying members of societies?

Mr. Lloyd Jones thought this was the time to

settle the question in dispute, as to who should, for who should not, be qualified to act on that Committee. One member (Mr. Dunning) said there were persons present " who did not belong to us." " Who were us?" Why, there appeared to be parties present wrapped up in a sort of aristocratical dignity, merely because they were Mr. G. A. Fleming moved the following instruction to Trades' Unionists. Now, his trade had sent him there that was required, and if any had the means and the will the Central Committee : "That the Central Committee be to represent their sufferings. They wanted a better orto go on the Land, it was the duty of the Conference to instructed to prepare a plan for the systematic organisa- ganisation, one in which they could take part, tion of the Trades throughout the country, for the better as the old system had proved of no service in carrying out regulation of Trades' matters, and Trades' strikes, in all their objects. For his part, his sympathies were with the Mr. Prior, Tailor, was rather surprised that they had the Societies that may unite in this Association; and that Unionists. He had been all his life amongst them, and been so long in getting at this question. He thought the the suggestions of the Chairman of the Conference on this had some idea of what was wanted. They wanted the support of all, both shose that were in union and those that were not. How could they obtain such support? By acting on a broad, comprehensive spirit, and by dis-Mr. G. White thought it would be advisable to form the | carding from their minds the little jealousies and puerile distinctions that had worked so much mischief. Ought Mr. Mullett was obliged to differ with Mr. White; and they not to take help and aid wherever they could get it? combe, their chairman, had come among them?' And yet the motion now made would exclude that gentleman Mr. Booth thought the best thing they could do was to from a position where he could best serve them. He elect a Committee, and then return to their constituents | called on the Delegates to set their faces against such a and obtain instructions to forward to the Committee as to marrow, contracted spirit. Let the foundation of the projected Union be broad and comprehensive, and there would be some chanco of the superstructure being in

> accordance. Mr. Perry had been sent there by a body who had been out of society, but who were desirous of again uniting; and he honed they would be afforded the opportunity. The amendment of Mr. Bush was then put, when the Chairman declared the Noes had it .- A division was called for, when seventeen voted for the amendment, and

> thirty against it. The 5th paragraph of the Committee's Report was then at and negatived.

The 6th paragraph was also put and negatived. The 7th, with a few verbal alterations, was put and The 8th recommendation, that respecting the General

ecretary's salary, was then considered. Mr. Williams proposed 7s, per day as salary. Mr. Cardner seconded the motion.

An amendment was proposed that it be 6s. It was arranged that the salary should be two guineas oer week. It was understood that the Secretary would only be appointed until July next.

Some other business, relative to the mode of conducting the business of the new Society, was brought forward and adopted. Mr. Booth, Sheffield, moved-" That the question of Strikes stand over until next Conference." The new Society would not be prepared with funds until that time :

and until they were so prepared it would not do to engage The hour for dinner having now arrived, the Conference adjourned.

Afternoon Sitting. The chair was resumed at two o'clock.

DISCUSSION ON STRIKES. Mr. Firth supported the motion of Mr. Booth, which was put and carried. The 11th and 12th paragraphs of the Committee's Report were pur, and negatived.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. It was proposed - "That the number of the Central Provisional Committee be nine." The motion was

The following persons were then elected :- J. Skelton. Shoemaker; J. S. Sherrard, Weaver; J. Wartnaby, Garseparate funds : one for the purchase or routal of land for | penter; J. Firth, Plasterer; G. A. Fleming, Hatter; Joshua Hobson, Editor; W. P. Roberts, Solicitor; James Rattray, Block Printer; T. S. Duncombe, M.P. It was also resolved that five should form a quorum. Mr. T. Barratt was unani nously elected General Secre-

> WAYS AND MEANS. Mr. Fleming then brought forward the account of receipts and expenditure aften lant on the convening and holding of the Conference, and concluded by moving the following resolution :- "That each delegate who has not already done so, he requested to forward to the Gene-

rom this time." Mr. Skelton seconded the motion. Mr. I loyd Jones remarked on the cordiality now pre-

vailing between those in union and those out of union. The notion was carried unanimously. Busin ss being now ended, and Mr. Duncombe having left the chair, and Mr. Webster having been called to it, Mr. G. A. Fleming in an able speech proposed a vote of thanks to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., for the great services he has rendered the working classes on all occasions, and especially for the able and strictly importial manner in which he had presided over their deliberations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Rattray, and carried

Mr. Duncombe rose, amidst enthusiastic cheering, and

following upon cheer.

said : Gentlemen, although you must be almost tired they might combine emigration, home colonisation, and number of paying members, rate of wages, hours of with having heard my voice so frequently during the past week, yet I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I have felt in presiding over your deliberations. as to the propriety of holding such a Conference as we bave had, I at once answered, that from my limited knowledge of the machinery by which Trades' Unions are managed, I could venture to give no opinion that should Trades: but if such an object was required, I said I know of no course (excluded as the working classes are from the Parliamentary franchise) better calculated to give effect to that object than that the wise and virtuous from all parts of the empire should meet by delogation at a Conference in London, where, co-operating with the metropolitan trades. they could endeavour to devise such means as should not only obtain protection to the sons of toil from that onpression and persecution of which they have so long and so justly complained, but should also tend to disabuse the public mind of those projudices which are now so industriously encouraged against every combination but that of capital and of power. Centlemen, what I have seen and heard in this room has convinced me that the working classes have elected the " wise and virtuous" as their representatives, and that the time has arrived when the working classes can do their own business. I agree, with Mr. Fleming, that a new outline—the land famil. It was proposed to make this era for the working classes has arrived; and the just claims of the working classes must be attended to, and their grievances redressed, if the Covernment wishes security to continue to the upper classes. (Loud cheerst) I do believe that if the working classes meet in Conference a time or two more, as you have now done, they will create such a public feeling in their favour as will be irresistible. (Hear, hear.) No just man who has heard the statements delivered here but must admit ti. t the wealth-producers do not enjoy a fair share of the wealth they create. (Loud cheers.) I believe these s atements are a fair sample of the grievances borne by tle working classes; and a fair inference of the effects of trofit and loss may be drawn from them. You have the Committee :- That this Conference recommend to ble one, and that its adoption would impede the progress | "greed to some general leading and important propositions; the Trades a system of home colonisation and co-opera- of that great object the Conference so much desired. He you have elected a Committee to carry out your objects;

> boastedof being—" The envy of surrounding nations, and admiration of the world"-(Lond cheers)-but which designation, under present circumstances, is a morkery and a delusion. (Hear, hear.) I must again beg to repeat my great gratification in having had the high onour of presiding over your deliberations; and I can only state that my humble services, whether in or out of Parliament, shall be very much at your disposal. (Tremendous cheering.)

> It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that this Conference be now dissolved." The delegates shook hands very cordially, and parted in the best of feeling with each other.

> BIRTH. Registered, on the 25th of March, Feargus O'Connor Barnard, son of Susan and Benjamin Barnard membeas of the City of London locality of Chartists:

At Sheffi d on Thursday, the 27th inst., Thomas Booker, a Whig victim of 1840, and an inmate of Northallerton Gaol. By his own desire he was in-

terred by the side of the martyr Hollerry. The members of his trade and numerous Chartist friends Mr. G. A. Fleming was virtually the representative of a time when Mr. Blackburst's amendment should be protime when Mr. Dinearms as previously moved has left a widow to deplore his loss, her position being a most painful one. During her husband's fa al illness she received a small allowance from the parish; ment would prevent his bringing forward the short-hour but since his death, the miserable relief has been withdrawa, and she is fold by the unfeeling guardians The Chairman said the Gelegate was mistaken. He that she must break up her home and ent r the baswould have the opportunity of submitting that or any tile. The deceased was a staunch and entiring Chartist, and a member of the Association of the Mr. Dunning could not agree that any one but paying time he was taken ill. His death is lanc. (ed b) all

LORD RADNOR AND THE RENT OF LAND. Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

In the Editor of the Times. Sir,—In venturing to seek the insertion of the en-closed in your journal, I am influenced by a grateful sense of the efficient protection which the Times affords with what has been revealed to them relative to the to the vindication of the civil rights of all classes in guilt and confession of John Tawell. The document this country. I would not thus address you, sir, out which contains his confession is brief and conclusive, of unduc compliment, but being one of that numer-but from reasons which may be hereafter explained, ous and highly-respectable body of men, the tenant its contents will not be, for some time to come, prefarmers, I respectfully beg you, as the conservator of such rights, to place before the public he injuries which they and we sustain from the present unrea
which they and we sustain from the present unrea
the fact which he ultimately admitted; and he did not complete the deed to page without sonable terms imposed on us by the owners of land. According to the recent statement of Lord Radnor, the rent of land is calculated as follows, and if "the landlord takes less, he takes less than his due":-There is, first, the expense of cultivation; secondly, the wear to say one word upon the subject of his trust. His and tear of his live and dead stock, and the cost of silence, however, is likely to be limited. Tawell keeping them up; thirdly, if he makes improvements, the interest of capital expended on this object, and the replacing that capital during his tenancy; fourthly, remuneration to himself for labour and care. These are the outgoings. Then, on the other that his clandestine visits, kept secret solely out of side, will be the probable value of the produce; and regard to her, had brought about the fatal position the rent will be determined by the probable average of excess of this over and above the probable averages

would, in the name of justice, ask, what claim has the landowner to the profits arising from his tenant's and for perusal of one man, to whom a verbal conskill, or to any part or portion of his capital, beyond fession would have been in that case as conclusive of instance, as is now the basis of the poor-rate assess-

His Lordship's claims appear unprecedented in their exorbitance, when he says "the rent is deter-mined by the probable average of excess of this (the produce) over and above the probable average of the merely the "probable," but the actual, average of excess (if any) over and above the expenditure commonly termed the tenants' profit. Allow me to ask, what would be the feeling of his Lordship's tenant-I repeat, the rent of land can only be fairly ascer

know not, except the possession of arbitrary power. The present system of letting land is most blighting to the energies of the tenant. It prevents a more generous cultivation, from the risk to which money And why is all this hardship? Simply because the landowner, in defiance of relative duties, his obligations to society, his duty to his tenantry, and some fancied boon in the exercise of an absolute and

It may yet be said, sir, what do these tenant farmers want? I answer—Freedom from oppression at home: rent fixed according to the natural and just value of the soil, and not according to the means or intelli-gence of the man who cultivates it; security from the danger to our personal property, incidental to uncertain tenure, or compensation for permanent improvement on the loss of such tenure and a moderate preservation of game.

Believe me, sir, there is a great degree of anxiety relative to their future welfare, financial measures having rendered a vigilant exertion necessary to overcome consequent difficulties; and if they are disview, and one greatly creditable to them as an industrious class of men striving to maintain their proper interests and station in the community.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
March 29. A Tenant Farmer in Bucks.

NEWCASTLE. -It is said to be in contemplation to adorn, the splendid High Level-Bridge-across the Tyne, about to be constructed under the auspices of Mr. Hudson, with a noble statue in honour of George Stephenson, Esq., the eminent civil engineer, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and beyond all doubt one of the greatest men of the day.

RAPID TRAVELLING.—We understand that swift trains are likely to be started very shortly, which will perform the distance from London to Liverpool, and from Liverpool to London, in six hours. The present idea is that these trains should leave London and Liverpool about three o'clock P.M., thus giving parties

GALLANT, BUT DISASTROUS ENCOUNTER WITH SEAVE FELUCIA ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated her Majesty's steam vessel Growler, January 19th, off Sea Bar :-"On the 13th of this month Lieut. Lodwick (the first Lieutenaut of that ship), who had been away cruising in the pinnace, on the look-out for slavers, off this In the paneace, on the look-out for savers, on this place (the Growler being left to go down to Gallinas); him, about five minutes walk, towards my brother while he was guarding during our absence, fell in with a felucca, which, on seeing the pinnace, hove to; and, of course, Lieut. Lodwick thought, as she might have got away if she had chosen, she would ment to his master's. I sat up by the fireside all that the mother of the two children was in the house, but lay in a separate part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the greater part of which it reduced to provide the house, the first part of the house, but lay in a separate part of which it reduced to provide the house, the house, the house, the house, the part of which it reduced to provide the house, the house, and the house, the house, the house part of which it reduced to provide the house, the house part of the house, and the house part of which it reduced to provide the house, and the house, and the house, house are part of which it reduced to provide the house, and the house, and the house part of the house, house are p was within thirty yards, they observed a whole range of muskets fore and aft of the felucea; after this Lieutenaut Lodwick cheered his men on to get up to Lieutenant Lodwick cheered his men on to get up to the before. I found his head and arms, some was the cheer out than the felucca opened on the boat. This was a staggerer for the poor boat; but fortunately this time they fired too high the felucca had now filled, and was going just as fast as the boat could pull). Lieut. Lodwick now returned this with a round shot, and 180 balls in a bag. In the first volley from the felucca the rim of Lieut, Lodwick's hat was shot through; but their second volley told with mortal effect. Two men were shot dead, and Lieut. Lodwick and two men severely wounded, Lieut. Lodwick having been struck on the Left knee and thigh. This left the pinnace with did so." The execution of Brough is fixed for Saturer in the accument became known, and having had six of its oars shot away, day next, but strong hopes of a commutation of however, a work of no small labour. up standing towards the Gallinas. I am happy to say Lieut. Ledwick is reported out of danger, and that he will also save his leg; the other two men are idoing well. Captain Buckle has represented to the commodore, in glowing terms, the gallantry of Lieut. Lodwick on this occasion. The boat and gear were literally riddled. There are about seventy men on Board this felucea; and the crew of a prize, captured a short time since, say that she is commanded by an Englishman, the crew consisting of English, French, —the extraordinary provocation he received, and the that he will also save his leg; the other two men are

has intimated to his constituents in Greenock, that client, and forthwith despatched the same to Mr. he has taken the usual measures for vacating his Baron Platt, before whom the trial was heard, and found nineteen rounds of ball cartridge, a double-and not until the poor creature was in such a state seat" in Parliament. The hon. member assigns as strong hopes are entertained that his lordship will barrelled gun which he had cut down to make handy that the forenant of the jury said it seemed as if she his reason some recent attacks of severe indisposition.

A Conservative candidate is announced, but not make for his pocket, and in his belt a brace of pistols. He broke through the roof of Kilcullen gaol and again the interests of society, and without violation of the effect:—"A gentleman of moderate politics will requirements of justice. On Tuesday Judith Brough, come forward, whose attachment to the present Goome of the sisters of the prisoner, in the presence of the presence of the prisoner, in the presence of the presence of the prisoner, in the presence of the presence of the prisoner, in the presence of the presence of the prisoner, in the presence of share of the public patronage."-Evening Paper.

commit his avowal of the deed to paper without some reluctance, nor until all prospect of escape was gone. Mr. Cox, the chaplain, to whom the important memorandum was committed, declines went so far as to observe to his wife, that his love for her had brought him to his prison; implying that, in order to avoid degradation in her eyes, he had murdered Sarah Hart, but inducing her to believe that his clandestine visits, kept secret soiely out of in which she was placed. Tawell at the time of his execution made certain conditions with Mr. Cox, to which that gentleman will religiously adhere. When he is at liberty to make a disclosure, he will do so. of the foregoing expenses.

Such a statement from his Lordship has, indeed, be is at liberty to make a disclosure, he will do so.

Tawell would not otherwise have written the memorandum in question merely according to promise, received what to her would be a still greater shockthe admission of his guilt by his own confession.

tained by a reference to its nature and productive land or his capital to the best advantage. Short it up, and held it in my hand while talking to him. leases and tenancies from year to year are a great We stood still a little bit. Then we walked side by the course of Thursday night and Friday morning check to his prosperity, and cruel in their effects. Side talking to each other. I kept on asking for the What hope of remuneration has he, in the event of boxes back again, and said he should have his rent if of those violent storms of wind which, at the time of the termination of the tenancy by some unforescen he would only let the matter drop. He still refused. circumstance, for permanent improvements, such as draining, high and cleanly culture, applications of lime, are, effected at a reasonable yet very considerlime, de., effected at a reasonable yet very considerable cost? None whatever; and yet, under a lease, him on the head one blow; whether on the back or all the fury of a hurricane, startling the citizens from in ease of its disposal, he would realise a considerable on the side I'm not sure. I do not know whether he their repose, shaking tenements in exposed situations sum. This benefit now tacitly falls within the grasp had his back or his face turned towards me at the to their base, and strewing the streets with chimneyof the landlord—under what right or privilege, I time. He stood a little bit after I hit him and then tops, slates, and other dangerous materials, besides fell down. I do not remember whether he spoke after the blow was given. I took the hammer part ble extent. So irresistible in certain exposures was of the way up the meadow, and then flung it away, the force of the wind, that large trees in the country so engaged is liable. Farms do not produce in quantity nearly one-third of what they ought and would do. The public are deprived of the blessing of from the house. I went to the cowhouse and looked the blessing of the bles abundance, and the wages of the labourer are unavoidably reduced to a meagre and shameful pittance. I many places whose and the cows and the colves. I then went into the louse, and shameful pittance. I many places whose and some inlouse, and sat me down by the fire. My mother and louse in the colvest and some inlouse, and sat me down by the fire. My mother and louse in the city lamps blown from their posts, and in some inthe little boy were there. I remained but a few stances the windows of dwelling-houses driven into minutes and then got up and walked to the the apartments within. Among these (the smaller meadow to see whether my brother Thomas casualties which have been caused by the storm) we despite his own pecuniary interest, still clings to was gotten up and gone home. He was sitting up. may mention part of the premises of Campbellfield I stood looking at Thomas, and I perceived a person at the contrary side. Thomas was in a bit of a hollow. The person I saw stood on the top of a bank. He cluded, in High-street, which was completely dewas looking straightforward in the direction where molished; a large paling in St. Vincent-street, by the Thomas was. I was frightened lest he should see me, and stooped down by a ditch, a little distance off from Thomas. The person was about twenty or thirty buildings and thrown into the street. A great num-Thomas. Thomas was sitting on a place that sloped down to the ditch, and I afterwards heard a splash in the water from Thomas's felling in The street. A great number of similar results took place, which, however, it is needless to enumerate. At the Broomielaw the storm was felt with great severity, but as a superior of the street. the water from Thomas's falling in. It is possible had previously been taken to have the shipping firmly Believe me, sir, there is a great degree of anxiety for a man to slip down into the water even if he had now present in the breasts of these industrious men not been hurt. At this moment I saw the person who had been looking towards the place where my anticipated. A brig broke from its moorings in brother was, move on; I heard his st.p, and thought the harbour about three o'clock in the morning, he was coming where Thomas was. If he had come and was driven up the stream with great violence, posed audibly to express their injuries and publicly advance their claims to greater consideration from afraid to go myself, and went off home immediately against which it several times struck with tremendous against which it several times struck with tremendous of the the landowner, with the view ably to meet the trials to make the trials to which the Minister of the country has in his wisdom subjected them, it is, I humbly submit, sir, a movement of some moment in a national-point of Lancaster went with me to where my brother James against which it several times struck with tremendous against which it several times struck with tremendous force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which forms the parapet of that fine what my brother Thomas had done with the boxes.

