letter to the consideration of the value of the land:

land?" "Yes sir, I would." "Have you got any?" but a flea-bite compared to this "nip" at the aristo-"Yes sir, about as much as we have planted now." cracy; and as I was one of the first to suffer for the (We were planting potatoes according to my plan). I advocacy of that measure, I shall be prepared to cations of Paris Armament Bill was last evening twenty-seventh part of an acre. "What do you pay Don't be deceived-when the question becomes nafor your land?" "I pay £5 4s. a year for that and tional, I at once become the victim. I was the first vic- that the cannon to be deposited at Bourges should the cottage." "How long have you lived there?" tim to the Poor Laws, the first victim to the Charter, not be transported to Paris, except in ease of war. I have published the Stainant address to the tribunal of Lucerne to be executed. The Delate published the Stainant address to the tribunal of Lucerne to be executed. "Twenty-five years come Michaelmas." "Have you paid your rent?" "Yes, sir, I must do that." blessing and ministerial preference, I shall be the "What family have you?" "A wife and alaren of the land restoration traces." "I was on the house top all the doctor describes himself as a man led altogether by time, and the balls flew over my head. Some came children: I had thirteen, and there are eight at home with me." "Now, which would you rather have, the house without the land for £4 a-year, or the house and land for £5 4s.?" "Why, I had rather have the land, to be sure. I had rather have the land and house for £5 4s. a-year, than the house without the land for £3 a-year. The land helps me to pay the rent; besides, the family could all help me a bit at the land." "Why do you like the land so much?" "Why, because I can have just as I want of my own no; only part of it—the hams help to pay the rent another master?" "Ay, sir, I think so, and better mere fabricated charges of any man. than I'd work for any master." "So would I, Peat;

Now that is not the substance, but is the literal, the exact, the verbatim conversation that passed between honourable course for all who differed, whether to the attack of the enemy. Any deviation from comments to the attack of the enemy. us, and see the conclusion to which Peat, after twenty-slightly or extensively, with me, would have been to this bill should be considered as an attempt against seventh part of an acre of ground, and he is satisfied better combated against error and exposed want of he could not hold his house for three pounds a year but for the land,—that is, he pays at the rate of Chartist party was unable or unwilling to support £59 & per acre for the bit of land that he holds. If I were to begin to reason upon he feelings of this man you would laugh at me, so I leave you the con- of bread is not borne quietly. I dare say the thief versation and his twenty-five years' experience to think upon; and also I throw out for your reflection the fact that our Land Society proposes to give each occupant a good cottage, two acres of land, and something to go on with, for £5 a-year; being four shillings a-year less than Peat pays for a cottage and the twenty-seventh part of one acre. Recollect that £5 a year is little more than threepence a day, and hour for his breakfast and an hour for his dinner, earns two shillings a day, that he earns nearly threepence an hour, and that an hour's labour of each the man who employs him has a profit upon his

hour's labour after paying him his wages.

for I'd lose it then." "Do you ever get anything from

the parish to help you with a wife and eleven chil-

dren?" "No, sir, not since the union plan turned

up, but I used sometimes to get three and four shil-

my few days in the fields, I am better, stronger, and tion was this: you know that in my work upon the management of Small Farms, I speak of the difficulty

The difference with management of Small Farms, I speak of the difficulty

Feargus O'Connor is at once the signal for all who leads to the Spanish frontier: the Duke d'Aumale leads to the Spanish frontier the Duke d'Aumale leads to the Spanish frontier the Duke d'Aumale leads to the Spanish frontier the Spanish frontie of reducing very stiff clay land to friable mould, but lade not lay it down as an impossibility. The field, where we were working, was two years ago as stiff a late of the late of late of late of the late of la where we were working, was two years ago as stiff a exceptions to the general rule; the practice being to exceptions to the general rule; the practice being to exceptions to the general rule; the practice being to exceptions to the general rule; the practice being to exceptions to the general rule; the practice being to abuse me by sliding scale, those who owe me most abuse me by sliding scale, those who owe me most abusing me best.

The New York Journal of Conducted.

The New York Journal of Conducted parties with false means of trading, and gave the parties borrowing from them the means of plunder to relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

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With respect to the revelations of Mosley, Wathout the preacher false is acknowledged that if the preacher false is acknowledged that if the necessary of the New York Journal of Conducted to them.