Lancaster went with me to where my brother James whether times struck with tremendous force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which forms the parapet of that fine what my brother James where my brother James where my brother James which it several times struck with tremendous force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which forms the parapet of that fine what my brother James where my brother James which it several times struck with tremendous force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which forms the parapet of that fine what my brother James where my brother James where my brother James which it several times struck with tremendous force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which it several times struck with tremendous force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which force, and displaced about twenty yards of the ballustrade which force, and displaced about twenty yards of the b was employed in service at a farm house about four its power. The stones in Glasgow Bridge are of miles from our house. Lancaster, and my brother large, heavy granite, joined together by strong iron got any, but the latter not believing him, as he knew James and me, after stopping a little while with fastenings; yet the vessel had been propelled against James, came back to our house. On our way, we them with such force as to tear a long range of them had to pass my brother Thomas's, and I asked James from their rivetings and precipitate them into the to go in and inquire if my brother Thomas had come river, one or two falling upon the deck of the vessel home. I thought he perhaps might have recovered and got home again. James said he had not come home, and that they had heard nothing of him since he went over to the Whitefield. Laneaster left us for his own house just before we at the first and used it in cooking be flour, he took some of it and used it in cooking the fish. The party had hardly commenced their repast, when they were all seized with violent retching, and it was then discovered that Reynolds, instead of the lates over to the Whitefield. Laneaster left us restored to her berth. The Queen of the Isles for his own house just before we got to Thomas's. James and me went to our house together. I said to James 'I am frightened by Thomas not coming damage; but these (with some trilling exceptions) home. I fear I have killed him, as I've hit him with were the only casualties that, so far as we have heard, a hammer.' James said, 'O surely you have not occurred in the harbour. As the morning advanced done such a thing! As we went along we met my the wind gradually moderated, and Friday, though brother Thomas's servant, and a young man with boisterous and squally, bore no comparison to the him. James asked them where they had been? frightful severity of the previous night. We regret They said 'to see where Thomas was.' The servant | that we cannot close this notice without being called swore before the coroner that James called Thomas at this time 'Gunner-o'-Brough,' but he was mis- of a very distressing nature, viz., the death of five

> brother, or even to strike him, ten minutes before 1 the accident became known, and the most active ex-FURTHER PARTICULARS. — STAFFORD, APRIL 2.— vember assizes, an abandoned scoundrel, named John his losses, exceeding, it it said, £100,000. The greatest exertions continue to be made to pro- Reilly, escaped from Trim gaol, where he had been | DEATHS BY FIRE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday

factory of the Messrs. Samuda, so lately the scene of a fatal accident. One of the large iron-yards for the construction of iron boats and their machinery is on the river side of the Orchard road, not very far distant from the Blackwall-pier. It was just inside the gate of this yard that the fatal calamity occurred. On the right hand side of the gate, just within it, is the workmen's pay-office, and exactly opposite, on the left-hand of the gate, is some framework used for the support of a large collection of long iron rods or East India Docks, and not far from the engine-manu-JOHN TAWELL'S CONFESSION.—AYLESBURY, SUNDAY. -The public must for the present content themselves bars. This framework is constructed against a wall are affixed to a longitudinal border beam, which is supported by perpendicular lengths of timber, or piles driven into the ground. Leaning obliquely against the sleepers was the collection of iron-bars alluded to, in weight from ten to fifteen tons. About thirly workmen were standing in the gangway, between the bars and the pay-office, waiting to receive their week's wages, when one or more of the sleepers gave way on the outside, and forming but an inclined support, the bars slipped off from the wall side and toppled into the gangway, burying wholly or partially seven of the unfortunate workmen beneath their weight, and slightly injuring with their sharp angles and ends many more. So soon as the fall of the iron was made known, all the uninjured workmen in the yard, to the number of more than a hundred, hurried to the spot, and knowing that fession would have been in that case as conclusive of his guilt. Mrs. Tawell feeling so convinced of her completed their sorrowful task in seventeen minutes, his guilt. some of their comrades were beneath the ponderous the rent estimated according to the nature and productive quality of the soil, and such as it will reahusband's innocence—a fact of which he was well
having broken down the gate to expedite their
aware—Tawell was anxious that his wife should have
efforts. They then found that the fall had proved
the rent estimated according to the nature and prohusband's innocence—a fact of which he was well
having broken down the gate to expedite their
efforts. They then found that the fall had proved overcome the shock of his execution before she fatal to two fellow workmen, the one a labourer named John Payne, aged twenty-five; and the other an engineer named Bates. Their bones and bodies. This was on the presumption that the newspapers would be still kept from her. Much remains to be told connected with this affair besides the mere told connected with the told c before-going expenses. So that the rent, in fact, is particulars of the murder. Some disclosures of an the five other men, two were so severely injured that yesterday forenoon a quantity of smoke was observed determined according to the sum total or beneficial result arising from the industry, experience, and capital of the tenant; for from these proceeds not merely the "probable," but the actual, average of merely the "probable," but the actual, average of the first industry of the industr extraordinary nature are promised, and likely to be it was deemed advisable to convey them speedily to be satisfied.

The Biddulfu Munden.—Stafford, Saturday.—
The accounts which have appeared in several of the London papers with respect to the confession of John Brough, convicted of murdering his brother at the london papers.

Brough convicted of murdering his brother at the confession of the head and Brough convicted of murdering his brother at tradesman—his grocer or draper—if he were coolly Brough, convicted of murdering his brother at laceration of the scale, and ageneral his house or shop would be fixed according to the probable average of excess of the produce of his trade

London papers with respect to the concession of contact Burster's injuries are accerations of the head and contusions about the feet; Jackson's a very severe laceration of the back part of the scale, and a general his house or shop would be fixed according to the probable average of excess of the produce of his trade

Probable average of excess of the produce of his trade

London papers with respect to the concession of contact Contusions about the feet; Jackson's a very severe lacerations of the feet; Jackson's a very severe laceration of the back part of the scale, and a general shaking of the whole system. The wounds inflicted on the other men were dressed by local surgeons, and shaking of the whole system. The wounds inflicted went on board and had the hatch broken open and a over and above the probable interest and outlay on stock, and the general expenses of carrying on the business? Surely the relation existing between landlerd and tenant is not in-the nature of a partnership.

Statement, from which is would appear that he had not had no deliberate intention of perpetrating so foul a crime, no deliberate intention of perpetrating so foul a crime, they repaired to their homes without fear of danger-out out they repaired to their homes without fear out took place when his brother Thomas came to the the side of the large pile of iron rods, had they not house, the conversation about the boxes, &c., Thomas's been engaged in launching a newly-built boat. This two or three inches. With this exception, trifling in quality.

The soil of this country having been for a length of time under grain crops, and so exhausted of the greater portion of fertilizing matters as to render it and kept begging and entreating him to let me have the life under the life and kept begging and entreating him to let me have the life under the life and kept begging and entreating him to let me have the life under the life and kept begging and entreating him to let me have the life under the life and kept begging and entreating him to let me have the life under the life and kept begging and entreating him to let me have the life under the life and kept begging and entreating him to let me have the life under the life and kept begging and entreating him to let me have the life under the life and kept begging and entreating him to let me have the life and l almost "holly unproductive, a serious outlay of capi- the boxes back again. I promised he should have burn's evidence it appeared that he had ordered the tal is in most eases necessary, in order successfully the rent. He said he would not let me have them to earry out agricultural operations, the full benefits again that night; but he would consider of it had left it standing for their own convenience. Mr. of which are not experienced until after a series of seasons. Seven years are not of tufficient duration hammer, for breaking stones, was rearred up against the farmer confidently to work either the tenence of the standing for their own convenience. Mr. Ditchburn, and the jury returned a verdict of "Activative method to be a line of the farmer confidently to work either the stone wall in the meadow. As I went along I took SEVERE STORM AT GLASGOW .- LOSS OF LIFE .- In

> ops, slates, and other dangerous materials, besides injuring other descriptions of property to a considerapottery, which were blown down; a portion of a gable in Gallowgate; an entire shop window, shutters inbesides heavy masses of lead torn from the roofs of secured, little damage has been sustained in that quarter compared with what might have been vehemence of the wind more than this illustration of steamer was also driven from her moorings, as far up

upon to record a fatal incident caused by the storm, time to get through a good day's business, and con-taken. I told the ceroner so at the time. [This is direction, by nine o'clock in the evening.

at this time 'Gunner-o'-Brough,' but he was mis-taken. I told the ceroner so at the time. [This is direction, by nine o'clock in the evening.

at this time 'Gunner-o'-Brough,' but he was mis-taken. I told James he had better go with me and who were buried in the ruins of a fallen house. These see whether Thomas was dead. I said he must help | consisted of an aged man, named Morton, about 80 me carry him off further from the house, as folks years old, and his wife, also much advanced in years, would think I had killed him from his being so near two of their grandchildren, and a young woman, at hand. James said he could not go near him if he named Brown, who was a temporary inmate of the was dead. James then went into our house while I family. The unfortunate sufferers were all in bed in milked three cows. Afterwards I went in. James a small, one-story, thatched house, beside which was soon after left, saying to my mether and me, he could a new tenement in course of erection. About four not stop all night. I went across the fields with o'clock in the morning one of the gables of the new returned to the meadow to the place where I left overtaken so many of their near relatives. The old man, lifted it into a barrow, which was close to our house. in the old man's son, along with his wife, to see their I wheeled it a little distance and then carried it again a considerable way, and put it on the edge of a pit, and let it roll down to the place where it was found. I then returned towards home. On my way hack I wheeled away the barrow which I had left be hack I wheeled away the barrow which I had left be had a great sensation in Pollokshaws, had become much worse than usual; and him to go to Aylesbury is upwards of thirty miles from when the melancholy occurrence took place. This windsor.

GAMBLING Doings Extraordinary.—Information when the fact of the stuffer. back I wheeled away the barrow which I had left behind when I took the body to the edge of the pit. I ers, who, though poor, were highly respectable people. declare most solemnly I did not intend to kill my A large crowd collected round the locality so soon as

A DESPERATE RUFFIAN .-- A little before the No-

Mysterious Disappearance.—On Monday mornthe support of a large collection of long iron rods or the night mentioned, and that a disagreement took place between them on the road, when he left them, running on the left side of the gate, along the entrance to the yard, and towards the riverside. Sleepers, or transverse pieces of timber, extend from the wall, and into the river Stour, which was dragged, but no trace

has been discovered of him. EXTENSIVE FIRE.—About one o'clock on Tucsday morning a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Kirby, oil and colourman, 83, Minories, which was attended by an extensive destruction of property. The dense smoke which entered the bed-room of Mr. Kirby and his wife first informed them that the lower part of the building was on fire, and they instantly rushed out in a state of nudity, with their child in their arms, and alarmed the other inmates whom they succeeded in warning, and who fortunately all escaped through a trap-door in the roof, and thence through an adjoining house into the street. The fire spread most fearfully, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, who speedily arrived with their engines, and at two o'clock had extended to the ajoining house, occupied by a Mr. Orner and numerous families, and a very few minutes elapsed before this house was entirely con sumed, and the roof fell in. The flames then reached an adjoining house, occupied by a Mr. Gregg, but there the firemen fortunately succeeded in arresting the destruction, and at three o'clock all farther danger was at an end. The property destroyed is very considerable, and the origin of the fire is at present

FIRE AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK .- About eleven o'clock mediately conveyed to the fire-station, and in a very short time Mr. Hewitt proceeded to the spot with three fire-engines and a strong detachment of the fire-brigade. Previous to his arrival Mr. Dowling, the head constable, and several inspectors and officers number of buckets of water thrown upon the smoking embers. In the course of about twenty minutes they were enabled to descend into the hole, and there they vered at so early a stage, for the vessel was fully laden with a cargo of manufactured goods, worth about £18,000, and intended for the China market. The probable value of the vessel and cargo is £30,000.— Liverpool Albion.

FOURFOLD ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES .- On Mon day Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Spotted Dog, High-street, Poplar, on the body of William Day, aged 31, a fisherman. It may be recollected, that on the 5th of Feb. the deceased and three other persons. named Byford, were drowned near the Gallions, off Woolwich, by the upsetting of a fishing-boat at night, during a squall. The body of one of the Byfords was found soon after the accident, and an Only one man escaped—a good swimmer, named Joseph Leach, who related the above facts. Verdict -Accidental death.

FIRE ON BOARD A SHIP IN THE THAMES. -On Monday afternoon the brig Betsy, of Penryn, lying off King Edward Stairs, opposite Rotherhithe, was discovered to be on fire. The flames originated in the overheating of the stove, and when first noticed they had obtained a firm hold of the after-cabin. The crew of the visiel, under the command of Captain J. Bink, set to work and endeavoured to extin guish the fire, but it defied the utmost exertions of molished; a large paling in St. Vincent-street, by the falling of which a watchman was severely injured; the brigade was quickly moored alongside the burning vessel, and set to work, being manned by nearly 100 men. After about half an hour's hard working the fire was extinguished, but not until the after-cabin

and its contents were nearly destroyed. EXTRAORDENARY CASE OF POISONING.—On Satur day night, about eight o'clock, a circumstance that placed the lives of five individuals (four men and a woman) in the greatest jeopardy took place at Mr. Heath's calico-printing factory, in Garrat-lane, Tooting. In the course of the afternoon the party had purchased some fish with the intention of cooking them on the premises, and having them for supper. A man named Reynolds left off work before the others, and prepared to cook the fish, but wanting some flour to dress the fish with, he applied to a person named Fineh, who had charge of the colour-room, for some. Fineh told Reynolds he had not that flour was usual in thickening the colours, watched Finch out of the colour store, and perceiving something in one of the barrels, which he believed to be flour, he took some of it and used it in cooking the fish. The party had hardly commenced their starch. Mr. Eleath sent for Dr. Bainbridge, of Tooting, immediately, and on that gentleman's arrival he instantly applied the stomach-pump and strong emetics. The men were so far recovered as to be enabled to resume their work on Monday; but the young woman, who is single, but enceinte, is in a state

that almost preludes hopes of recovery. Colliery Accidents.—On Monday last a fatal accident occurred at Swingle Hill Colliery, near Longton. Four of the men had just placed themselves in the corfe for the purpose of ascending the shaft. The corfe, on beginning to ascend, not having been properly steadied, away from side to side; and, at the distance of a few yards up, struck the side of the pit so violently that the four men were thrown out almost simultaneously. One of them, named Edward Blurton, was instantly killed, and the others were more or less injured. - North Staffordshire

MORAL EFFECTS OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS .night. I went out about five or six o'clock the next morning, before my mother came down stairs. I she and her little one escaped the fate which had left Windsor as soon as they had effected the robbery padlock, and taken the money, in order to enable

has reached us of gambling transactions of an extraordinary character which have recently taken place both at the crack "metropolis of hunting" in on the Continent, owing to the enormous amount of

Englishman, the erew consisting of English, French, and Americans. She was here about four months ago, and classed by every vessel on the coast, but always got clear. She carried away her rudder going over a bar, and was obliged to return to Havannah. There must have been a great many killed and wounded on board her, as the crew of the pinnace could hear the groans."—Hampshire Telegraph.

There must have been a great many to the gallows. On Thesday last the attorney for the pinnace could hear the groans."—Hampshire Telegraph.

There must have been a great many to the gallows. On Thesday last the attorney for the grinnace could hear the groans."—Hampshire Telegraph.

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There must have been a great many to the gallows. On Thesday last the attorney for the grinnace could hear the groans."—Hampshire Telegraph.

The crack of the pistol aroused the neighbourhood, bas infimated to his constituents in Greenock, that Vernment may justly be expected to ensure to the the chaplain, gave her unhappy brother a most expublic works of the fown what the extreme politics cellent character for affection and undeviating kind-painful interest has been caused in Maidstone by the on the body of a girl aged 18, named Anne Hatherly, share of the public nationage. The property of the family, even to the man mysterious disappearance of a Mr. who having been left to take care of two children by sudden and mysterious disappearance of a Mr. who having been left to take care of two children by share of the public patronage." **Evening Raper**

Hollowar's Oixinext and Phils.—A dreadful case of rineumatism of six years, standing cured in the agony of mind she endures is wholly indese skeleton. It was with difficulty she was able to move any of her limbs in this state; these wonderful medicines were used, and in ten days they effected at parts of the public patronage. **Balackwall.**—On the first few days after her being medicines were used, and in ten days they effected at and pulls, if used together will with control the police was to endeavour disappearance of a Mr. Smithernan, an elderly person, well known in that the first few days after her being share of the palling patronage. **Balackwall.**—On the first few days after her being parts and pulls, if used together will with seather to discover where the knife, which was perfectly new, and threughout the neighbourhood, and formerly forersan of a paper-mill at Case Horton, firom which situation be had recently retired to reside on his means in this town over her. She was scorched on the needs on business, had probably approached too near the fire, and her clothes having been left to take care of two closely find the mother, who had gone out on business, had probably approached too near the fire, and her clothes having been compelled to give evidence against her son, by whom she has long been supported to many sterious disappearance of a Mr. who having been left to take care of two closely who had gone out on business, had probably approached too near the fire, and her clothes having been compelled to give evidence, will who having been left to take care of two discover whore the knife, which was perfectly new, the mother of the prisoner is now in her 70th year, and threughout the neighbourhood, and formerly forersan of a paper-mill at Case Horton, from which situation by buckets of water to the shop of Mr. Oldham, chert, the mother of two closes on the latting balaying been left to take care of two closes. In the course of Tuesday at Case Horton, fr

LOSS OF THE THOMAS LOWRY.—Suicide of the cheapest small carving knife they had." He showed himself in his own house.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—On Friday night a daring robbery was committed in the office attached to the brewhouse of the late Mr. J. Heathorn, at Maidstone. An iron chest of the common kind was broken open y the application of gunpowder, inserted at the keyhole of the lock. The iron chest standing upright, some portion of the powder ran down to the bottom ledge of the false door, or frame, containing the three bolts. The ignition of the powder in the lock caused the explosion of that which had fallen below, and it together blew the false back sufficiently away to dmit the insertion of a bar of iron or chisel to prize open the door; great force had been used to accomplish this; from the marks left upon the iron near the bolts, a steel chisel must have been used. No report was noticed, and from the nature of the explosion it is not probable a very loud one was made. The thieves were adroit in their work, but their booty was very small, being only a few halfpence; fortunately the books, &c., sustained no injury.