The New York Journal of Conducted the public curiosity in regard to them.

The New York Journal of Conducted the parties with false means of trading, and gave the parties borrowing from them the means of plunder.

With respect to the revelations of Mosley, Wathout the parties borrowing from them the means of plunder.

With respect to the revelations of Mosley, Wathout the regularity discussed.

The New York Journal of Conducted them.

White Horse, St. Mary's-street, Whitechapel.

With respect to the relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The New York Journal of Conducted them.

The New York Journal of Conducted them.

With respect to the relieve the public curio order to the defence of their property.

VOL. VIII. NO. 392.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1845.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

and although even yet they understand the subject it was possible for each man in his individual capacity ledges himself to have attempted to palm a falsehood as a Minister, he was obliged to abide by the decisions of the Logislature the pions capabites of that comvery imperfectly, nevertheless they are beginning to to rent the amount of land he desired from the upon the people under the guise of truth. He says, of the Legislature, the pious conobites of that community were under obligations to the Holy See. to discuss it very greedily, and to look anxiously owner of that land, he must pay the retail price to for knowledge upon it. It is a whole question, and need not—indeed cannot—be profitably clinh their nence together they can buy it at the vou that what Ashton said was that he communication and to look anxiously owner of that land, he must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and it is a whole question, the wholesale dealer; whereas, when 2000 or more in the only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pay the retail price to it only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the must pa and need not—indeed cannot—be profitably mixed up with any other question, because the doing so carries the mind away from the subject.

The wholesale dealer; whereas, when 2000 or more mixed up with any other question, because the doing so carries the mind away from the subject.

The wholesale dealer; whereas, when 2000 or more club their pence together, they can buy it at the worldly interests, and that the communication and away from the subject.

The discussion becoming warmer doing so carries the mind away from the subject.

The wholesale dealer; whereas, when 2000 or more club their pence together, they can buy it at the worldly interests, and that the communication and away from the subject.

The discussion becoming warmer doubt the city of Mexico on the 7th wholesale price, and retail it in the required allot cated Frost's danger to Hill, and that the lower recourse to the administrative measures recommended by the capital of the republic contains the account of an away carried and the communication and the com deal wholesale and retail with any other article— impression Ashton's letter was intended to convey, that 'the Jesuits of the Rue des Postes were detersent constituting the franchise, should not be discussed; but what I mean is, that no other subject cussed; but what I mean is, that no other subject hats, for instance, or spades, or shovels, or even bread or butter. If 1000 men require a certain was put in possession of the secret in time to have been brought into existence for the purpose of defending oscillations began slight at first and then stronger.

| deal wholesale and retail with any other article—purpose of defending that 'the Jesuits of the Rue des Postes were determined to wait the result, and yield only to the power which we are still imperfectly acquainted with. Yes—terday, at fifty-two minutes past three, r.m., the osciety has been brought into existence for the purpose of defending oscillations began slight at first and then stronger. of small farms. I mean, that those who consider the whole retail profit, by clubbing a sufficient amount. Now, although I shall at all times be ready to subpossession to be nine points of the law, and who beto purchase in the wholesale market, when they can mit every act of mine to popular revision, I shall afterwards subdivide or distribute the commodity at not feel myself justified in ever again taking up so discuss the question of possession and first principles the wholesale price. Now, think of those things till much of the space that belongs to you, in travelling together. Every man—and I am one of those who next week, when I shall follow up the subject in over this beaten ground. What I have done was inbelieve that the Land is national property—must come to the conclusion that the first great step in the conclusion that the first great step in the bookies can about the Land page in at one carried of my own honour as for the success of your cause. In an in
Nermaun, who had joined the free corps in the attack stant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil physically; to erect Halls where all the Trades can be success of your cause. In an in
Nermaun, who had joined the free corps in the attack stant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil physically; to erect Halls where all the Trades can be successed as pectacle not easily forgotten. In an in
Nermaun, who had joined the free corps in the attack stant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil physically; to erect Halls where all the Trades can be successed as pectacle not easily forgotten. In an in
Nermaun, who had joined the free corps in the attack stant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil physically; to erect Halls where all the Trades can be successed as pectacle not easily forgotten. In an in
Nermaun, who had joined the free corps in the attack stant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil physically; to erect Halls where all the Trades can be successed as pectacle not easily forgotten. realisation of that principle is to get possession—that out through the other; for I assure you they know for though I am but an individual, I have vanity no more of the land, its capabilities, and its application to believe that my character cannot suffer hand, then to be flogged with it, and afterwards to threatened to convert the most beautiful city in the four or two acres each, would be a much better first bility to the regulation of wages, than an Irish pig damage without injuring the cause of the working be imprisoned for six months, during which he is to receive "religious instruction." principle army than a million or two millions with-knows of geometry. In fact, I would place any one classes; and to this fact alone I attribute the receive "religious instruction." out any land at all. You will recollect, that, in the of them upon their own mental resources upon ten machinations of the people's enemies. I have now hottest of our Charter agitation, I contended against acres of land, rent free, and unless, like Nebuchad- done with this subject. I leave it, and for ever, with Steiger, one of the leaders of the late movement, the folly of every speaker laying down to his audience nezer, they could live upon grass, they'd starve, and this simple observation—that while I am true, I exhaust the could live upon grass, they'd starve, and this simple observation—that while I am true, I exhaust to be chost everything that the Charter was to do. There were while they were starving they'd swear that I was a pect you to be confiding; while I am honest, I expect demned to be shot. many things propounded which it could not fool, that the land was a rock, and that you were all you to support me; and when the foul breath of Loss of Life in Pittsburgh.—The Gazette says, do, many that it would not do, and many that dupes. Keep your mind to the land. The land is slander shall have faded before the fresh breeze of five persons are now pretty certainly supposed to be yours, and one day or other you'll have your share of public opinion, and when our day of resurrection lost in the great fire. Samuel Kingston, Esq., and it; and the sooner you arrive at a knowledge of its which, believe me, is at hand—shall arrive, you will perished in his house on Second street. A poor walue, the sooner will you be prepared to assert the find me with increased strength, with renewed vigour, woman of German extraction perished on Third great principle, that the LAND is the people's ix- and undiminished resolution, prepared once more to street. A married woman, the mother of two streets, and the Grand-street, have particularly suf-HERITANCE, and that kines, princes, peers, nobles, brave the dock, the dungeon, or the scaffold, when priests. And componers who have stolen it provides in whose service we life has been contained. It is the children named M'Gowly, perished on Third street, and a man named Johnson, is supposed to and I shall endeavour to illustrate its value by the PRIESTS, AND COMMONERS, WHO HAVE STOLEN IT FROM those in whose service my life has been spent shall have been lost in Wood-street, having last been seen opinion of practical men. For the last week I have THEM, HOLD IT UPON THE TITLE OF POPULAR IGNOR- will their freedom. I need not tell you that I would in a burning building. Many persons, it is feared, been instructing one of the very best men in this ANCE, RATHER THAN UPON ANY RIGHT, HUMAN OR DI- not abandon you for worlds, that I would not sell you have perished, how many may never be known until hath and so give up their dead. Such was

fully communicating the knowledge he possessed to moles begin to grope backwards in the dark—when pride to live upon. those to whom it may be useful. I made it my popular knowledge threatens destruction to oligarbusiness to inquire into the condition of all the chical usurpation—when tyrants see that freemen labourers; and, without leading them, I arrived at are in earnest, then all who now repudiate the plan their opinions with respect to the small farm plan, will stamp me as the propounder, that I may suffer and I will give you the verbatim conversation that the penalty that has ever followed those who have took place between me and one of those men, whose attempted to put the working classes in possession of name is Peat. "Peat, would you like to have some the land. The dread of the Charter agitation was

Your faithful friend and servant.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES

My Dear Friends,-I have this week concluded my observations upon the attacks recently made upon me in the National Reformer, and when you reflect on the times we live in, the mind we liave to appeal to, and the allegations set forth in the letters of my here, for M. Odilon Barrot, the leader of the left, several opponents, you will not say that I have dewhenever I want it, and, much or little, it's always voted more space to the subject than its necessity dethere for me, and I have it better than I can buy it." manded. One of the principal objects of my life has the chamber, one not less exciting was taking place. When do you make manure?" "I keep a pig, and been to compel those who put themselves promining the funeral of M. De Cavaignac, ediwork the land well." "Do you sell the pig?" "No, nently forward in any movement, to submit to vigit tor of the Reforme, attended by some five thousand or lant popular control. In the outset of my Chartist so of the Democratic party, of which he had been the no; only part of it—the hams help to pay the rent, lant popular control. In the outset of my Chartist organ, was turned into an occasion for declamation we cat the rest." "Now, Peat, tell me, which would career, I promised at all times to submit my conduct against the fortifications of Paris. M. Ledru Rollin, you rather have, four acres of land and a cottage at a to popular investigation, and one of my chief endealing against the fortimeations of Paris. M. Legra Kohin, you rather have, four acres of land and a cottage at a to popular investigation, and one of my chief endealing in a funeral oration, recalled to mind that each rethen I'd be my own master." "Do you think you cause the working classes, who have known me long, would work as well for yourself as you would for and watched me well, will not condemn me upon the and Cavaignac was buried upon the day when their