Explosion.—The boiler of the steam-boat Victoria exploded on Saturday evening, while she was engaged in towing a vessel into the harbour at Shields. The force of the steam, which was fortunately upwards, severely scalded John Thompson, the engine man, who was standing on deck, but no other person was injured.

of Vauxhall-road and Tithebarn-street were thrown into a state of great excitement by a rumour, rapidly circulated, that a man had stabbed his wife at her last Christmas in Holborn. On their arrival at apprehensions were entertained that the wound was the murder was committed were sent for, as also the mortal. It unfortunately turned out to be but too other woman previously alluded to, and their positive true that the diabolical act had been perpetrated; declaration that he was not the man, induced the and we fear that by the time this sheet meets the inspector to release him. The husband of the murpublic eye, the unfortunate female's life will have dered woman has been discovered. He resides at fallen a sacrifice to the revengeful spirit of her hus-band. The parties had only removed the evening ters, and is in the employ of Messrs. Tratt and Attbefore (Monday) from Cockspur-street to Milk-street, where they took lodgings on the first floor. After He has been there many years. the lodgings were taken, the husband, who has given his name as John Morris Murphy, and who is an Irishman by birth, and an oil and colour-mixer by discovered that some billets of oak, intended to be used for the purpose of stowing the cargo, had by occupation, went out and remained at some public some unaccountable means caught fire, and that a house during the whole of the night. On his return lew of these were charred and burned to the depth of home yesterday morning, he requested his wife, who was lying upon a wretched bed in the apartment, to that this caucity of information forwarded to the police by a medical practitioner, who has had the police by a medical practitioner, who has had get up and prepare him some breakfast. She re-fused, upon the ground that she had no victuals in a man under him exactly answering the amended the house, and no money to purchase any, where-upon he seized hold of an old table-knife and stabbed upon he seized hold of an old table-knife and stabbed among the police between seven and eight o'clock her with it behind the ear and on the right side of the neek. Her screams brought several of the neighbours to the spot, and there they beheld blood flowing copiously from the wound, and Murphy in the act of complexion, thin face, long nose, very dark hair, no copiously from the wound, and Murphy in the act of holding, with one hand, a washhand-basin to receive it, and endeavouring with the other to stop the jacket, dark trousers, black hat or cap with peak, bleeding by applying a cloth to the wound. The at other times in dark velveteen shooting-jacket account he gave of the transaction was, that it and dark check trousers. Has the appearance of a was purely accidental; that she fell against a large pan which was lying on the floor, and that the broken edge of the vessel caused the injury. The Byfords was found soon after the accident, and an inquest held on it by Mr. Lewis, coroner for Essex, at Barking. The verdict was Accidental death. The body of the deceased man, Day, was found on Wednesday last, floating in the river, off Bow-creek. The bodies of two of the Byfords have not yet been found. The evidence yesterday proved that the men, of the laws of the laws on, and conveyed to Vauxhall Bridewall and the men, of the laws of the metropolitan police, and was rendered still more so by the medical men being of opinion that the wound was caused by a sharp instrument. A rusty table-knife was found in the river, off Bow-creek. The bodies of two of the Byfords have not yet been intendent Lawson, and conveyed to Vauxhall Bridewall and laws of the inspectors Shackel and Haynes, and the whole body of the detective force, as well as most of the inspectors of the metropolitan police, being of opinion that the wound was caused by a sharp instrument. A rusty table-knife was found in the room. The prisoner was apprehended by Superintendent Lawson, and conveyed to Vauxhall Bridewall and the morning of yesterday, information was received by the whole body of the detective force, as well as most of the inspectors of the metropolitan police, being of opinion that the wound was caused by a sharp instrument. A rusty table-knife was found in the room. The prisoner was apprehended by Superintendent Lawson, and conveyed to Vauxhall Bridewall and the conveyed to the metropolitan police, and was rendered still more so by the medical men and the exertions of Inspectors Shackel and Haynes, and was rendered still more so by the medical men and the whole body of the detective force, as well as most of the inspectors of the metropolitan police, and was rendered still more so by the medical men and the exertions of Inspectors Shackel and Haynes, and was rendered still more so by the medical men and the exertions of Inspectors Shackel and Haynes, and was rendered still more so by the medical men and the exertions of Inspectors of well, where he remained during the day, and re- ing of yesterday, information was received by the at eleven o'clock at night, were coming up the river peatedly made inquiries as to how his wife was get-in a hatch-boat, laden with fish, and sailing in the ting on and whether she was likely to survive. She wake of a brig. They gained upon the brig, and as they shot by its stern a sudden gust of wind, blowing off the shore, caught the boat's sails and upset her. ject, of course, was to stop the bleeding, and this was almost wholly effected in a short time; but the danger likely to arise from stirring her, by causing the wound to bleed afresh, prevented a minute examination of the injured part from being made. In answer to our inquiries, we learned that it was impossible to say how deeply the knife had extended, as the neck was covered with her clotted hair, but that the wounds to the man Medows, who was on Tuesday morning bore every appearance of having been inflicted by taken into custody, all suspicion has been removed. some sharp instrument. Her life, yesterday afternoon, was considered in imminent danger; there was a chance that she might survive, but the probabilities were that she was fast sinking into the jaws of death. She alluded constantly to her husband, spoke of him in the kindest terms, and said his misfortune was that he could not bear up against poverty. It appears that though he is a journeyman colourmanufacturer, he has not been in the habit of following his trade, and that, in fact, he had no means of livelihood except what he made by selling news-papers. The parties have seven children, the youngest of whom is only two months old and the eldest only ten years. Milk-street, during the greater part

of the day, was visited by crowds of persons. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to announce a melancholy occurrence which took place at Botesdale, on Thursday last. As James Amys, Esq., of Ricknghall, was riding through the streets on horseback rith his lady, the mare on which he rode was observed to carry him quietly, but it is supposed that while in the act of stooping to put some letters into the post-office, ne accidentally touched her with the spur, as she immediately plunged and started off at a rapid pace; and that in endeavouring to keep his seat (having lost his stirrups), he unconsciously used the spure, which increased the animal's speed, and at the lower part of the town he fell off, pitching upon the lower part of the town he ien on, pittering upon his head, and received a concussion of the brain and a fracture of the base of the skull, from which he exists the base of the skull, from which he exists the base of the skull, from which he exists the base of the skull, from which he exists the skull of the skul pired in about five minutes, not having spoken after

MURDER IN GEORGE-STREET, St. GILES'S .- On Monday night a middle-aged woman, named Tape, was murdered in a disreputable house in George-street, St. Giles's. She is said to have gone thither with a man unknown, and, after he left the house. was found dead, having been stabbed in the neck and breast, and a knife left sticking in one of the mortal wounds. A surgeon was sent for and the police were called in, but there were no traces of the supposed murderer. The house in which the deed was done is a very old one, and is said to have been the residence of Mr. Justice Dyast.

his fall.—Bury Post, April 1.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Since the murder of Eliza Grinwood, in the Waterloo-road, no case of that description equals in atrocity and cold-blooded determination the marder perpetrated on Monday night, on the body of Ann Tape, but who is a married woman, of the name of Brothers, for some years separated from her bushand. Mr. Fitzgerald, the surgeon, called in on the spur of the moment, states that on his arrival he was shown into a small room on the ground floor, and in one comer of it he found the murdered woman completely doubled up. On ex- 25, J. Whitlow, Manchester, laceman. amination he found that she was dead. On endeavouring to lift the body up, he found the blood still pouring from a wound, large mough for him to place his hand in, passing from the back of the neck comdrawn out the carving-knife was deep, and the force of the blow had been so great that a large piece of the contact with a bone. There were four other wounds was deluged with blood, and had evidently struggled draper, first dividend of 4s in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham.

T. Benson, North-place, Gray's-inn-read, stationer, first dividend of 3s 2d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Graham, Coleman-street. chair; but in the room where the body was found there was nothing in the place but an old chest of drawers .- Mrs. Hawell, the woman of the house, says, that the deceased was wen known to ner. She next, and three knowing Saturdays, as and office came there accompanied by a man, about half-past from, Abchurch-lane.

I heldroyd, North Moor, Northemberland, farmer, in the house about ten minutes, when she hexad what she considered to be a scuffling, which induced her to leave her own room (the front parlour) and come into the passage. She had scarcely done so, when the fourth and final dividend of 2s 6d and 1.3rd of a penny in man came along the passage towards the street-door at a rapid pace. She seized him by the skirt of the coat as he was passing her, and exclaimed. "What have you been about with the woman?" He made no reply, but pushing her from him, reshed out at the street-door which was at the time passial because the street-door which was at the time passial because the street-door which was at the time passial because the street-door which was at the time passial because the street-door which was at the time passial because the street door which was at the time passial because the street door which was at the time passial because the street door which was at the time passial because the street door which was at the time passial because the street door which was at the time passial because the street door which was at the street door was at the street door which was at the street door was at th no reply, but pushing her from him, rashed out at the street-door, which was at the time partially open. Finding the deceased did not follow, she went into the back ante-room, and there found her lying as above described. She heard no scream or cry of any kind before she heard the scuffling. The man she did not know, but said as near as possible the following was the description of his person, which was forwarded to Scotland-yard, and by route to every police station in the police :-

Station-House, E Division, March 31, Half-past Elevent.P.M.

"Description of the person who murdered a woman this night at brothel, No. 11, George-street, St. Giles's. About thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, rather dark complexion with full face and black hair, had a snot or mole on the right cheek near the nose. Dress -a velveteen coat (dark), long pockets at the sides, light

his coat was such a one as described, either of dark velvet or fustian. Shortly after the murder was discovered, a woman, who is of the same class as the unfortunate deceased, gave information to the police which will, in all probability, lead to the apprehension of the murderer. She stated that she knew the man well by sight, and had seen him with deceased on a previous occasion. On Monday night, shortly after ten o'clock, she was standing at the corner of Georgestreet, when he accosted her and asked her if she had seen the deceased that night. On her replying that she had not, he said "he was looking for her." Tuesday a number of persons were taken into custody. on account of their answering in some measure the description of the murderer, but the only one upon whom strong suspicion still rests is a man named Medows, and who was taken into custody by Mr. Inspector Tedman at nine o'clock on Tucsday morning. This man lodges in Southmolton-mews, and works with Mr. Frost, a brass-fitter, near Davies-street. On the inspector's telling Medows that he wanted him for the murder of the woman he had cohabited with, he said, "I am not the man." Observing, as he thought, something which looked like blood on the man's clothes, he examined him, and found a good deal of blood on his right hand, and in his pocket a handkerchief having a great quantity of blood on it.
On questioning Medows as to this, he said that it
had come from his nose which had been bleeding violently that morning. On his way to the station-house, Medows admitted that he had cohabited with ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND IN LIVERPOOL .- On Tuesday morning the inhabitants | the deceased some time since, but she absconded from him with his property several months back, and that he had only seen her once since, when he met No. 11, Lower Milk-street, and that the most serious the station-house, the two women at the house where ters, and is in the employ of Messrs. Tratt and Att-field, upholsterers, Brook-street, Grosvenor-squere.

Tuesday Evening, Nine O'clock.—Up to this hour the police have been unable to apprehend the murderer, but a clue it is understood has been ob-

costermonger."

LATER PARTICULARS .- THURSDAY .- Notwithstanddescription last circulated of the nurderer's person, had on Tuesday applied for the purpose of enlisting at the recruiting quarters of the Mon. East India Company, Soho-square, and that he lad been ordered o be there at eleven o'clock that morning. On the receipt of this information, Inspector Havnes, of the detective force, and Inspector Bell, of the E division, proceeded to Soho-square, and having examined the men, and also the books showing the names and description of those who applied, they felt convinced that the information was not correct. With reference In addition to the declaration of the two women belonging to the bouse where the murder was committed that he was not the murderer, Mr. Oldham. the cutler, and his daughter, have also seen him. and state that he is not the man who purchased the carving knife on Monday night. The body of the murdered woman still lies at the house, No. 11, George-street, in the same position in which it was tound, Harvey, the summoning officer of the district. keeping the key of the apartment.

Bankrupts, &c.

(From Friday's Gazette, March 28.) Laing Johnston, Hammersmith, wine-merchant—Daniel Morton, Easteheap, fishmonger—Elijah May, Aldgate High-street, draper—John Phillips, Pinner's-court, Old Brond-street, tailor—George Gardner, Gravesend, tavern-keeper—Jonas and Daniel Woodhead, Netherthong, Yorkshire, woolken, cloth manufacturers. shire, woollen-cloth manufacturers.

April 19, W. and R. Smith, Bow-lane, City, warehouse-men—April 18, H. Skuttleworth, Crown-court, Cheapside, City, pin-manufacturer—April 18, N. Beard, Beech-street, Barbican, City, leather-seller—April 18, C. Dotesio, Slough, Buckinghamshire, hotel-keeper—April 19, J. Nicks, War-wick, carpenter—April 25, W. Wyrill, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironnouger—April 24, T. Jarmain, Bristol, money-seri-vance—April 25, R. Nauwan and E. Buckman, Challenham

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesdayes Gazette, April 1st, 1845.).

John Schaffer, Clark's place, High-street, Islington, fringeman—John Breckels, North-street, Finsbury, bed-stead-maker—John Reay, and John Robert Reay, Marklane, wine-merchants—Robert Cann, Woolwich, boot and shoemaker—Augustus Radcliffe, sen., and Augustus Radcliffe, jnn., Hermitage-place, St. John-street-road, patent glaziers' diamond manufacturers—Joseph North, Birstal, Yorkshire, blanket-manufacturer—Thomas Holyland Williams, Chalusford, wincomprehent—John Atkingan High liams, Chelmsford, wincomerchant—John Atkinson Hick, Leeds, carver and gilden—John Whittaker, Swansea, Gla-morganshire, druggist—William Harrington Lagoe, Atherstone, Warwickshive, viatualler.

April 24, T. Sherwoodi Tilehurst, Berkshire, brickmaker April 22, F. J. H. Muler, Addle-street, Wood-street, —April 22, F. J. H. Muiler, Addie-street, Wood-street, Glty, furrier—April 22; T. Pearce, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, tripeman.—April 22, H. F. Bellenger, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, licensed-victualler—April 28, T. Cornish, Great Marlborough-street, wine-merchant—April 29, H. Bundey, Upper York-place, Portland Town, builder—April 23, E. and A. Rule, Leadenhall-street, ship-owners—April 29, W. G. Thompson, Liverpool, merchant—April 22, J. Herdmanand E. Herdman, Jun., Gongleton, Cheshire, millers—Aquil 22, R. Swainson and J. Gardner, liverpool, grocers—Aquil 22, J. Donnelly, Liverpool, merdhant—April 23, W. Gooss, Chester, lead-merchant—April 25, J. Whitlow, Manchester, laceman.

J. Drewe, Keynsham, scrivener, first and final dividend of 28 9d in the pound, any Monday, at the office of Mr. Acraman, Bristol. pletely through to the front, dividing all the principal the pound, any Monday, at the office of Mr. Acraman, arteries. The wound from which the constable had Bristol. J. Hilton, Croston, Lancashire, surgeon, first dividend of the blow had been so great that a large piece of the of 4s 3d in the pound, on Thursday, April 10, and any knike near the point had been broken by coming in subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr. Cazenove,

M. Tomkinson, Kalderminster, Worcestershire, linenthe office of Mr. Graham, Coleman-street.

J. F. Garnett, Wellington-street, Southwark, hatter, first dividend of Is 4d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Sanham, Coleman-street.
T. Pearson, Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street, wine-mer-chant, first dividend of 23d in the pound, on Saturday says, that the deceased was well known to her. She next, and three following Saturdays, at the office of Mr.

W. Fletcher, Birmingham, oilman, first dividend of 6s 8d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Christic, Birmingham CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the

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

April 23, E. Sedgwick, Hythe, Kent, scrivener—April 22.

C. Lowis, Bath, innkesper—April 22, F. Fothergill and J. M'Innes, Scotswoo'l, Northumberland, lamp-blackmanufacturers—April 22, M. Atkinson, Penrith, Cumberland, banker—April 23, J. Booth, Brownhill, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth-manufacturer—April 24, J. Barff, Liverpool, merchant—April 22, W. Howell, jun., Liverpool, bookseller—April 23, T. Griffiths, jan., Wem, Shropshire, wine-merchant—April 24, J. Hodinan, Exeter, victualler—April 24, W. Broadbent, Douton, Langashire, flour dealer— 24, W. Broadbent, Denton, Lancashire, flour-dealer-April 22, W. Tydeman, Chelmsford, Essex, timber-mer-chant—April 22, G. Jackson, jun., Hertford, spholsterer-April 22, J. G. Schott and J. C. Lavater, Aldermanburypostern, merchants—April 22, II, II. Foothead, Fore-street,

Cripplegate, wholesale milliner.

The next step taken by the police was to endeavour to discover where the knife, which was perfectly new, had been purchased. In the course of Tuesday morning some of the police went to the shop of Mr. Oldham, cutler, of High-street, St. Giles's, who stated that he sold a carving knife exactly answering the description, at ten o'clock on Monday night, to a man, who, with the exception that he had a hat on the state of skeleton. It was with difficulty she was able to ported, for the murder of another of her children.

Another Catastrophie at Blackwall.—On more any of her limbs in this state; these wonderful perfect cure. In rheumatic affections the ointment of hills, if used together, will with certainty, cure of Messrs. Direkburn and Mare, whose immense pretible most desperate cases, however long stending they may be continued they may be continued to the working and pills, if used together, will with certainty, cure of Messrs. Direkburn and Mare, whose immense pretimely and policy of the misses are situate on citler side the Orehard-road, about they may be continued to the working against ner son, by whom she had a hat on ported, for the murder of another of her children.

Another Catastrophie Arother Catastrophie at the had a hat on ported, for the murder of another of her children.

Another Catastrophie at Blackwall.—On the kinife being produced of the workhouse appeared to be doing well. In the lad a hat on ported, for the murder of another of her children.

Another Catastrophie at two cecent suicides in that neigh-forement, respecting two recent suicides in that neigh-forement, respecting to the description given in the province case, and she does not never the description given in the new the description given in the new there are an any she died on Mondary and policy. A change, however, took plane to the workhouse appeared to be doing well.

A change, however, took plane to the

manuring, that one ingredient, phosphoric acid, had

become quite exhausted, and wheat could not, of

course, grow. But the farmer was not content with

radicle protoudes from the seed, descends into the

ascends, and forms a stem, and the introducen

of food. It was long a question of dispute to what

because they doved moisture, and the stem ascended

because it loved the air. But Betweehet showollithis

holes in the bottom of it, placing beans iver each

hole, and some moist earth on the top of the hear.

The roots should have grown up onto the me ist carte.

and the stems to ascend. That this has so me unti-

mate connection with gravitation, linight has shown

by his beautiful experiment. Mr. 14 night arranger

wheels, driver by water, in such a say that he could

either drive them horizontally or vertically, and re-

gulate their speed. He then planted bean son the

rim of the wheel, in conditions favourable to growth,

and then set his wheels in motion. The effect of this

was, that, when the wheel attained as certain i deguee

volved less rapidly, so that the force of gravitation

was not overcome, but merely modified, the radicles

pointed downwards, about ten degrees from the ho-

rizon, and the paramles pointed apwards at the same angle, and the inclination was greaten or less, accord-

ing as the wheel revolved more or dess rapidly.

By this espital, experiment, Mr. Light proved

that the descent of the roots wints the soil is essen-

tially connected with gravitation. Becanists then

considered that the lateral brandness were due to the

same cause; their natural tendency being to proceed

upwards, but gravitation pulling them townwards

thelexite equally green, and then its edges point to

the sky. This was strikingly seen in the plant called

beat grass. It had its rough or unpolished side up-

wantle, and its beautiful smooth green side down-

wants, and it twisted up its leaves to the sun, so that

Becoming the Vine. - About the first week in

March, says a writer in the Gundener's Chronicle. I

perform the operation, or as soon as I perceive the sap

to rise. Lent from a Victoria Grape an eye about three inches in length, having attached as much wood as Legald possibly get with the at each end of

the eye Laut of about a quarter of an inch of the

upper back, meking the ends quite thin. I next

of the vine intended to be budded, and make a thick

slanting upward at the upper part, and another

slanting downwards at the bottom. I then take the

nicce neatly out, so that the bud may nicely fit in.

beautiful bunch of grapes at the base in the first season; whereas a friend of mine bought a plant and

it : and even then his vine was not equal to the bud.