I never have and I never shall flinch from appearwould you ever be behind in your rent?" "No, sir, ing before a popular tribunal, to whom I shall at all peared Louis Blanc, the hostile historian of the pretimes be willing and ready to submit my conduct. In talking over this subject, there is one fact which must inevitably present itself to every mind: it is this—that each and every man who has attacked me, Paris should be deposited at Toulouse—a special law has first abandoned the national movement and then sought some frivoleus cause of quarrel with me the arming of the fortifications of Paris. In the case have remained in the ranks, where they could have the constitution of the country." principle. I was always aware that the "poor gen- length, but as it was not supported, it fell to the tlemen" would abandon the people's cause when the ground.

M. Bethmont proposed an amendment that the them. To a man deprived of the means of livelihood, no matter how he obtained his living, the loss whose intentions are frustrated by the vigilance of a policeman, looks upon the policeman as a great "tyrant" and a "despot."

Knight, of Oldham, as good a man as ever lived, he majority of 227 to 131. Notwithstanding this decicalled after me as I was leaving his house, and said, sive vote, an amendment, more of a deposited at "Eh, Feargus, they'll kill thee, as sure as thou'rt Bourges should not be allowed to be removed to Paris that a plut of ale costs threepence. Recollect that a live." "Who," said I. "Why, them London folk— except by virtue of a special law, was only rejected if a labourer who works from six to six, and has an Lovett, Vincent, and them chaps; they killed Henry by a majority of 27, and that notwithstanding the Lovett, Vincent, and them chaps; they killed Henry (Hunt), and they'll kill thee." "Why, kill me, John?" "Why! because, mun, thou'rt taking the strong proof of the uneasiness with which the oppobread out of their mouths;" and I replied, "John, sition look upon the walls they were in such a hurry whole claim to Oregon, even at the hazard of war. We on their guard too.—Ed. N. S.] day will pay his rent. And also bear in mind, that I'll kill them all." Now, my friends, trace the to raise. course of vituperation to which I have been exposed | What's IN THE WIND ?-The Revue de Paris states from that day to the present, and you will find that that the report of the contemplated arrival in Paris John was right, and that every attack made upon of several crowned heads was daily gaining credit. "Well informed persons have assured us," says that The only fault that my friend could find with my stewardship was, that if his larder had not been well work, and too poor to live without labour. A very ties will take place in Paris next July. The illustration of the guests of the trifling circumstance, indeed, is sufficient to make trious personages who are to be the guests of the them quarrel with me. A stray sentence, an inad- King of the French are the Queen of Great Britain, (!) happier than I have been for a very long time. The principal gratification that I derived from the operation was this: you know that in my work upon the while it is remarkable, that any difference, an inade the young Queen of Spain, the King and the Queen of Naples, and the King of Holland! The Duke and Duchess de Nemours will proceed to the coast to

There is one fact which I must now state to the will repair to Dunkirk to receive the King of Holclay as could be possibly found, and now, by subsoiling, English people. It is this; my greatest enemies land, who is to land in that harbour. The King has winter irenching, and the application of a little chalk, the been those who owe me large sums of money, and the whole field is fine enough for mould for flowerthe whole field is fine enough for mould for flowerthe whole field is fine enough for mould for flowerthe whole field is fine enough for mould for flowerthe whole field is fine enough for mould for flowerthe pecially those who owe me large sums of money, and the result of the President's denoughment on the Oregon question was a determination to follow the example of the British Government on the foundry, in Kensington, and since then has never to follow the example of the British Government on the been heard of. He was known to have about Leeds, and Stansfield of Wortley, will deliver adsown in drills, wheat dibbled, and wheat transplanted; best served their own interests by advocating the The Unconquerable Arab.—The Paris papers of Barley, oats, Swedish turnips, potatoes in beds Northern Star as long as they were making profit of Sunday are without interest. The late movements planted whole, potatoes in drills, winter tares, spring it, but the moment they were asked for payment, tares, rape, and cabbages. The field contains about then Feargus O'Connor was a "tyrant," and the ment has despatched General Delayue, armed with two acres and a quarter, and I defy any one man Northern Star was a "rascally paper." Now I dare plenipotentiary powers, to the Emperor of Morocco, say you will be astonished to hear, that, independently with a view of obliging the latter to fulfil that article of profit that it is capable of making; and, although by no means good land for spade husbandry, inviting there is now due to me by agents, who experimentalland, or land that if I had a choice I would select to ized upon the sale of the Star, no less a sum than work out my livelihood upon, yet I declare, without £2000 and upwards; some of them who are now Rollin presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saa moment's hesitation, that I would rather pay £10 a loudest in abuse of me, owing me between £40 and turday a petition signed by 25,000 persons, who rear for it and a small cottage, than work for the £50 each. In this list I do not include a great prayed that an inquiry be instituted into the condibest master in the world for a pound a week, or £52 number of good honest fellows, who, as agents, tion of the labouring classes of France. a-year, and I'd live better too, and be more inde- actually did spend their profits and mine upon Pendent, and consequently more happy; and I would "pushing" the cause of Chartism, and to whom I nor, son of General Arthur O'Connor, had applied call no man my master and no man could call me his never have and never shall apply for payment. In before his name that of "ic Condorcet," which is slave. I'd work when I was able, and as much as I fact, I have felt a strong affection for those men, as that of his mother, the only child of the celebrated was able, and have the consolation of knowing that exceptions to the general rule; the practice being to Condorcet.

nationality and love of country by summoning my doubt that every Chartist in England, Scotland, and son him into acquiescence in the desire of the Assem-Wales, will exult in the answer that I have given to bly, and to prevail upon him to consent to a compro- will be openly declared." Englishmen, that's liberty! When you have that, their fabrications, and will laugh at the manner in mise, which would satisfy the clergy and place his latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a sain says—"A that it was a calling at war with every principle of latter from a say a s if it's not enough, look for more, and you're sure to acquire it: and having privileges of your own, you which they have enabled me to "poach" them into acquire it: and having privileges of your own, you which they have enabled me to "poach" them into acquire it: and having privileges of your own, you which they have enabled me to "poach" them into acquire it: and having privileges of your own, you which they have enabled me to "poach" them into acquire it: and having privileges of your own, you a corner. Ashton's wife is sick, he says, and he is a second reading in the Mexican Congress, making it that it must tend to make the rich degrees of the could no longer wink at the exist-

world in the management of land. I have stood over his men for many hours of the day, not as hired his men for many hours of the men for many hours of t his men for many hours of the day, not as hired usurpation is theirs; and believe me, that when this not be a pensioner upon your resources as long as I remains of its unfortunate victims, in most instances bailiffs stand over slaves, but as an instructor, cheer- question is thoroughly understood, and when the have God's gift-my health, my strength, and my entirely.

> I remain, Your faithful friend and devoted servant. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 8 .- The first clause of the Fortifi-

the commission, having previously to voting pro-M. De Remusat, who had been Minister of the

Interior under M. Thiers's administration, said he prided himself upon having taken part in so useful a measure, of which he gloried in sharing the respon-"And I," exclaimed M. De Lamartine, so far from sharing the sentiment of M. De Remusat, that he desired to see his name inscribed upon the fortification of Paris, hope that mine shall one day be inscribed upon their ruins."

But the incidents of the debate were not to end

formally separated himself and his party from M. Thiers upon this question. While this scene was passing within the walls of

act was to vote against the fortifications of Paris; armament was to be decreed. Several other speakers followed in the same sense, among whom ap-

This day (Thursday) the Chamber resumed the discussion on the Fortifications Armament Bill. M. De Laroche-Jaquelin proposed as an amendment :alone, and that only in case of war, should authorise

The hon, deputy developed his amendment at some

guns necessary for the fortifications should be deposited at Bourges, and should not be carried to acknowledged organ of Mr. Polk, has the following :-Paris but in virtue of a special law. M. Lindius opposed the amendment, and M. De Tocqueville supported it, and was left addressing the chamber when the courier left.