I have budded many vines in the same manner, and

have always found them answer the end. I always

of September, when I take it off, and I have always

found the bud perfectly united; and without minutely

ensure of the exact length of the had on the base

philosophers said the roots descended into

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 IIOLY ALLIANCE.

In our lest we announced the adjournment of the Extraordinary Diet, the members of which separated Extraoranary Dies, the included or which separated wit out centing to any binding decision on the principal control which had eccasional their assembling.

17. 1 the demanded expulsion of the Jesuits. Piconnot quit this part of our subject without a round as to the numbers of the Swiss ranged on each side this unhappy succion. From statistics of ste is appears that the desires in the whole with puthere of 1,662,664; they unitedly furnish for the histon of 1,002,000, they different interest for the i-deral army according effect 46,007 men, and waitedly Satisface to the Central Treasury 752,500 frames. The cantons opposeditte he Jesuits, but who are unelling to correct Euckne, number in the whole a qualition of \$33,000, they furnish unitedly a conquision of \$33,000. ngent of 4 somer; and contribute unitedly 140,000 ngent of 4, wormer, and contribute uniterly 140,000 canes to the Federal treasury. The omitins opposed to the expession of the Jesuits, or vishing to call hem in, non-idea is the whole a populating of 468,350; they united your is to the Federal arm; 13,517 men; introduced with the 150 000 features. and united veeds ibute 150,000 frames. Thus it will be seen that it in runnense majority of the Swiss demand the designsion of the Jesus, er, at least, are cuits, and no less than 1,133,650 & clear majorites! donard freir forcible expulsion. It is true the ightsoff the smaller cantons are and should be, as agreens there of the larger; still it will be well to copin while the force of the contending parties: the near the sesuits is not the creek a mere faction. Galledbuestion of the "freezes, " the decisioned the West is anything but fully or clearly stated in the represpondence of the daily papers; but it would the pouthks, of the resolutions proposed to the departies, the first only was adopted, as follows:— The Bridge of free armed corgs, as well as the leveling

Green's ps, without the consent or co-operation of the dant Bir Governments, are maderissible according to the sense side aim of the Federal rempact.

The resolutions calling upon the cantons to take measures to prevent the sermation of "free corps. 10,76 bit violations of territory by them, tomake the treach of these relesspenal, and charging the Directory with atthority to commencate the proposed decree to all the cantons, it is estated,

On he 20th (Marchitare Diet adjourned, The Presiden pronouncing the obers of the session in the following terms :--'ac- deliberations are: terminated. Some office will

rein dissatisfied. A signifier disposition will connifest itse among a portion of the Swiss people. It is consequarly a duty the more imperious for you to elert yourertes to maintain public order and tranquilles, and not altor the interests of the commonwealth to be sacrificed to carty spirit. I most remind Lucerne that it depends men its Government att to increase the existing irritation, and to effect a reconditional by making a sactifice to the secutive. May Switzerland be ready to provide against tents, and strong morgin to uphold her nonour and merer of party interests.

Come we now to-a consideration of the tone assemed, and the unexpures taken by the "great cawers" as they me styled, who seem to lie formed into an unboly alliance to interfere with the actairs of all weaker nations, where expecially when zuch intericrence has for its biject the suppression of free principles, and the starting the march of mind and civili-

The first to interference at any rate to express interference, was the British Covernment. Fins already stated, on the Erstillay of the Diet's sittings, a diplomatic note, as it is chiled, from the Earlie. Aberdeen to Mr. Monier, She Britisk Minister Planipotentiary, was communicated by the Larort to the depaires. After expressing the sorrow of the British Government at witnessing the present agitation in Switzbrand, which he fears may lead to serious consequences, Lord Acerdeex processes—

The consequences to which I allude are: hose which might affect the finternational relations because Switzerland and the rest-of Europe, such as they are defined by general decrees and by the teraties which here guarantee to the Swiss confederation, constituted bytthe existing federal compact, the advantages of perpetual neutrality, and of territorial independence. It is coident that the destruction of this compacty no untter by what means, or by the fault of what parties kailetriand, it might be fected, would somer or later generate the new sity of reconstituting the Hel-Wie body under remediber form, which, in ander to obtain a ligal position in the general privileal system in Enope, would require the formal assention in powers, which tobes part in the act of Nocember 3012115, by trach it was declared that the neutrality and igriclability of Switzerland and her independence from alla-forgigni influence, areider the true interests of the pelicy of the in ole of Europe. So difficult a result as that of this recognition by the rest of Europe of a new Switzerland ooklik not bookstined but through complications probably perfudicial to the dearest interest alline cantons, and which would necessarily, involve the interpression of the

The note proceeds to recommend to the swiss, particularly the members at the liet, "mutal good will and concession," at the best means of set ling the present unhappy definiculties, and concluded as foi-

Her Majesty's Government recognises the respect which is due to the free decisions of a severeign status matters -regarding exclusively its. own, well-being and domestic Indry; but whatever advantages it may be shoped to gather from certain messures, they could scarrely counterbalance the acknowledged; inconveniences, of civil commotions and discersions, and of a foreign.intercention echich would be the noisesexy quinsequence.

On the 7th of March the Vorert communicated to the deputies M. Grizor's note addressed to the Erench envoy, the Count de Porrois. In this note the chief of the doctrine resilience nounces the "free

THE formation of thefice: corps is stillout contestiction, one of the most serious occurs of the jurs sent state of things; and stready, more than once, I have apprised you of the anyie'v that I felt as teabe eventualities with which, not only the repose, but also the existence of the confedera-

from the Austrian charge Callagres, a discratch from Prince, Mattennica, which shere had, not been time

to all the gandonal Governments. This digratch has since appared—we give the pulicipal points of it:— If the Calinet of St. James, in the Lagratch to H. Morier. of the 11th February, takes pains so present to the eyes of Switzerland 2 picture of the fatal example which signed be entailed upon her by the angibilation of the act Problem she is constituted into a political body, regonited Therepe, you will recall to mind that fire same subject has been developed by our Cabinet injurate than one of the dispatches addressed by me during the course of late rearr to our legation in Switzerland, especially in that of the Si& February, 1841, and you will feel that late events. so far com changing or modifying the quinton that me ever encertained, have but serred to coeffinit. In fact the greater the chances of seeing nullified the act of 1817 and according as they multiply, the more does it become exident to all sound, rands that the cessestion of the Act, than submit for a moment to such insolent and an boned, then an application of bones in phosphatent of knighterween the twenty-two sovereign equations of famous dictation. of Eniquipetween the twenty-two soveregen courtons of Switzerland will be in the interior of the Confederation

such force within its territory would be "worthy of being put to the last of the aginion of civilized Europe."

The disorder arising from such a cause, he adds "must be put an end to, and extirpated by the root."

Following this we have some studge about the friendship of the "great nowers" for Switzerland, and the dispatch concludes in the Callering inputting toward. dispatch concludes in the following insulting terms .-It now remains to be seen how far the delegates of the Swice seconds will know how to secure their country from the incalculable exils that the unchecked fixerty allowed to the

wicked and destructive passions of the key must inevitably prepare for her. The latest accounts state that the Prussian am-fosssador has delivered a "note" from his government demanding explanations as to the free corps. The details of this "note" have not yet reached this

Our object in writing these articles on foreign affairs, is not so much to give prominence to our own opinions as to embody the pith and spirit of all doenmentary and other evidence which we may be able to obtain relative to the countries and questions under discussion. With this view we shall here present, as briefly as possible, the comments excited in Switzerland by the appearance of the above docu-

tone of the English Minister's communication uppears to have excited far less umbrage than that of M. Guzor.

On the other hand, the note of M. Guizor excised a storm of hostile feeling which is not yet ralayed.
In the Diet, this "note" was the subject of fierce animadversion. M. Wielard, of Argovia, denounced the "note" as a "foreign menace." M. Kern, of Thurgovia, characterised M. Guror's language as political existence in two ways—by domestic dissen-sions, of foreign investen. In 1839 Switzerland remained nineteen days without chiefs or vorort, in consequence of internal disturbances, and the foreign Powers were not abstract by that state of things. The civil war which desolated Spain during many years did not derange the political balance of Europe. Switzerland is better able in 1845 to defend her independence than in 1814; and if she be doomed to posish in an unequal contest, it will be with horour. France has not fulfilled her international obligations; the free corps have not violated her territory, and at ill becomes her to hold such language as that conmand the experient of the session, er, at least, are the octomes not to nonessuen language as that conopposed so them. Out of a population of 2,393,350, it tained in M. Guizot's noon." M. Drithaus concluded
here is a first majority of 1,38655, opposed to the later than the description of the session of did, but he did not insegine that it should prompt him to compromise the relations of the Confederation with friendly powers, by mistaking the intention that dictated the advice conveyed in their communications." He added, that "he had addressed a despatch to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires, at l'aris, in reply to M. Guizzis note, containing a midication of the rights of Switzerland as an independent power."

The "note" frem the Mustrian Government was ot made public cantil-after the adjournment of the Diet, otherwise there can be no doubt that it would have elicited from the Liberal deputies denunciations as bitter as those directed against M. Guizor. One thing is certain, that in the country at large it has added to the previous excitement produced by M. Guizor's note. The men who enjoy the confidence of the nation, such as M. Neuman of Berne, M. Wieland of Argan, and M. Druny of Lausanne, are laked of, nor his father or mother-anything to be afred exerting able heir influence to restrain the masses, who are exasperated by this intervention to such a degree that our many, points it is impossible to preven the expression of their bitter discentent: so that al the steps token by the "great powers" to present as they say, the popular outbreak, have only served to accelerate it, adding fuel to the flame.

It will be observed that throughout the despatcher

of the British, French; and Austrian Governments the subjects animadverted on; are, the "free corps,' and the suspected design of the Radicals to change the Federal compact. Nothing is said about the Jesuits, though but for them the "free corps" would have had no existence. Had the Diet voted the ex pulsion of the desuits, the "free corps" would have become self-disselved, whereas now their existence is continued, and their strength daily increases. W Sussex.

Silenty under every circumstance. She would repent too think that the "great power" would have acted much more wisely and justly had they refrained thomas will be suspensed.

Sussex.

Sussex. fere, and if they were really anxious for the wolfare and desirous of treserving the peace of Switzerland common sense and common instice would have die tated that their interierence should have been in the shape of friendly remonstrance and coursel Lucene. to bow to the wishes of the majority of the wiss, by rescinding the decree for the re Jesuits. Such a course might have been productive of the promotion of peace and goodwill, whereas, as has been above shown, the course really pursued that but added increased fury to the previous excitoment, and brought the country to the verge of civil car. Most of the Erench, and early all the English newspapers are furious at the existence of the "ifree corps." The London Globs: Eys: —"There is no mercureason why the hot-headed partisans of liberty, as it is called, should form themselves into armed bands in Switzerland, than that the worthies of the faux bourgs of Et. Marcel and Et. Antoine, in Paris should organise themselves in troops, and march armed, to the Chamber of Demzies, to tell the moun-bershow to vote." Now, we think if the Swiss "five corns" have only as good reasons as "the worthies of the fanxbourgs of St. Marcel and St. Antoine line. the working men of Paris) world have, should they organise themselves and march armed to the Ohanber of iDenuties to dictate justice to that gang of brill. Spearing potatoes hocing wheat, privileged soundrels, they have very good reasons indeed. The working men of Laris have repeatedly planting early potatoes. Eustdean School. Boys digging for, and they shriveled away and died. Be the for ve, there, what it was recent layer and displanting early potatoes. poured out: their blood like water for the cause of iberty; they have seen their fathers and brother "howed down in masses," while combatting for the rights of man ; and they have seen all these sacrifices

reedered fruitless, and of no zeral for the many, be

cause of the machinations, chieaneries, and treache-

ries of this rescally Chamber of Deputies, and other knowes - such as that Chamber is composed of.

Therefore it is that, for our parts, we deplore the fact that the working men of Beris are just now no

in 52 position at organise, arms a larch, and dictate.

Another, 31strof. May, making a cleaner sweep than in 1703, is saily wanted in the country. Let us add, that the right of such a sweeping would not be the our learts it seen in a certain legislative "Chamber" much nearer-home. We are act about to discuss the policy of the existence of such a body as the "free corps;" that is the business of the Swiss people, act ours. The Ruct has declared the existence of this force to be incompatible with thesense and aim of the Federal compast; but without the power to corry out this declaration tuits legitimate conclusion; the Diet's resolution of ocurse remains a dead letter. The free Swiss are armed as altarce men should be, whitst the unc of arms continues; they have recourse to an armoit organisation to settle their differences; this may be deplored by other nations, but does not justify the meddle with the Swiss, after her twenty five years' war, begun incresisting the interference of other nasions with hor affairs? And why should Engiand in-terfere? Is not our "national debt" and grinding texation sufficient retribution for our former want of intervention, without adding to the weight of these purses

times over "Cry havoe! and let slip the fogs of war!"

by a further moddling in cartinental squabbles? But

suppose a democratic revolution in this country—an

evert not altogether beyond the range of human pro-babilities—would Englishmen submit to be dieteded

to be the despote of other countries as to what form of Government they should have, and what institu-

tions they should exablish? No; as one man de

English people world resent and resist such its

terference; en massishey would rather a thousand

raged rights of man, is the name of the true interests despotic and insolent interference of the British of rotation and manure, and boasted in their suc-Government with the affairs of the Helvetic Confederation.

and by the Radicals with cold indifference. The that the civil war has begun,

week, it will be given in our first page under the as he expected, from the system of cropping and head of "Foreign Intelligence." manuring, that one ingredient, phosphoric acid, had

Agriculture and Horticulture.

farms wen the estates of the Earl of Darwingth at The Ecourus next dwelt on the infinite care displayed communication. The President replied, "that no other possessors of field gardens, by shorting them of first, as in the seeds of carn; some have thick courts, body carried national susceptibility farther than he what labours ought to be undertaken on their own such as because and peas a others are protected by hat!

Wors. The school farms are officiated by boys, w in return for tires hours' seathing in the morning : give three hours of their labour in the afternoon fo "the master's benefit, which conders the schools BEEF PETPORTING. We believe that at Farnly Theses sie seevenths of the produce of the school farm willing cassigned to the oys, and one seventh to the master food evill receive the usual rehood fees, help the bousto chlstivate their dend, and teach them, in addition to reading, which ng, do., to convert their produce into bacon, by steending to pig-keeping, which est Christmas may be divided, after exaying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their serences, mend be made thus indirectly to real, their parents in a way the most greeful to their feelings.]

planting potatoes.

potatoes, digging ground. Eastdean School. Boys sowing outs, hoeing wheat, rolling peas and deres. i Piper I Hoeing wheat, and in four or five menths, ground, and ferms roots; and the little plumite says ho will be rewarded for it. Dumbrell. Drilling thresicharrowing wheat and fallow, rolling the latstrivels up and disappears. The little p but now
identification the wheat.

The stem increases in height, and the rose cost WEDNESDAY-Willingdon School. Boys planting patatoes as isefore. Eastdown School. Twelse aboys branenes and deaves, and the roots diverge in sourch emptying the tank, digging for, and sowing barley, sowing dover on the wheat, rolling it, and earth force the form of a tree was owing . ning up cabbages. Piper. Turning mixen, and putting tank liquid upon it. Dumbrell. Soving cloverupon the wheat, and harrowing in, digging. was not the ease; for he took a box, and hored Thurster-Willingdon School. Boys digging, and planting early potatoes. Eastdean School. Moys digging, and planting potatoes, manuring them, sowing barley, picking roots and stones. Upper. Digues, and getting the ground fine at son im. and the stemstdownwards into the it, if the tiopinion unediately, or it will be makind in working Eum- had been conrect. But this was mot the case; for

sowing barley, planting potatoes, removing from what it may, reots have a natural terriency to descend the lump, and assorting polatoes. Piper. Planting spotatoes; his cow draws the manure, and he will "defy-may farmer to show one better for horage." i Duckbrell. Hoeing wheatleheifer carrying dung and

SATURDAT Willingdon School. Boys planting potatoes: as before. Eustilean School. Boys disaring ont pails, piggery, school room, and getting cow födder for to-morrow. Typer. Digging, dredging the gress. Dumbrell. Rigging, heifer deeliging

YORKSMEE. Operations during the week.

ASkitiliarities School. From twielve to sixteen boys-oc casionally at their afternoon labour. Digging, colodding, sowing, and harvowing oats. C. Warley ssowing cats, harrowing spring tares, and proparing ground for turnips. James Jamford, forking over ground for turnips, filling drains, mending acads. Abhat Banford, spreading hime and ashes, soming oats, and larrowing, sowing tores, preparing great for turnips, spreading compost.

14 Sillingdon School. Cows casing white turnips, which have stood the winter, and clover hay.

lemanbrell's. Cows stall fed as last report. interference of these nations. Suppose a similar state of things in France or English; would the French and English press be so ready to sanction the agracy of coalashes may be attributed to the small quantities. MOTES AND OBSTRUATIONS. French: and English press be so ready to sanction the interference of other nations? Suppose the "armed sections" of Paris, servived; suppose these "sections" of Paris, servived; suppose these "sections" defined; by, a, large application of gypsum to the soil of the sales are attached, whether that he appeared, downwards. To a certain degree only, is this correct. Parasites do not obey the law of the earth's attacketion; for they always grown to the soil of the sales applied to every with a second edition of the Alst May, would the letter be sentiored upon the moist plants, so that it fresh the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored upon the moist plants, so that it from the soil of the sales from the suppose the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored by the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored by the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored by the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored by the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored by the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored by the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored by the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored to the small quantities of the sales from the considered parasites, which would be the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored to the small quantities of the sales from the considered parasites, which would be the interference of England? Would the letter be sentiored to the small quantities of the that justify the interference of England? Would the grave menaced by this any mixed, as not to the considered parasities, which would from the most of putting and to the considered parasities, and prevailing a recurrence of them is not contexted in Europe by any of the true friends of Soil regime.

In a content of the considered parasities, and prevailing a recurrence of them is not contexted in Europe by any of the true friends of Soil regime.

In a content of the considered parasities, which would the grave and the properties of the continue of the recommendation indivisible." Well, does that justify the interference Never be a fraid of using a little gypnum. Hen, either green han the lower surface, and bends upwards to of other actions? With what consistency care France as a top-dressing for herbage, or mixed with manure: the sky; while the latter is directed to the grath. of other nations? Withwhat consistency care France as a top-thressing for herbage, or mixed with manure; it will not helpst, that act a most important part in the soire cases, both the appear and under surfaces of

TOP-DRESHING OF LOOT AND SALT. Ask dog fed on jelly alone will die, so may plants fed on the richest meeure, if the specific ingredients they require be not present.] Sout containing salts of ammonia, priest act the polished side should turn appeards to the light, beneficially. Salt is ever required both by animals and vegetables. It may so happen, however, that the scil contains it in sufficient abundance. When cattle are well-supplied with this condiment, it is received into the soil where they tramp over; ar near the sea coast, the salt, water spray may saturate the soil to some distance, with salt. In applying disease dressings, or indeed any kind of fertilizing agent, you must estimate, from observation and inquiry, whether the soil may not already orntain a sufficiency of it. Suppose that winter wheat may have been sufficiently

Switzerland will be in the interior of the Confederation the signal of civil war, if anarchy and oppression, while, in order to obtain legal position in the oracl forces are forced from the description of the grand forces. When the view the grand force within its territory would be "northy of the ears of the acts of an ew Switzerland could not be obtained by warious diagrams, being put to the least of the grain of the through complications probably prejudicial to the dear-est interests of the cantons, and which would necessarily general semarks on the light which seignce shed on and second in the property of the cantons, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and was listened to you perceive it getting stronger, take off more shoots, and the perceive it getting stronger, and the perceive it getting stronger it is the perceive it getting stronger. the art of culture, the lecturer observed that the young shoots. Budding can only be performed where that, according to Lord Abenders, Switzerland holds ler existence as a nation at the mercy of other, because more powerful, states. Does Britain exist by sufferance? If not, why should Switzerland? The trite adage, that "an ounce of practice independence of the latter is, as a truth and a fact, as sacred as that of the former; and morally Switzerland is no more bound to adhere to the compact of 1815, than England was bound to adhere to the accountry existed at that period and was declared to be adhere to the retten-borough system, which in this cumulated by practice during a long series of years, country existed at that period, and was declared to be developed as it was by contingencies that might be "the perfection of human wisdom," but which was local, or by circumstances of temporary duration, was grew it for two years before he obtained a fruit from nevertheless overthrown by the Reform Rill Revo. nevertheless overtherown by the Reform Bill Revo-lution of 1832. Switzerland is a nation sovereign and independent, and in the name of the too-often outof Virginia grew wheat on the same soils for a hunof the people of this country, we protest against the dred years; and the Americans despised our systems

cessive crops of corn and tobacco. But what availed the art of the Virginian acquired by the experience interesting Questions for the Farmer — Interesting Questions for the Farmer.—How of a century? Or what, the knowledge handed down many curious questions are suggested by such obser-Since the above article was written, we have from father to son, to the inheritors of the tobacco vations as the following? Some varieties of wheat Switzerland by the appearance of the above article was written, we have ments,

Lord Aberdeen's despatch appears to have excited that comparatively little interest. By the Conservatives it is stated to have itee it is be feared and in many parts of America? For, in Virginia, wheat had are better suited for the pastrycook; others for the baker of bread. Some samples of barley refuse to some yield more brandy; white others have caused to have item in this to bacco now refused to flourish. Why were the fields of America? For, in Virginia, wheat had are better suited for the pastrycook; others for the backer of the Diet, to M. Guigor and sheep to this day's market, and the supply being greater than the demonstratively in this pastry and in many parts of America? For, in Virginia, wheat had are better suite for the public from spurious imitations, her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners have to some yield more brandy; while others and on the other had are better suited for

It is stated that the "free corps" commenced their in America? By asking these questions, we left art, make it tough; and the cotter's family prefer Angus Lavement on the 29th ult. In the evening of that and threw ourselves on science. Our art and boasted oats for their porridge meal, because they swell, and day the volunteers of Basle country seized on two experience could not solve; for the conditions were become bulky and consistent in the pot, and go farpieces of artillery and a certain quantity of ammuni- changed under which the practice was acquired. Take ther in feeding the children at the same cost. The tion in the arsenal of Leichthal, and proceeded to join a case in the farmer's every day experience. He is obliged pea sometimes refuses to boil soft; and the potato, to leave his light sandy soil, on which he had carried on some soils and with some manures, persists in on a successful system of manuring and rotation of growing waxy. If Swedish turnips sell at thirty teers of Soleure were to march forward on that day.

The Radical committee, permanently sitting at Argau

all his former experience was uscless and his old-turnips will bring only about twenty-five, and white Thurgovia, characterised M. Gullon's language as "offensive to the national feelings." M. Druer, of the last fortnight, publicly enrolled the refugees the Canton de Vaud, indulged in bitter recriminations, and prenounced M. Gullon's despectation, and unjustifiable and insulting at the case of the men enlisted in the intervention." Finally, M. Neumus, of Berne, and prenounced at considerable length the question of a diplomatic intervention in the affairs of the Confederation, and took occasion to criticise the note of M. Gullon, which he described as insulting in its practice depends. It was a very curious thing that the movement of M. Gullon, which he described as insulting in its practice depends. It was a very curious thing that the farmers were obliged to acknowledge they constantly arising, have led to extended analyses of the form and feetle in point of segument. "That note," all his former experience was useless and his old-the refugees to the national feelings." M. Druer, of the last fortnight, publicly enrolled the refugees the national feelings." M. Druer, of the last fortnight, publicly enrolled the refugees the national feelings." M. Druer, of the last fortnight, publicly enrolled the refugees the national feelings. In Argau observed as soon as a second growth commences. What is the opposed to the temple of science, and consult the oracle within as to the cause of his failure. His practice at four in the associated with the principles upon which he was at last obliged, however unwillingly, to free corps, who were easily recognised by the form of fault, he was at last obliged, however unwillingly, to free corps, who were easily recognised by the form of fault, he was at last obliged, however unwillingly, to free corps, who were easily recognised by the form of such the was of such differences. What is the distribution of the fault, he was at last obliged, however unwillingly, to become acquainted with the principles upon which his practice depends. It was a very curious thing or that quality at our pl exclaimed M. Neuhaus, "was intended to intimidate the Confederation, but it will not have that effect. Switzerland does not require the guarantee of the treaty of Vienna to be free. A mation may lose it political existence in two ways—by domestic dissen-

> parometer on Thursday foremore gave indication of a Shallswrite, in Forkshire, problemed by Mr. Nowell, by returning the construction indiprotection of seeds, when you have seed to the construction indiprotection of seeds, where it is constructed with a hard, scaly amount of fermion the wind from the wind accompanied with min. During the night it assumed lands. The farms selected as models are—First. shells, and placed in the midst of a pulpy. Heshy all the characteristics of a hurricane, blowing in so the second farms at Willington and Bestdean, of covering destined as against for the seed, such as heavy guits that even the most substantial houses five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttendex and John the peace. In all, the greatest care was taken up thouse destined as against the constant and place in the most second and place in the seed, such as the companied with accompanied with a second plane with a secon Theris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six protect the seed from infury, until the period of thrown down, and broken tiles and slates strewed the acres worked by lesse Piper, the other by John gornination. Three parts were distinguished hall streets. It continued its fury all Friday forenoon Bunibrell—the former at Eastdeen, the latter at seeds—1st, the confeder, which forms much the but about two o'clock's began to abte, though the Jevington—all of them within a sewinder of East—largest portion of the kernel, and which is, in fact, bound high, and in the evening it bourne. Third, An resustrial school from at Slaith—the wang glant; and the woung glant; and the wind continued long and high, and in the evening it had entirely subsided. We have witnessed nothing waite from the Server private and the magazine of feed for the young glant; and the continue of the subsided. We have witnessed nothing waite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the private plume or general, which is the young entoryo like it in hity and power since the arometable storm same place. The consecutive operations in these reports that is afterwards to become the storn of the grant, 1839, which caused so much destruction will enable the curious reader to compare the climate Brd, the radicle, or part which is to become of shipping and less of life at Liverpoll and on the will onable the curious reader to compare the climate and the radicle, or spart which is to become a undageicultural value of the south with the north of the roots. In the cerhmon garden been, the cotyle-less is aided by "Notes and Obsertion is divided into two portions, willed obses; the plant of the small white point the time and season, which we subject.
>
> The Dier is aided by "Notes and Obsertion is divided into two portions, willed obses; the plant of the small white point the time and season, which we subject at the upper part of the division or lobes, independent of any more serious consequences invited in our awnitancediate neighbours, and the radicle is the curved white cone which is found at the base. The most frequent form in seeds in the frequent form in seeds for example the entire of the most frequent form.—In February subject to the shipping on the cast, and more particularly on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const, although we have not as yettically on the west const of Paginal. Considered to the shipping on the cast, and more particularly on the west const of the west const of the sent constant of the west const of the shipping and constitute west const of the sent constitute west const of the sent constitute was yetting to be a sent of the division or lobes.
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> The industry a poor many school of any more serious constitute was yetting to be affected in our awnitation of the sent constitute was yetting to be affected in our awnitation o grasses, in which the food is only in one-cotyledon, and in other needs, there were many compartments for the primary field. Consequently, detanists divided plants into two great divisions; those having the food of the control, storedize one many two managazine— the food of the control, storedize one many two managazine— the monocotyledonous plants; and those having two or more compartments—the dicolytedonous, or polycotyledonous of and the dicolytedonous, or polycotyledonous of ants. These two classes pospectation of a seed, title plants differences. As noon as these control of the mails also detained tillific same time. A parts of a seed, title plantale, radicle, and cotyles apparently becomes suspended, until called forth and Queensferry, due here (Editourgh) at half-past. parts of a seed, it is plumule, tradicle, and cotyle differentiate the mails also troke place on the north don, are formed, it loses all anotivity, and life selection of the That from the north by Perth apparently becomes suspended, until called forth and Queensferry, due here (Edithurgh) at half-past, for the purposes of reproduction. These favourable fixed clock in the morning, did not reach the postcircumstances, seeds may be kept for a very long whice till half-past one; and the rail to Inverness by time in this inactive state. Rie hald kimself seen, in Queensferry would also probably be detained till the Mr. Miles garden, at Bristol, which growing, the forenote. The Aberdene mail, which comes through seeds of misich and been found in a neumny. Plany Price and is due at the post-fine at half-past four

hawk, attempting to cross the line at the moment, was knocked down by the engine. On returning

plant feeds upon the nutrimentanthe cotyler ion; the hunder the lee of Indikeith. SORTEYORS OF HIGHWAYS, LEEDS.—The Chartists Roundhay-road ; Thomas Olarkson, shoe-dealer, Cen-tual-market ; Charles Westerworth, hairdresser, Yorkstreet; John Airey, innkeeper, Briggate; Richolas Dunn, poulterer, Elopestreet; William Reverts, shee dealer, Upper Gresz-street, Bank; Samuel Boothman, bricklayer, Accommodation-place; Wim. Lonzdale, tailor, Millestroes.

DR. GRANDISON'S NERVOUS PILLS. RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS. I k perseverance in this norther remedy, the trembling A perseverance is an anogular remedy, he tremming the living may become storey, the weak heart abong, and across irritability (so effect the precursor of inspectly) may be arrested. It has seened refreshing sleep (without containing one particle of opizie) to those who have been desired that blessing for wears, and conquered the most obstincte costiveness and intigestion. It strengthens the of speed, which in the case of the wheel in question, stomath, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, enways 250 rotations in a minute, a new force on me into mining rigour of both body and wind the contribute of the spirits, entirely the contribute for every meak.

operation—the centrifugal force—and overcame that message derangement of the nervous system, having exceed of gravitation. The roots, instead of descending, imitations, the Public are informed that the words "Dr. obeyed this new force, growing outwards, forming, in Grandison's Pills" are engasted in the Government fact, prolongations of the rachindfulic wheel; while Stamp and cannot be instated, as they form a part of the the stems toolethe opposite direction, entil they came Stampaself. Tearwionia in contact with the axis. But when the wheel re-"That wonial.—The following case of extraordinary cur

can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. H. Sutton, Bookseller, Nottingham. Mrs. Griffin, of New Basiose, near Nottingham, after above four years of decadful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insatity, was perfectly restored by Dr. Grandson' Mills, rafter every known remedy had been resorted to in Propered (for the Properetor) in London, by Mr Parser: Bridge-street, Blackfriers, Agent, &c. and sold in boxes.at ils. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 43. 6d. ea h, containing ad

vice torthe patient, by all respectable Chemis centiby post. Ask for "Dr. Grandison's Pills."

"Anwonderful yet safe medicine."-Professor Molley. Agentifor York, J. B. Simpson, Chemist, Micklegate. THE trily-wonderful Cures of Asthma and Consump. tion, Coughs, Colds, &c., which are everywhere performed by OR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS have long established them as the most certain, perfect, and speedy namely in existence for all disorders of the breath and lungs. It is not possible in the limits of this notice to give any great number of the immense mass of testionials which are constantly received by the proprietors.

CURES IN LIVERPOON. From Mr. iP. Roberts, Chemist, Kanelagh-street, Liver.

The following will, however, be read with interest :-

pool. " Asnuary 2nd, 1845. "Gentlemen,-I send you two eases of Cures which I have received since my last, and I think it would be doing good to adventice 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. " Hours, &c. BAPID CURE OF COUGH AND DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING. "Hale, near Livernool, Dec. 10th, 1844. " Sir,-I write to inform you of the great benefit I have eceived from taking Locock's Wafers, which you recomnended 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 without coughing, after taking only two boxes of the Wafers.

(Signed) "To Mr. P. Roberts, Ranelagh-street." Another Cure of Cough and Hoarseness.

" Parliament street, Liverpool, Jan. 1st, 1845. "Eir,-It is with much pleasure I bear testimony to the extraordinary power of Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, had been troubled with a cough and hourseness for nearly two years, without relief, when 1 was some good Irish, mealing quality, have been sold at induced to try Locock's Wafers, the effects of which were soon visible, for one large box (2s. 9d.) has quite outmeal has been limited, and prices of each the turn cured me. I have since recommended them to several of my friends, and they have also experienced the greatest relief from them. "I remain yours, ever grateful, "JOHN WILLIAMS.

"To Mr. P. Roberts, Ranelagh-street." Another Surprising Cure of Asthma, 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 Liverpool, from the 24th to the 31st March:—902 our years. She had the best advice to be procured, but cows, 6 calves, 2503 sheep, 136 lambs, 7020 pigs, 31 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 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 ailment as ever she was in her life; in fact, she is perfectly cured.

ject." from every agent throughout the kingdom and on the con- week.

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid have now good supplies of articles of the trade this cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disallow the matting to remain on until about the month | orders of the breath and lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as than last week : to effect sales of fine barley 1s. per qr.

> leasant taste. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per bex. Agents-Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, Lendon.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MARCH 31 .-

The arrivals of English wheat and Irish oats were very liberal during the past week, and of the last-named article fair supplies came to hand from our own coast; but only a small quantity was received from Scotland. Of barley the total receipts were good for the time of year, and the arrivals of beans and peas were about the same as usual. At this morning's market there was a fair show of wheat by landcarriage samples from the home counties, quite an average display of barley samples, and a moderately good sprinkle of beans and peas. The receipts of oats since the close of the week have not been particularly large, but an immense quantity having been I ft over, there was a very full market. The weather has been extremely fine throughout last week, and out-door operations have been rapidly proceeded with. The demand for wheat was very slow this morning, and only the best qualities realised the terms of Monday. last; many of the ordinary runs remaining unsold at. Singular Railway Accident On Sunday last, as the close of business, though offered at a trifling the pilot engine was proceeding towards Lough- abatement. The operations in foreign free wheat borough, and when just beyond the Barrow station, a were quite on a retail scale, and quotations remained. nominally unaltered. In bond nothing whatever was done. Flour hung heavily on hand, and ship samples. from Longhborough, the hawk was found on the spot were certainly easier to buy than on this day se'might. FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS,

For the Week commencing Monitary, April Sth, 1864.

[Extracted from a Diary of Actual Operations on the superior of the most farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Eithert, mean Extbourne, in Sussex; and on several model

The most farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Eithert, model

The superior of the monitary and, rather than acknowledge that his practice was in error, he determined to get some metaphysical and it is practice was in error, he determined to get some metaphysical and distant explanation, and said, "All lean say is, that the field has grown now since it was struck with lightning." Now, chemists were always prevented the hawk's flying with its being too heavy prevented the hawk's flying with its being too heavy prevented the hawk's flying with its being too heavy prevented the hawk's flying with its worked rapidity, and thus was the cause of its lower. The principal dealers did not purchase oats. It is supported. It is provided to get some metaphysical and a since it with its kead cut completely off, and a since, in its mowth, which, from the wounds at the back of the mowth, which, from the wounds at the back of the leawk, and lead to the demand, and except for choice malting mowth, which, from the wounds at the back of the equal to the demand, and except for choice malting mowth, which, from the wounds at the back of the leawk and heavy prevented the hawk's flying with its was struck with ightning." Now, chemists were always not with some opposition to their rational work with some opposition to their rational particles.

It is practice was in error, he determined to get some mouth, which, from the wounds at the back of the cause of the leawk and the was not generally quoted was struck with its was struck with its was trucked in a support of the demand, and except for choice malting mowth, which, from the work with its was the lawk as found on the specific provided and the support of the cause of its lower. The principal content of the content of the cause of its lower. The the whole done. English and Scotch oats were held at nearly former prices, and Irish were not more than 6d. to 1s. per qr. cheaper. Beans were saleable in. retail at former rates, and peas likewise maintained their previous value. Though the weather has lately been auspicious for sowing cloverseed, this article has by no means improved in value. Canaryseed was. more saleable this morning at previous terms. Tares:

were difficult of disposal. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.—British. 5 5 Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 49 White 50 55tt, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 49 White 50 55
Norfolk and Lincoln... do 43 47 Pitt 49 5D

Northum, and Scotch white 42 47 Pine 49 5B

- Irisk red old 0 Red 42 44 White 46 49Old 31 32 New 30 32 Brank 35 36y Grinding . 26 28 Distil. 29 31 Malt. 32 36

Brown ... 54 56 Pale 57 61 Ware 62 64
1 Ticks old & new 30 33 Harrow 32 37 Pigeon 38 40Grev 39 32 Manda 32 34 White 34 38. Oats Lincolus & Yorkshire Feed 21 23 Fe and 23 25

— Scotch ... Angus 22 24 Potate 24 28

— Irish ... White 20 22 Elack 20 21

— Per 280lb. net. s s

Town-made Flour ... 42 44

Essex and Kent ... 34 36 Irish ... 35 36

Frees. Bond

-Danish, Friesland feed 21 28 15 17 Flour, per barrel 24 26 _ 19 26 LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY

MARCH 21. Compared with those of several previous. weeks, the imports of live stock for our market since states a case-where he had known wheat to grow after o'clock, eid not arriverally tweety-five minutes past. Monday last have been somewhat limited, they not 100 years; and Home mentions an instance in which seventhat night (Friday). The Queen steam packet, having exceeded thirty-seven oxen and twelve cows, rye grew after it was years. Coffee bears are the seeds from the stone-pier at Yewhaven to Kirkaldy, which will from Holland. The manifely sails in the counting, did not sail till two ling consisted of only fifteen oxen and cows, but the they refuse to grow unless silventhal invested the respective to grow unless silventhal invested the refuse of the respective to grow unless silventhal invested to grow unless silventhal Monday—Wellingdon School. Boys digging ground, and planting early potatoes. Eastlean School. Holyday-for boys, master thrashing oats, anti-cut-ting straw. Piper. Hocing wheat; for he says, if they refuse to grow, unless glanted immediately o'clock in the afterneous; and there was no arrival whole of them were of full average quality; indeed, after being taken from the built. Decare Dolle from large and the terms of a large had not arrived at a late hour in the after we was no arrival whole of them were of full average quality; indeed, after being taken from the built. Decare Dolle from large had not arrived at a late hour in the after of condition. The demand for them ruled steady, at the condition of the same whole found buyers. The supply containing much oil. But exposes seed to the continuous. A steam-packet, supposed to be the Ardincaple apprices varying from £14 10s. to £18 10s. per head, bined influence of light, air, and amoisture, and the front Berwick, which place the would leave about at which igures the whole found buyers. The supply suspended sitality becomes active. The cushy sight clock on Welfnesday morning, took shelter of beasts derived from our own grazing counties was less by nearly 300 than that exhibited on this day se'nnight, and we are happy to observe that the description of stock was less affected with the so long of Leeds have elected the following persons surveyors complained of epidemic than was the case on that of highways for the ensuing year:—Wm. Brook, tenday. Still, several losses have again occurred on the dealer Kirkgate: George Lobson, butcher, Merrion roads. On the whole, there was a slight improve-street; George Wood, butcher, Shambles; George ment in the demand for the primest Scots and home-Brantham, flour-dealer, West-street; Josh. Mowitt, I breds, which sold at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lb.; but shoemaker, Chapel-yard, Ferk-street; John Shaw, all other breeds were extremely inactive, at barely fishmanger, Plain-street likenry Morley, indheeper, lete rates; while a general clearance was not effected Back-row, Campadia; John Barrett, hatter, Kirk- The bullock-dreves from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and gate; James Thornton, acoot-maker, Green-row, Cambridgeskive, were composed of 1800 Scots and Matgate; Edward Baundell, general dealer, West-hemebreds. From the northern grazing districts we street; John White, planterer, Busfield-street, Ley-Freceived about 200 shorthorns; from the western lands : Samuel Balmforth painter, Wingham-street, and midland counties, 400 Devons, runts, Herefords, de.; from other parts of England, 200 of various breeds; and from Scotland 110 horned and polled Sects. The numbers of sheep were somewhat on the increase, particularly those out of the wool. Prime old Downs mostly sold at previous currencies; but all other breeds had a downward tendency. A large

portion of the Kents and Leicesters were in demand. From the Isle of Wight we received 135 lambs per railway; while the receipts from Essex, Kent, Hampshire, and other quarters, were seasonably good. The lamb trade was rather inactive at Friday's reduced currencies. The supply of calves was small, yet the veal trade ruled heavy at a decline of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lb. on last Monday's figures. The pork trade was very dull, and the prices were 2d. per

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts . . . Recond quality
Prime large oxen
Prime Scots, &c.
Coarse inferior sheep Second quality
Prime coarse woolled
Lambs
Prime Southdown (out of the wool) Second quality Ditto (in the wool) Large coarse calves . Prime small Suckling calves, each Large begs 9 0 Neat small porkers 9 8 Quarter-old store pigs, each . . 16 0 HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,660-Sheep and Lambs, 24,136-Calves, 61-

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MARCH 29. We only had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day.—Wheat sold from 6s. to 6s. 6d.; oats 2s. 5d. to 3s. 2d.; barley 3s. 9d. to 4s.; beans 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

—Throughout the week the trade, influenced by the favourable change in the weather and the continued depression in the London market, has been of a most inactive character, the transpositors in active character that transpositors in all in the london markets. inactive character, the transactions in all irrices having been on an exceedingly limited scale, withouts however, any material alteration in prices. At our market this morning a very languid inquiry was experienced for all descriptions of wheat, and the advance reported on this day se'nnight could not be realized. Flour was extremely difficult of sale, but we cannot note any reduction in value. With a very trifling demand for oats, the turn of prices was in favour of the buyer. Oatmeal sold slowly, at about late rates. Beans were in moderate request, and supported their previous value.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 31. -There has this week been a liberal supply of wheat, oats, and flour, from Ireland, and also of barley and malt from the English coast. The scale of duties on foreign grain remains without alteration. Tuesday's market was dull for most articles of the trade, and previous quotations were barely supported. The demand for wheat has continued to be on a most limited scale, and on Friday two or three cargoes of Irish new were pressed for sale from the ship at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per bushel; good fair quality from Cork and Limerick sold at 6s. 6d. per 70 lbs.; the best Irish was held for 6s. 10d. to 6s. 11d. per 70 lbs. Foreign wheat has been in very moderate request. Oats have given way 2d, to 1d. per bushel: lower. For feeding articles there has been very little inquiry, and the value of either barley, beans, or peas may be repeated as last quoted. No sales of bonded grain or flour are reported this week.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 31, -We have had a fair supply of all kinds of cattle at market to-day, which met with dull sale. There was a numerous attendance of buyers. Beef 51d, to 51d, mutton 61d. to 61d. per lb.—Cattle imported into

MALTON CORN MARKET, MARCH 29.—We have a moderate supply of all grain offering to this day's market, wheat is. per qr. lower, barley and oats same as last week. Wheat, red, 44s. to 49s. of 40st; white ditto, 48s. to 52s.; barley, 27s. to 32s. per qr. of 32st.; oats, 10d. to 11d. per stone.

YORK CORN MARKET, MARCH 29.—We have had a "I shall be happy to reply to any inquiries on the sub-ect."

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had

"I shall be happy to reply to any inquiries on the sub-met a dull sale, at rather lower prices. Barley, oats; and beans sold on much the same terms as last

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 1 .- We week, oats excepted; wheat is only slow sale this morning, and prices must be quoted is. per qr. lower in a few hours they remove all hearseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most the latter are very difficult to move off at a similar. or even a greater decline. Beans, considering the

supply, pretty well maintain their value. Oats are scarce and in request.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MARCH 11. In reply to a question from Lord Duncau, Sir J. Grahan repeated his answer of a former even ing, to the effect that on the whole the bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt for sums under £20 worked well, and he could not therefore consent to any proposition having for its object the re-enactment of that power of imprisonment. The right hon, haronet further stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Dirett, that it was desirable to have still further experience of its operation before extending the measure to Ireland and Scotland.

Upon the order of the day for the committee of supply being read, the Speaker called on Mr. Wakley and Sir C. Napier, who had each given notice of their intention to more amendments upon it, but neither gentleman responced to the call; and the house accordingly resolved itself into committee without any previous discussion, to the great amusement of the members who were present. and to the no small aunoyance, as afterward; appeared, of the two gentlemen who chanced to be absent,

In the committee Mr. Corny brought forward the Navy Estimates, briefly stating the causes for the increase or decrease of each particular grant. Among other matters he explained the reasons why he demanded an increase of 4,060 men for the naval service of the present year. That increase was rendered requisite by the necessity of having squadrons on the coast of China, on the coast of Africa, and in the Pacific Ocean. A vote of 40,000 men for the service of the present year was a less vote than that which was required for the service of the year 1841-1842, for at that time we had no considerable squadrons in those seas, and at present 5,000 men were wanted to man the ships of the three additional squadrons to which he had just referred. He then moved a resolution fixing at 40,000, the year ending the 31st of March, 1816.

Mr. WAKLEY immediately rose, and moved that the Chairman do report progress. He had been pressed by his constituents to bring forward a motion respecting the post-office. They were most auxious that he should move for a copy of the warrant, if any existed, authorising the Postinister. General to open the letters of his colleague, Mr. Duncombe. That motion he must bring forward. and whenever he did so, he would take the sense of the house upon it. He had been absent from the house only five minutes, and when he returned to it he found it in a committee of supply. It was a sad pity that Government should have lent itself to such sharp practice, especially as it was not then five o'clock, the hour at which public business generally commenced.

Sir R. PEEL disclaimed all intention of taking .advantage of Kr. Wakie,'s absence. After the notices of mo-tion were read, the Speaker waited five minutes, and it was not till then that Mr. Corry proposed to proceed with the public business.
Sir C. Napier observed, that if Mr. Wakley felt that he

had a right to complain of sharp practice, he had a still stronger reason to urge the same complaint, for his notice of motion stood lower down on the orders of the After a short discussion, Mr. Wakley withdrew his amendment.

Sir C. Napier then entered at some length into an exposition of his view of the present state of the navy, and more particularly of the steam navy, as regarded the mode of construction, &c., which he unequivocally condemned as unfitted for the purposes for which war steamers were intended, and suggested the propriety of instituting a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the subject.

A discussion ensued, in which Sir G. Cockburn, Captain Berkeley, Captain Rous, Captain Pechell, and Captain Carnegie took part; after which Mr. Hume moved that the number of men employed for the naval service should be 36,000 instead of 40,000, as proposed. After a brief discussion Mr. Hume said he

should not press his amendment. Lengthy speeches were then delivered by Lord Palmervote was agreed to.

and the bouse resumed The Customs (Import Duties) Bill and the Public Museums Bill were then read a second time. The other orders of the day were then read; after which

the house adjourned. TUESDAY, APRIL 1. Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE presented a petition, signed by between 8000 and 2000 calico and cotton printers in Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, complaining of the amount of labour imposed on children in calico

and cotton factories. Dr. Bowking brought forward his m tion for a select motion on the fact, that we possessed forty-one colonies, containing a population of 5,000,03 —that the imports from those colonies into the United Kingdon amounted to £10,000,000 or £11,000,000 sterling—that the exports to nearly £17,000,000, of which nearly one-half was of ing them did not prevail in any two colonies. He contended that we ought to have a colonial budget annually, and that we ought to watch over the receipts and expenditure of the colonial Government with the same vigilance which we employed in examining the receipts and expen-

diture of the Administration at home. After some observations from Mr. Hope and Mr. Hume the motion was agreed to.

. POST-OFFICE EFPIONAGE. Mr. Sheil.—I have risen in order to move the resolution of which I gave notice before the Easter recess. I submit it in the following terms:—"Resolved, that this house has harned with regret that, with a view to the prevention of a political movement in Italy, and more especially in the l'apal States, the letters of a foreigner which had no relation to the maintenance of the internal tranquility of the united kingdom, should have been opened under a warrant bearing date the 1st of March, and cancelled on the 3rd of June, 1844, and that the information obtained by such means should have been communicated to a fereign power." Let me be permitted in the first instance to correct a misconception. It is not my purpose to make the fatalities which happened in Calabria the grounds of imputation. I believe every word which has been stated by Lord Aberdeen. In this country-this veracious country, in which the spirit of truth is preeminent, if a Minister of the Crown, no matter to what party he may appertain, rises in his place in either house of Parliament, and either with respect to what he has done, or what he has not done, makes a solemn asseveration, with an instinctive prompti ude he is instantaneously believed. Lord Aberdeen has cleared himself with regard to any perfidy practiced towards the Bandieras, but the Post-office intervention with regard to the move-ment in the ecclesiast of territories has with the Cala-brian catastrophe little to do. ("car.) I cannot help thinking that more plausibilities may be pleaded for the for breaking the seals of letters written to a foreigner, who had no English confederates, who had raised no money in England, who had not made any shipment of arms, who had not enrolled any auxiliary legion, and whose letters related to transactions with which the internal tranquillity of England is wholly unconnected. The Duncombe is not as strong as the Mazzini case. What is the case of Joseph Mazzini? He is an exile in a cause once deemed to be a most noble one. In 1814 England called on Italy to rise. The English Government (it then suffed their purpose) invoked the Venetian, and the Genoese, and the Tuscan, and the Roman, and the Calsbrian to combine for the liberation of their country. Proclamations: (I have one of them before me) were issued in which sentiments were expressed for which Mazzini is an exile, and for which the Bandieras died. Botta, the Italian historian, tells us that Lord William Bentinck and Sir Robert Wilson, acting by authority of the English Government, caused a banner to be unfurled. on which was inscribed "The Independence of Italy," and two hands were represented clasped together, as a symbol of the union in which all Italians were invited by the English Government to combine. How badly have we acted towards Italy! When our purpose had been served, after having administered these provocatives after having drugged Italy with prorocatives, we turned suddenly round—we surrendered Italy to a domination worse than that of Napoleon, and transferred to Austria the iron crown. But the spirit of nationality did not ex-pire; it remained, and a long time, dormant, but it was removed by the statement which he was then about to not dead. After the revolution in France of 1830, and make. In the month of October, 1843, he happened to (Hear, hear.) The jury returned a verdict of homicide of proved abuses-was demanded in the ecclesiastical states. It was denied, and an insurrection was the consequence. It was suppressed, and Marzini, who was engaged in it, was compelled to fly from Italy, bear- of that year serious disturbances had broken forth at ing the love of Italy, the malady of exile, in his heart. Louis Blanc, in his history of the ten years, gives an Holland, our Minister in that country, were not of an between the Papal Government and its subjects, to Italian states. Towards the close of October Baron which I will not minutely refer, because he may Nieumanu, the Austrian Minister, had waited upon him not be regarded as an impartial writer; but in the appen- in London, had represented to him that the commotion dix to the third volume of his work a document is to be at Bologna were of a threatening aspect, and had comfound of a most remarkable kind. Lord Palmerston had plained of the inflammatory pamphlets on the state of directed Sir Hamilton Seymour, who belonged to the legation at Florence, to proceed to Rome with a view, in con- The Baron had desired him to suppress those publicacert with the representatives of the four great powers, to tions; but, as the liberty of the press was established in everiastituted. (Hear, hear.) In point of fact, an action stances:—Warrants had been issued against each of them induce the Papal Government to adopt such reforms as Malta, he told the Baron that the law of England prevented would prevent any popular outbreak, from which consequences prejudicial to the peace of Italy might be appre-Sermour had written whilst at Rome to the foreign am- in the Mediterranean, but that they were concocted in the world, and that Mr. Mazzini, the prosecutor, being a They appeared to the summons, but were not allowed to bassadors in that capital, on receiving orders from the London, and were written in London, by one individual, English Ministry to return to his post. In that letter our Minister complained that though a reform of abuses had till that moment, he (Sir J. Graham) had no knowledge been declared necessary in the administration of the whatever. His communication with Baron Nicumann Roman States, nothing had been done by the Papal Government to ease the discontent of its subjects; and stated turned to London, and, of course, resumed the managethat the English Covernment anticipated more serious

ter, the information deduced from them, when communi- that sentence of death was signed by Mazzini, as Presi- hear.) There was a portion of the 11th Chasseurs who pensation. cated to a foreign power, implicated no individual within dent. Orders were sent to the authorities to examine met with, and were engaged with these persons. To number of men to be employed in the naval service for the but I know that in the Austrian papers, and in the papers appeared, since the murder at Rodez, to have been residmark these words:—In the Milan Gazette of the 20th another expedition into Savoy, and thereby violated the well worthy of the consideration of the house. It certainly tremely satisfactory concerning the agitation prevailing, country. He did not think it necessary to follow Mazzini repudiated and resisted such a claim. (Hear, hear, decessors had done. The First Lord of the Treasury dis- not been issued at his desire. He (Sir J. Graham) con- fact, that character; and the further they proceeded tractly stated that he had only done what had been done firmed that statement. The information which he received | with these transactions the more disgraceful must their by his predecessors. Sir, I deny it. That is my state- from time to time convinced him that London, under Maz- conduct appear in the eyes of Europe. He thanked his to a foreign power. I repeat it. I deny that informa- was likely to endanger the peace of Europe; therefore as far as the vote of a single member of that house could therefore, in this particular, such as it is, the merit of hav- committed, it was his fault, and his alone. He gave the Government, it should be cordially given in favour of the ing strained an Act of l'arliament passed in the reign of house his most selemn assurance that that warrant was motion. (Cheers.) Anne, and founded, as the committee state, upon an Act of not issued by him at the instance of any one, much less at Could you not find, in the history of the commonwealth, Issued in defence of British interests, and of British increating a European war, they made Sardinia quail, ship made such use of the copy as he deemed consistent orator in your language has given an immortal expres- gave a solumn reply to it in the negative, and then prosion, in phrases too familiar for citation; if your demo | ceeded to notice another of Mr. Sheil's observations-that cratic forefathers were fired by the fearless passion for the honour of England was tarnished by intercepting his ston, Sir R. Peel, and Lord John Russell, after which the religious freedom, is it fitting that their descendants letters and forwarding them to him resealed. He showed should not only be insensible to the cause of civil liberty, that the form of these warrants had remained unchanged that they should lend an aid so sinister to crush the nien | the letters were not stopped, but were forwarded to their who have aspired to be as you are, and that by an instru- address, after copies of them were taken in the Postaid in the oppression of a country in whose freedom those | read the warrants issued by the Duke of Newcastle in inconcerned? You think, perhaps, that I have in a then in the same year. He then contended that in the moment of excitencent into which I have permitted myself absence of any power to refuse admission to foreigners, or

Prime Minister to a question put by the member for committee to inquire into the state of the colonial ac- Pontefract. Your extenuation is this-not that the incounts, and the means of improving th. m He rested his | habitants of Romagna have not monstrous grievances to | painful events in his life; but considering the knowledge complain of-no such thing; but this-if there be an outhreak in Romagna, the Austrian army will march into he would rather be the victim of attack in this case than the Papal states-if the Austrian army march into the Papal states the French will send troops to Aucona-if from the United Kingdom into those colonies amounted the French send troops to Aucona there may be a col-British produce and of British manufictures—that those | Austria and France—if there be a war between Austria colonies employed 3,000 vessels and 900,000 tons—that no and France there may be a general continental war—if accounts from them were ever laid before the house, but there be a continental war England may be involved in it, only abstracts of them-that those accounts were kept in and therefore, but not at the desire of Lord Abera very irregular way-and that the same system of keep- deen, you opened Mazzini's letters, and acted on the most approved principles of continental espionage. The word is strong-is it inappropriate? If you had employed a spy in the house of Mazzini, and had every word uttered in his convivial hours, at his table. or even at his bed-ride, reported to you, that would be espionage. Between that case of hypothetical debasement and what has actually befallen, the best casuist in an Italian university could never distinguish. (Loud cheers.) Are we, in order to avoid the hazards of war, to do that which is in the last degree discreditable You would not, in order to avoid the certainty of war, submit to dishonour. When an Englishman was wronged in a remote island in the Pacific, you announced that the | heard much more on this occasion, and he was of opinion | insult should be repaired, or else—; and if you were prepared in that instance to incur the certainty of war, and to rush into an encounter, the shock of which would have shaken the world, should you, to avoid the hazards of war, be satisfied if the report of the committee was to founded on a series of suppositions, perpetrate an act of be considered the close of the affair. His (Nr. Dunself-degradation? (Loud cheers.) There are incidents to this case which afford a warrant for that strong expres- port of the select committee, should be referred to an sion. If you had sent for Mazzini—if you had told him that you knew what he was about-if you had informed mittee an unsatisfactory and evasive report, and every him that you were reading his letters—the offence would step they had since taken had proved it. Why did he not have been so grievous; but his letters were closed ask for that inquiry? Why, because Mr. Mazzini said again-with an ignominious dexterity they were re-folded, in his petition that gross calumnies had been stated and they were re-sealed, and it is not exaggeration to say against him in the committee, and that he wished to set that the honour of this country was tarnished by every at rest those vile calumnies which had been set on foot, drop of that molten wax with which an untruth was impressed upon them. (Loud cheers.) Is there any clause in the statutes of Anne, and of William, and of Victoria it was their duty to have Mr. Mazzini before them, and by which this fraud is warranted? There have not to let his character be aspersed without giving him been questions raised as to whether a separate the opportunity of replying. They ought to have done warrant is requisite for every separate letter. But this, because they had before them his petition, in which there is no proviso in the Act legalizing this sleight he denied the truth of these calumnious statements. of hand, this worse than thimble-rig proceeding. I The right hon, gentleman had quoted from the Monitour; have not entered, and will not enter, into any legal dis- if instead of doing so he had condescended to read the quisitions; it is to the policy, the dignity, the truthful- Westminster Review, he would have seen a very different ness of this transaction that my resolution is directed, | version of the story he told. Had the right hon, gentleopening of the letters of a member of Parhament than It will no doubt be said that the committee-men of great | man read the article in the Westminster Review on the worth and high integrity, and singular discrimination— subject of Mr. Mazzini? In that article the following should therefore propose that, for 100 days in the year, have reported in favour of the Government. I admit their passage was to be found:—"What imputation will the children between eight and thirteen years of age emworth, their integrity, and their discrimination, but I reader suppose was circulated in high quarters as to Mr. phoyed in these factories should attend a school for three deny that they have reported in your favour. They avoid, Mazzini, and brought privately to the ears of the comcautiously avoid, finding a justification, giving an ap mittee, to make it appear that extraordinary precau with certificates of their attendance. If these proposiproval of your conduct. They say that they see no reason tions were required? Why, no less than that of to doubt the goodness of your motives. Your motives: having instigated the murder of two of his coun-There is an aphorism touching good intentions to which trymen in 1832. Yet the committee did not allow it were a deviation from good breeding too distinctly to either Mr. Mazzini or his friends to come forrefer; but it is not for your good intentions that you were ward and meet that charge." The article went on to happy to co-operate with his noble friend before the bill

creding? I will give it from the answer given by the

facts beyond doubt and dispute I have associated an ex- an educated Italian, much less of a man of high literary pression of sorrow in which I trust this house will par-Sir J. GERHAN said, that in addressing himself to a matter which liad been brought before the house not for a first ner a second nor a sixth time, he should not aspire to any rivalry with the splendid declamation of Mr. Shell Mr. Shell had stated that this transaction the revolution in England in 1831, a reform of abuses | be the only Secretary of State at that time in London. As such, he was bound to perform the duties of his absent colleagues and to receive all communications made to this Government by foreign powers. In the September Bologna, which, according to the representations of Lord but no action was ever brought. Now, the right hon, though he reserved his own opinion, and the right of free Italy which were daily issuing from the press at Malta. him from acceding to his request. The Baron replied, that these inflammatory pamphlets did not hended. Mr. Sheil here read a letter which Sir Hamilton | proceed merely from Malta and the other British colonics | asserting that there was more than one Mr. Mazzini in | were summoned for twenty Shillings costs in each case. whom he then specified to be Mr. Mazzini, and of whom, terminated with that conversation, as his colleagues rement of their respective departments. Till the cusuing troubles, if the same course of proceeding were further January ne heard nothing more on the subject of Mazzini. continued. The hon, gentleman continued: The antici- In that mouth a communication took place between Lord pations of Sir Hamilton Seymour had since been fulfilled. Abordeen and himself respecting the progress of the re-Aberdeen and himself respecting the progress of the repairing of respecting the repairing of respective the repairing of respective the repairing of respective the repairing the repairing of respective the repairing of respective the repairing of respect English Government had endeavoured to repress by the rect, and that it was from London that all the orders prosingular means which it had recently adopted. It was ceeded which were likely to disturb the peace of Europe.

think so, that I propose a resolution in which I have set numerous grammatical errors in that supposed proclama-

of another Secretary of State. He had therefore "a pru- turbances in Italy. His next information as to Mazzini rient desire" to know at whose request this warrant was | was not so precise, and was founded on an article inserted that it was issued by the Home Secretary. It was said article, in which it was stated that a threefold assassina-

der that finding very satisfactory, for the information ened to prosecute the Moniteur for this defamation of his unfortunate individuals prisoners, he need only state that might have been communicated to another foreign power character; but he never instituted the prosecution which the King of Naples, in his official gazette, thanked 170 by that to which it was originally sent, and hence much | he threatened. Soon after this transaction the French mischief might have arisen. He wished to know whether Government ordered Mazzini to quit Marseilles, and the details of that information were ever given to the Pope Mazzini took up his abode at Geneva, and commenced a an order upon the Neapolitan Consul at Corfn for the seror to any other Italian potentate. It had been stated that series of intrigues to disturb the peace of Savoy. To vices which he had rendered in this lamentable transaction, time and place had been given in that information, but | show the character of the man, Sir J. Graham read a des- thus bringing the question of our foreign relations before not the names of any individuals. Did they imagine that patch from Mr. Mörier, our Minister in Switzerland, dated the house. (Hear, hear.) It was a subject which they if they put an Italian bloodhound in this manner on the January, 1834, giving an account of the entrance of too much lost sight of. It was said, that if there should track, he would not soon be able to hunt his victim to the an armed band of insurgents into Savoy, under the com- be an insurrection in the Papal States, Austria would death? What the Government communicated (said the | mand of General Romarino, stating that the expedition hon. gentleman) I do not know: I can scarcely conjecture; had been prepared under the direction of Mazzini—who own Government commenced opening the letters of foreign under the control of the Austrian Government, there is a ing at Geneva—and ascribing the failure of it to the immost remarkable specification of circumstances in April, patience of that individual. Mr. Morier likewise stated, with the domestic concerns and internal commotions of the warrant having been issued on the 1st March. Now that after the return to Geneva, the insurgents attempted foreign countries? (Hear, hear.) That was a subject April, and a few days before in the Swabian Mercury, it is solemn pledges which they had given to the Governor of was the policy of the Holy Alliance to claim the right of said, "The promises of the English Government are ex- Geneva, not to create any further disturbances in that interference in such matters; but England had always especially in the territories of the Pope. The English Go- from place to place from the year 1834 to the present On hearing that Austria threatened to murch 70,000 men vernment state that the Italian exiles' hospitality would be time. The data of the warrant issued by him for the into the l'apal States, they gave, according to their own confined to mere limits of duty; that Mazzini would cease opening of his letters was the 1st of March, 1844, and he admission, information to a foreign Government. The to be a person unknown to the London police." (Hear.) received a despatch, dated that same day, from Sir subject was one, he repeated, which deserved attention. But there is another fact. Lord Aberdeen declared, in | Hamilton Seymour, now our Minister at Brussels, stating | He wanted to know what hope there was of the redemption language as emphatic and solemn as ever was uttered by that the Belgian Government had refused one of the of the Italian population if such a course were pursued. the lips of man, that, as he hoped for mercy, he was inno- Bonapartes permission to reside in Brussels, because the The petty states of Italy were a disgrace to civilized cent of the blood that had been shed in Calabria. On French Government had connected him with the dis- Europe; but there could be no redemption for them, the 6th May these men were put to death. On the 15th turbances in the Papal States. "We understand," added however badly they might be governed, if, whenever the 6th May these men were put to death. On the 15th turbances in the Papar States.

June there was a further execution. You are innocent of the blood shed in Calabria. With the blood shed in Calabria. With the blood shed in Calabria, with the blood shed in Calabria, access is in England. I think that he and his associates tionary, Austria could, by threatening to send 70,000 Calabria I trust in God the hands of no British Minister are dangerous adventurers, whose proceedings should be men, secure the assistance of England in its favour. Was is stained. In the course of this discussion it has been closely watched." His noble friend the Earl of Aberdeen the Covernment to be the police of every despot in Europe ! said that the Government have only done what their pre- had stated, that the warrant to open Mazzini's letters had Their whole conduct in reference to this matter had, in ment. I deny that information was ever communicated | zini, was made the centre of a great movement in Italy, which | right hon. friend for having introduced the motion; and tion was ever communicated to a foreign power obtained it was that he did not shrink from issuing his warrant to avail to wipe away the stain which rested on the country by the opening of letters at the Post-office. You have, open Mazzini's correspondence. If any fault were thus in consequence of these transactions on the part of the Parliament passed in the time of the Commonwealth, the instance of any foreign Minister, but that it was something better worthy of your imitation? At the time terests alone. Having issued the warrant he was then of the commonwealth your republican predecessors did merely ministerial. He forwarded to the Earl of Aberinterpose in the affairs of Italy, and at the hazard of deen a copy of every letter that was opened, and his lordand they rescued a portion of her subjects from the merei. with his public duty. Adverting to Mr. Sheil's question, less persecution of which they were the objects. If all whether any communication of Mazzini's letters had been but that they should become the auxiliaries of despotism, - for many years, and that, ever since they had been issued, mentality so deplorable, they should do their utmost to office. In confirmation of his assertions on this point, he

which his political opponents had of the forms of office, the assailant. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, as he had presented on two different occasions petitions from Mr. Mazzini, he should prepared to state, in his place, that a more undescribed conduct and character of the Government were under investigation was not u fit opportunity for them to blacken the character of others. Yet the right hon, gentleman had not scrupled to give currency to a foul calumny on Mr. Mazzini in the absence of that gentleman. It appeared to him (Mr. Duncombe) that every time they stirred this most painful subject the darker, deeper, and more disgraceful were these transactions, and the worse the Government came out of them. When the committee was first moved for, the right hon, gentleman promised that as far as he was concerned the house should know the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Yet they had that they should still get out a little more. What had occurred on that occasion showed that there must be further inquiry, and that the public would not combe's) last motion was that the subject, and the reopen committee. [He then called the report of the comthose calumnies were uttered before the committee, then made a Minister by the Queen, or that you are retained say that a document, in the nature of a proclamaas a Minister by the House of Commons. The question | tion, appeared in the non-official portion of the Moniteur, is not whether your intentions are good or bad, but upon which this charge was founded. Now, the right whether you have acted as became the great position of hon, barouct had quoted that document as if it had been an English Minister, named by an English Sovereign, and | true and authentic. TYet what was the fact ? "Why, that | administering a great trust for the high-minded English | the document was a forgery. Yet on this document the people. I think that you have not; and it is because I vight hon, baronet had founded his charge. Even the

> baronet should take care to be well informed before he action on this question hereafter, he accepted with thankan action, in 1841, for the publication of this libellous document. Sir J. GRAHAM said the action was not brought against the Moniteur. been made by the right hon, baronet that evening; it was release of the parties ?

reputation like Mr. Mazzini. That gentleman, on the

not issued the warrant himself, and further, that the and conduct of Mr. Mazzini. He then read a despatch of that? (Hear, hear.) He had got letters of Mr. Mazzini's warrant had not been issued at his desire. That was a Sir Hamilton Seymour to Lord Palmerston, in 1833, which they had opened. He did not know whether the remarkable circumstance, as the matter to which it re- calling the attention of the Government of Earl Grev man who copied those letters, who forged the seal, who ferred fell within the exclusive province of the Secretary to the conduct and proceedings of Mazzini. In 1831 went through this dirty work, acted in this respect by for Foreign Affairs. The question then rose, at whose Italy was convulsed, and an insurrection was attempted, authority or not; but he had extracts of letters dated, not desire was it issued? Though the dominions in which but utterly failed. The leaders of it field into France and Corfu, indeed, but Autun. (An observation was here the Pope exercised temporal authority fell to a certain were allowed to reside at Marseilles. There they founded made by Sir J. Graham, which was inaudible in the degree under the superintendence of the noble earl, it was the Society of Young Italy, over which Mazzini presided. gallery.) Why, this was like the quibble about the notorious that a certain country in which the Pope exer- Sir Hamilton Seymour complained of the formation of Mondear. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion it came to very cised a spiritual authority was under the superintendence that society, and declared it to be the source of great dis-much the same thing, whichever might be the place whence the letters were written. (Hear, hear.) He still believed that the unfortunate men put to death in Calabria issued; and fortunately the report of the committee stated in the Moniteur of the 7th of June, 1833. He then read an were murdered by the treachery of the British Government. (Hear.) They were told, indeed, that there were justice, tyranny, and oppression. that there was a finding in the report of that committee tion had alarmed the town of Rodez, and that an Italian no troops to put them down; that the peasantry alone favourable to the Government; and that finding was, that refugee had fallen by the hands of his countrymen. It rose with a spirit of indignation against persons who

which they had performed, besides thanking and conferring immediately send there 70,000 men; and immediately our exiles residing in this country to prevent such a result. He should like to know on what principle they interfered

The house then divided, when there appeared for the motion :---... 52 Noes Majority —14
On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer

the house resolved itself into a committee on the Excise Acts, and, The CHANCELLOR of the Excuequer proposed a resolu-England was animated by the feeling to which the greatest | made to any other Government than that of Austria, he | tion for the repeal of the glass duties.—The resolution was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and the house adjourned. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

read a second time this day three months. and was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

to be betrayed forgotten the facts of my case. I have to remove them in the case they abused the hospitality of Calico Printworks Bill, Sir James Graham observed, that when the noble lord not. I go back to the Post-office and to the Home De. this country, he had not betrayed, but promoted the partment. And I ask what is the palliation for this pro- public interests, by opening the letters of Mazzini. He was sensitive at all times of the favour and the censure of tained great doubts as to its policy. His feelings then suffering under destitution, and if he went to it he might the house. To receive the censure of the house, even in went with the noble lord's proposal; but his sense of on his arrival find his right to relief resisted. Supposing the modified form now proposed, would be one of the most the result of them. If by assenting to the second reading be relieved from these difficulties, and that he should obitself to all the details which the noble lord had introduced pened to be when the necessity for relief fell upon him. rise with great auxiety to address the house, were he not but though he could not assent to many of its provisions, lieve itself from that burden should be liable to afford him he could not, on the other hand, deny on the part of relief until it had established the right of another parish calumny was never asserted as to the character of any the Government that some regulations for the labour of to relieve him. By this arrangement the pauper would children employed in these factories were necessary. He obtain relief immediately. He further proposed, that if thought fit himself on that occasion to cast on the charac- should, therefore, give his consent to the second rending the parish in which the pauper was refused to relieve him, ter of Mr. Mazzini. He must say, that a time when the of the bill, and in doing so would state the provisions he should not have occasion to apply to the supreme of it to which he objected, and would describe the pro- courts, but that the sheriff of the county in which the visions which he thought preferable to them. The parish was should have the power to decide on the right preamble of the bill limited the operation of it to of the pauper to be admitted to relief. If the sheriff decalendering were carried on. To that extension of the parish should relieve him until an adjudication was made hours every day, and to twelve hours on alternate days, this object he proposed that there should be in each was altogether inapplicable to the works in question. He parish a party to attend to the wants of the poor, who position of the right hon, baronet. He contended that had shown on a former occasion that in these works la- should keep a list of all applicants to him for relief, and a the act of the 35 Geo. 3rd, on which the right hon, barobour was never continuous throughout the year; that record of the manner in which the application was met, net had founded that proposition, did not warrant him therefore, could not be carried into effect without pre- tion alive to the subject; and that consideration brought ducing injury, not only to the employer of labour, but him to the question, what was to be done in case the local also to the adults and to the children employed. These authorities neglected their duty? It was quite evident were the provisions of the bill to which he objected. On that it was for the interest of all parties that the right the other hand, he assented to the clause which prohibited of appealing to the supreme courts should be placed the labour of children under eight years of age, and con- under regulation and control. For that purpose he prosidered it wise and politic. He also assented to the prohibition of night-work, with reference to children of both line persons. Three of its members should be appointed sexes under thirteen years of age, and also with refer- by the Crown, and one of them should be paid for the ence to women. He thought it right, however, to have a performance of his duties. The other six members should definition of night-work introduced into the bill; and he be as officio members of the board. He proposed that one of would define night as the hours between nine o'clock in the evening and five in the morning. He should propose that the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and a third the Solicitorchildren between the ages of eight and thirteen should be at liberty to work at any time between five in the morning and nine at night. Some provision must be made for the education of these children; and, as the period of intense demand for labour in these works was eight months out of the twelve, during which it was expedient to allow them to work day by day during the hours he had mentioned, he thought that some regulation should be introduced into the bill to secure them education during the other portion of the year. He should therefore propose that, for 100 days in the year, or four hours each day, and that they should be provided tions were adopted, it would be important to make this hill a substantive measure in itself, and to introduce into it all the regulations affecting printworks. If Lord Ashley concurred in this view of the subject, he should be went into committee. After it was altered as he had suggested, it could be circulated in its amended form, in

capable. With this understanding, he consented to the second reading of the bill. Lord Ashler observed, that as Sir James Graham had communicated to him yesterday the propositions which he had just detailed to the house, he was not taken by down facts beyond doubt and beyond dispute, and with tion proved that it could not have been the production of should stand in this position with respect to his bill,-he murder of the two men? Why, it was proved on the trial protection which he wished to give to children under that they were murdered by the accused person in broad thirteen years of ago; for thought night-work was proday, and entirely on his own ampulse and without instigahibited with reference to those children, they might still he obtained protection for them during the night, and he bunal existed. In fact, the document now brought fortho was exhibited to the world as an instigator of assassination, was on the pension list of France. The story Government, supported by the great mass of the master was revived by the ex-Prefect of Police. The right hon, manufacturers. The struggle was, therefore, hopeless baronet said Mr. Mazzini had threatened a prosecution,

> ment. The bill was then read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Wednesday next. Sir J. EASTHOPE called attention to two petitions which could make; it was a mere quibble. (Hear, hear.) The man and a widow woman who had been committed to right hon, baronet's words were, that no prosecution was hard labour in Leicester gaol under the following circumwas instituted. It was tried before Le Tribunal Correct for arrears of poor rates, amounting altogether to not tionnelle de Paris in 1841; and what was the defence set more than five shillings. A benevolent individual paid up on the occasion? The defendant met the charge by the money to save them from prison. Subsequently they man, as all admitted, of the highest possible integrity, no go before the magistrates, the officers having ascertained one could suppose that he was the Mr. Mazzini referred to that they had brought no money with them. The result in the paragraph quoted from the Moniteur. (Hear, and was that they were sent to Leicester gaol for one month. laughter.) Now, he wanted to know what pretence there with hard labour, and were lying there at this moment. On was for opening Mr. Mazzini's letters, when the very man hearing of these facts, he had written to the magistrates. was for opening Mr. Mazzini's letters, when the very man included to say that their reply substantially additional grant to Maynooth had better who had copied the statement from the Moniteur said that and he grieved to say that their reply substantially additional grant to Maynooth had better he was a man of so much integrity that the accusation mitted the facts. He wished to ask the right hon, baronet present them at once. could not be intended for him ! - (Hear, hear.) A totally if he had caused inquiries to be u ade on the subject, and new defence of the course which had been pursued had if the result was such as to induce him to recommend the

what quarter that intelligence came. The informatives on a very extensive correspondence with received from Corfu at the Foreign-office, it became necestion he had received was not satisfactory. The act was subject.

tion having been conveyed to the English Govern- foreign refugees. It therefore became his duty to obtain sary to have some further inquiry upon the subject. He one, to say the least of it, of great indiscretion. The ma- Sir R. PEEL rose and spoke as follows:—In the course tion having been conveyed to the English dovern- loreign reingers. It therefore became its duty to obtain sary to ment, a singular circumstance occurred. Had the war- some knowledge of the proceedings of that individual; (Mr. T. Duncombe) would prove that the Govern- gistrates should at all events have seen the parties before of the last session of Parliament I took the opportunity ment, a singular circumstance occurred. Had one many some knowledge of the proceedings of that individual; (Sir. 1. committing what, he must say, was a gross violation of of publicly declaring, on the part of her Majesty's Go. rant for opening Mr. Mazzini's letters been issued as a and, though it was not his intention to press hardly on an ment had opened acted from the subject, and a denial of justice. He had vernment, that it was our intention, during the recess, to mere matter of form, ne would not have gavered further individual who was not present to defend minself, truth to the Barl of Aberdeen had stated that he had compelled him to state some facts as to the past character would bring this home to them. Would they shrink from heard of the whole of the occurrences with regret. He apply ourselves to the consideration of the state of acatheir term of imprisonment.

> gistrates to be grossly illegal and oppressive. What re- time in order that due public notice might be given of dress were these poor persons to have for this imprison- the intentions of her Majesty's Government. I was ment and separation from their families! He hoped that not unprepared for the demonstration of opinion Sir James Graham would go further than he yet had done, which has been made this day. I could not look sir James Granam would go turther than the commission back to the discussions which have taken place in of the peace, which they had disgraced by their gross in-

Mr. Hume said that Sir J. Graham might intimate to of intelligence furnished from a high but nameless quar- against four individuals had been discovered, and that regular troops were employed against them. (Hear, and even that would not be more than a sufficient com-

against if their conduct was wilfully illegal.

persons, who were chiefly military men, for the services army estimates. A vote fixing at 100,011 men the number alteration, the present system pursued in that institution, of troops to be maintained for the military service of the and the amount of the Parliamentary grant annually United Kingdom, exclusive of the troops employed in the made hitherto; secondly, that it was competent to dis-East Indies, during the year ending 31st of March, 1846, continue that grant, and repudinte the institution altovas proposed and agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE SCOTTISH POOR LAWS. all the parishes of Scotland in 1842, and the report of the more liberal grant to improve the system and clevate the means of relief were insumment both in the angest that it is our deliberate conviction, that of all courses the state of the law in Scotland relative to the relief of the that could be pursued, that is the most objectionable. In passed in 1579, and the other in the reign of visital design of the Mary—on which that law rested, made provision for the linear many millions of people, infirm and debilitated poor only, and not for the ablebodied pauper whom want of employment or other causes 9,000L, to discourage and paralyse all voluntary contribumight have plunged into distress. In explaining to the tions, (Hear, hear.) You have assigned 9,000L a year house the Scotch law of settlement, he stated that in Scotland settlement arose from four causes only—namely, respect to which establishment a vote had been annually from birth, from parentage, from residence, and made, to be expressly applied to the annual salaries of from marriage; and that, when once acquired, ten professors in that college. There are three Pro-it could not be lost until another settlement fessors of Theology, which you endow, and to which was acquired in another parish. He explained your grant is applied, but that grant is so limited in that the funds for the relief of the poor were ob- amount, that you are not enabled to assign more to tained from contributions made every Sabbath at the door the professors than £120 a year. (Hear, hear.) In of every parish church in Scotland, from voluntary con- seven out of ten cases, the provision made for Protributions made at other times, from sums mortified for fessors was less than the sum named. In the case that the relief given to the poor should be given in any Mr. Mackinson moved the second reading of the persons only, whilst the English extended it not only incidental expenses. (Hear, hear, from the Opposite to them, but also to able-bodied paupers. Nothing, Mr. Hawes considered the bill unnecessary, and, if he said, would create greater alarm in Scotland necessary, impracticable. He therefore moved that it be than an attempt to introduce into that country the After a short discussion Mr. Hawes agreed to withdraw take to account for the reasons of that alarm,who are in the enjoyment of true liberty can never be 1744, by Mr. Fox in 1782, and by the Marquis of Carmar- his amendment. The bill was then read a second time, it was sufficient for him to know that it existed. He then proceeded to explain some of the defects of the On Lord Ashley's moving the second reading of the Scotch system, and of the remedies which he proposed to apply to them. In Scotland no parish was bound to re-

lieve a pauper except that where he had a settlement. It first introduced this bill, he had stated that he enter- might be very distant from the parish in which he was public duty prevented him from giving to it his immediate that to be the case, he had no mode of redress, except by requiescence. He had made since that time several an appeal to the supreme courts of Scotland. He (the nquiries into the subject, and he would now briefly state | Lord Advocate) proposed that in future the pauper should of this bill Government were to be considered as pledging tain relief in the first instance in the parish where he haplabour for children employed in calico print-works to eight for his obtaining relief adequate to his necessity. To secure of the College of Maynooth. there were "pushes" in the trade, which generally oc- and relief administered. He also proposed that there demand relaxed, and a "slack" occurred. This clause, records should be sent. That would keep public attenposed to constitute a board of supervision, consisting of them should be the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, another General for Scotland for the time being. The three other members should be the sheriffs of three important counties in Scotland-namely, of Perth, of Ross, and of Renfrew; and to each of them he would make a small annual allowance in addition to their present salaries, Having a board of this mixed character, he would now state how he would make it useful in controlling the right of appeal to the courts of session, which he considered to from that fund. be injurious at present both to parishes and to paupers. If the parochial board should give to any pauper aliment which he deemed insufficient, the pauper should state it to the board of supervision. If the board of supervision should concur with the parochial board in considering it sufficient, then he proposed that that judgment should be held conclusive; but if the board of supervision should think that injustice had been done the pauper, then he roposed that their opinion should be sufficient to enable him to plead in forma pauperis before the court of session, and the board of supervision should determine what

amount of relief the pauper should receive, and that amount he should be entitled to receive until his litigation with the parish was determined. Considering the order to obtain all the improvements of which it was constitution of the board of supervision, in which there must always be some eminent lawyers, he thought it most probable that the parishes would generally acquiesce in its decisions; but if they did not, he left them at liberty to litigate the matter in the ordinary courts of judication in Scotland. He then proceeded to describe the consurprise on the present occasion. He found that, sup- struction of the local boards of relief, of which the memposing those propositions were adopted by the house, he bers are to be elected by the rate-payers. He proposed to extend the period which gave a legal settlement from document being copied in the Gazette des Tribunaux, de- should lose the protection which he wished to throw over three years to seven years; and in cases of removal, nounced it as a forgery. What was the fact as to the the bleaching, dyeing, and calendering works, and the he provided that the parish alimenting the pauper should, when his right parish was ascertained give notice of the fact to that parish, and should be a liberty, after a given time, to send him to his proper tion. Every one was satisfied that no such secret tri- be worked for sixteen hours each day : ou the other hand, parish at the cost of that parish. With respect to previding funds for the poor, he did not think it necessary to ward against Mr. Mazzini was not produced at the trial. obtained a prohibition of night-work not only for them, make it compulsory on the local boards to assess the but for women of all ages. That was the state of things inliabitants. If the funds were sufficient, the parties sans premeditation, and the accomplice of Mr. Mazzini, on which he had to make his choice. On the one side he might raise them among themselves as they deemed most given to raise them by assessment. He then proceeded to port of any particular religious party. He opposed to n Under such circumstances, he was prepared to say that in order to provide education for the children of the poor, from which it was derived, and the right of free medical relief for such of the poor as were sick and infirm, and refuge in asylums for such of them as were lunatic Louis Blanc, in his history of the ten years, gives an Holland, our minister in that country, were not of an account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated, but of a general character, pervading all the account of the incidents which took place in the struggle insulated. He also gave power to the towns to exceed the struggle insulated to workhouses and to assess the inhabitants for the money necessary to erect them; but he did not make it compulsory upon the towns to erect such buildings. He then entered into some minor details of his measure, and con-Mr. T. Duncombe did not know what difference that he had presented in the early part of the evening from a cluded by recapitulating the advantages which he expected to derive from passing it into law. The bill was subsequently brought in and read a first

time, after which the house adjourned. THURSDAY, APRIL 3. NEW WRIT FOR GREENOCK.

Mr. Hune moved that the Speaker do issue his writ to the Clerk of the Crown to issue a new writ for a burgess house; Mr. Clarkson, boot-maker, Central-market; to serve in Parliament, in the room of Robert Wallace, Mr. Elijah Lord, mechanic, Grantham-street: Mr. Esq, who since his election had accepted the office of Thomas Braithwaite, Lion-street, Newtown; Mr-GRANT TO MAYNOOTH,

The SPEAKER said, that those members who had peti-

At this announcement almost every member on the Ministerial side of the house rose and pointed towards the table with a roll of petitions which he held in hand. This Neither Lord Aberdeen, this ne thus made the right hon. ferred to had created a great sensation in Leicester. As and of these certainly not twenty kept their seats on the baronet (Sir J. Granam) mis organ, not the light non. letted to the facts came to his know edge, which was only announcement of the Speaker. On the opposition side stated that intelligence of that plot had been given to At the end of February communications reached him and constructions reached him and that they had never seen any letter from Corfu. As it was two days ago, he at once called upon the magistrates for of the house, on which there were about 180 members, and he felt bound to say that the evaluation, and he felt bound to say that the evaluation, and he felt bound to say that the evaluation are the evaluation and the felt bound to say that the evaluation are the evaluation and the felt bound to say that the evaluation are the evaluation and the felt bound to say that the evaluation are the evaluation and the felt bound to say that the evaluation are the evaluation and the felt bound to say that the evaluation are the evaluation and the felt bound to say that the evaluation are the evaluation and the felt bound to say that the evaluation are th our Government, but it was not explained from his colleagues that Mazzini was in London, and that the mount of the Mazzini was in London, and that he now stated that no letter or copy of a letter had ever been an explanation, and he felt bound to say that the explanation of the now stated that no letter or copy of a letter had ever been an explanation, and he felt bound to say that the explanation of the explanation of the line of February communications reached him and that the now stated that no letter or copy of a letter had ever been an explanation, and he felt bound to say that the explanation of the explanation of the explanation of the line of February communications reached him and that the explanation of the explanat

could not justify the conduct of the magistrates. He was demical education in Ireland. I accompanied that declasorry that he had not heard of the cases sooner, for it ap- ration with a distinct intimation that the circumstances peared that their month's imprisonment would expire on and position of the Roman Catholic College of Maynouth he 5th instant. An order should be sent instanter for would undergo the consideration of the Government. their release, but unfortunately they had nearly completed added that, undertaking the consideration of the state of Maynooth, it was our intention to undertake it in a Mr. T. Dunconse considered the conduct of these mafriendly spirit, and I made that public declaration at that ing that a proposition upon the subject of Maynooth, connected with its extension, was likely to encounter the the magistrates that they should make compensation to risk of great opposition. I could not disguise from myfavourable to the Government; and that mading was, that refugee nad taken by the names of ms countrymen. It is these poor people—they might give them 25 guineas each, solf that there were many entertaining strong religious that a sentence of death thus invaded their peaceful valleys. Was that so? The these poor people—they might give them 25 guineas each, solf that there were many entertaining strong religious opinions and conscientious scruples, the sincerity of which cannot be questioned, and which, on account of their Sir. J. Granan could do no more than express his disapthe reach of that foreign power. Now, he did not consiinto the authenticity of that document. Mazzini threatinto the authenticity of the contract that document. Mazzini threatinto the authenticity of the contract threatinto the authenticity with respect to the College of Maynooth. We considered, The house then went into a committee of supply on the first, that it was competent to us to continue, without gether, and all connexion with it, and, after providing for existing interests, publicly to notify that, hereafter, no The LORD-ADVOCATE moved for leave to bring in a bill connexion whatever should exist between the Governfor the amendment and better administration of the laws ment of this country and Maynooth. But I need not say relating to the relief of the poor in Scotland. He com- that this course we were not prepared to adopt. The nenced his speech by giving a detailed account of the third course open to us to pursue was, to come menced his speech by giving a detailed account of the measures which had been adopted since the year 1838, forward in a friendly spirit and offer to improve the measures which had been adopted since the jost the present system of Roman Catholic education—(Opthe condition of the poor in Scotland, and the law for position cheers)—and to extend, to a liberal amount, administering relief to them during periods of destitution. Parliamentary protection. (Cheers from the Opposition.) administering reflect to them during periods of desembly of This we propose to do, not by attempting any interference the Church of Scotland in 1838, the returns ordered from with the doctrines of the Roman Catholic creed, but by a Commissioners of the Poor Law published in 1844, esta- tone of the Catholic people of Ireland. Sir, with regard Commissioners of the Poor Law published in Lors, the continuance, without alteration or modi-blished beyond all dispute that there was a great deal of to the first—the continuance, without alteration or modipoverty and misery existing in Scotland, and that the fication of any kind, of the present grant and the present means of relief were insufficient both in the large towns system, I declare, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, poor, and to demonstrate that the two statutes—one giving the present grant, we profess to make provision passed in 1579, and the other in the reign of William and for the education of those who are to give spiritual instructhe use of the poor, and from assessments on landward of the three Professors of Theology, you expect to

parishes, and on large towns, levied at stated times, and have the services of men of learning, of eminence, and under various conditions. The law did not prescribe integrity, for a salary of £120 a-year. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from Mr. Shiel.) That institution, at particular form; it only declared that it should be given the present moment, contains 440 students. I think that for their needful sustentation. The poor had a statutory 130 of these students belong to the class denominated right to relief in some parish. In every parish there was pensioners—that is to say, parties who pay a certain sum an administrative body armed with power to afford relief; for their admission, and in addition provide for their own and if that body did not perform its duty in a satisfactory support. In addition there are 250 free students whom manner, the courts of law were armed with power suffi- the State professes to maintain. The average sum paid cient to compel them. There existed, therefore, under by the State for each student is £23 per year. ("Hear, the present law a right to relief, funds to administer hear," from the Opposition.) For that sum of £23 the clief, obligation to provide relief, and power to enforce student has to provide his college dress, the furniture of that obligation. He then pointed out the difference be- his rooms, his commons, and, in addition, out of the £23 tween the English and Scotch system of Poor Law. The for each student, there are to be provided for the regains Scotch Poor Law limited relief to infirm and debilitated of the College, the expense of coals, and a variety of other Again, the building has the appearance of a deserted barracks instead of a college, and is grossly deficient in accommodation of the most necessary character. The right English system of Poor Laws. He would not under- The righthon, gentleman went on to say, that the principle of the grant was no new innovation, but of fifty years' standing. In 1795 an act was passed by an Irish legislature, establishing a grant for the education of Reman Catholic Priesthood. The Marquis of CAMDEN, when Lord Lieutenant, presided at laying the foundation of the College of Maynooth. Another act was passed in 1890. about the time of the Union, confirmatory of the principle agreed to in 1795; and again in 1808 the united logic. lature confirmed the previous acts of the Irish parliament. The right hon, baronet here entered into a statement of the various sums of money granted to the College of Maynooth under these acts at various times. The principle therefore, he said, of supporting an institution for the education of the Irish priesthood, had a precedent in its favour of more than fifty years' standing. into it, it would be his duty to resist its second reading; He further proposed that the parish which sought to re- The principle being settled, the amount was a secondary consideration. If it was right at all to make a grant it ought to be such a one as would make it efficient for the important purposes of education. This was not the case at present; the professors were ill-remunerated, the students badly provided for, while the institution had got into a debt of £4,600, and the students were under he necessity of taking an extra vacation of two menths, in order to relieve these embarrassments. It was to put an end to this state of things, and to place the only College calico print-works; but the interpretation clause (x- cided in favour of the pauper, and if the parish appealed which the Roman Catholics of Ireland possessed for the tended it to all works where bleaching, dycing, and against his decision, he proposed that in that case the education of their spiritual teachers on a respectable and efficient footing, that he brought forward the present powers of the bill he entertained great objections. The on the appeal. The pauper having thus obtained his admotion, which was, that leave be given to bring in a bill provision in the third clause, which limited the hours of mission on the roll for relief, the next thing was to provide to grant £30,000 annually for the academical purposes

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS rose to object to the proin the motion which he had that night brought before curred in spring and in autumn, and that afterwards the should be a central authority, to whom all those lists and the house. How ran the 35th of Geo, the 3rd? It ran ful to endow any college or seminary for the education of Roman Catholic persons, it is therefore enacted, &c." Did the house think it was to demand an annual grant from a Protestant country " to receive subscriptions to enable them to establish and endow an academy?" Did the expense of the nation? Most certainly not. The intention of the Act of Parliament of that time was never supposed to support the principle that the Catholic priesthood should be binding on the country. The pledge given at the Union of applying £8,900 to Maynooth for the period of twenty years had be n fully redeemed. He was, therefore, opposed to any further concession on

> Captain Bernal expressed himself favourable to the motion, but was opposed to the amount of the grant going out of the pockets of the people of England. The Commissioners who acted under the Church Temporalities Act, had more money than they knew what to do with, and he thought the Government should take the sum Mr. GREGORY could not reconcile himself to any of the

arguments he had heard that night in favour of the grant. He was opposed to all measures that tended to encourage Romanism, and of course to this. Mr. WARD designated the proposition as a wise and liberal one, and well worthy the support of Parliament, Mr. Law contended that the income would advance

Romanism, and degrade Protestantism, and of course he should oppose it. Mr. Bellew, at considerable length, supported the proosed grant. Mr. PLUMPTRE denounced the Roman Catholic religion

as an idolatrous system, and a scheme of fraud and imposition, which a Protestant Government ought not to support. LORD SANDON briefly defended the Government propo-

LORD JOHN RUSSELL thought it was the duty of the Sovernment to increase the grant so as to afford an efficient means for the instruction of the priesthood of Ireland. The people of that country were honest and conscientious in the support of their religious faith. and hence it was to the interest of the empire that their spiritual teachers should be better educated.

Col. Sibrhorpe, in a speech which kept the house in one continued burst of laughter, denounced the Fovernment proposition as disgraceful to a Christian legislature. Mr. Shell, amidst cries of divide, adjourn, &c., rose to address the house. He entered into a long and eloquent vindication of the Roman Catholics from the aspersions which had been cast upon them, and expressed himself strongly in favour of the proposed grant.

itting; but if they were insufficient, power should be He was against all grants of public money for the supwas to be applied.

Several other members having briefly spoken, the house divided, when the numbers appeared-For the motion ... 216

Against it ... inst it 114 Majority for it 122 The house shortly afterwards adjourned at two o'clook.

LEEDS.—CHARTIST CHURCHWARDENS.—The Chartists of Leeds have carried the election of the following persons as Churchwardens for the ensuing year:
Mr. John Sanderson, cloth dresser, Chatham-street; Joseph Saville, cloth dresser, Chatham-street; Mr. George Pullan, commercial traveller, Butt's-court.

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Saturday, April 5, 1845.