THE FORTIFICATIONS .- The project of law relative to the armament of the fortifications of Paris passed In 1837, about the last time I saw poor John the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, by the great sive vote, an amendment, moved by M. Bethmont,

from his dominions.

The Moniteur announces that Mr. Daniel O'Con-

THE LIBERALS IN LUCERNE. - A letter from Lucerne, of the 1st, informs us that the elections for the Grand Council of that state had commenced, and were proceeding in favour of the Liberals. In the town of public market-place for four hours with a rod in his

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10 .- The New Zurich

THE OREGON QUESTION. — LIVERPOOL, MAY 9, Three o'Clock. — The Great Western steam-ship, Captain Matthews, has again reached us with her usual punctuality. Her news from New York is to the 24th ult. The principal topic of interest in the papers is the effect of the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen on the Oregon question upon folks in the United States, and it is with great pleasure we announce that, so far from any warlike feelings being excited, the very opposite was the case. War seems to be distant from their thoughts.

DR. STEIGER. - The Ami de la Constitution Berne announces, that on the 6th instant the Government of that canton had despatched M. Aubry, a member of the Grand Council, to solicit a pardon his feelings and sympathies. He reminds his judges that he adopted the medical profession from the sole de sire of relieving human suffering, while it was the daily arriving accounts of the hardships of his exiled coun trymen that prompted him to join them, and, notwithstanding his position, he calls upon the Government to revoke their invitation to the Jesuits, or else there can be no peace. The Paris Globe says, it is enabled to state that the life of Dr. Steiger will be spared The cantons of Uri and Unterwalden are at present quarrelling with Lucerne about the money paid by way of ransom for the prisoners, of which the latter s keeping the lion's share. Such is the way in which this miserable civil war is terminating.

RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.—The accounts from Switzerland of the 7th inst., state that all the prisoners who are not natives of Lucerne had been released, and the only captives remaining, 584 in number, belonged to the canton CONFIRMATION OF THE SENTENCE ON DR. STEIGER.

fair rent, a good rent—indeed a large rent, or get a pound a-week to work for a good master?" "Oh, why I'd rather have the land to be sure, because then I'd he may are prestor." "Do not think the found great than I'd he may are prestor." "Do not think that the period of the passing of the last hope rests in the Grand Council, which alone restrictive laws against the press; Garnier Pages' last can pardon him. The Governments of Zurich and the found great than I'd he may are prestor." "Do not think the found of the passing of the last hope rests in the Grand Council, which alone restrictive laws against the press; Garnier Pages' last can pardon him. The Governments of Zurich and the found great the found great than I'd he may are prestor." "Do not think the found great the Letters from Zurich of the 7th inst. state that the Lucerne to intercede in his favour. UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY .- The Royal mail steam ship Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday, a little before midnight, bringing New York advices to the 30th ult., and late accounts from Canada, Washington, Mexico, &c., and a large marching on the city of Santa Fé.

Rios. General Lopez, at the head of another body on the same day, and at the same place, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight, including number of passengers, one of whom is the Hon. A Smith, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas, whose mission, according to the New York Herald, is, "to see what she remain independent, and refuse annexation to this

THE OREGON. - The papers received abound i comments upon the Oregon declarations. The Polk papers are all for war; but this insanity is anything but generally shared. The semi-official Washington Globe calls upon the President to adhere to the spirit and even the letter of his inaugural address, and says, it is our solemn conviction that we shall soon again be called on to take up arms against our former and only adversary." The Richmond Inquirer, the avowed and rash proceedings mark the course of our Government. Let a wise, prudent, dignified, and enlightened policy be 23rd of March. pursued. Let all fair and honourable measures be re-

Courier and Enquirer, in reply to the Globe :-This, so far as it goes, certainly indicated a disposition, n the part of the dominant party, to insist upon our do not believe any such action will be sustained by the people. The question is pre-eminently one for arbitrathan, dignity, by our government. Should it be renewed,

sorted to, which, while they will maintain our rights, will

settle the controversy to the satisfaction of both nations,

which we have a right; and when rights are conflicting, mutual concessions-concessions which a neutral party would deem just-should reconcile them. If we should be plunged, by madness or folly, into war with England or with the world, we should do all in our power to insure its vigorous prosecution and successful issue; but we trust the country will not become engaged in such a contest, without having exhausted all honourable efforts we recorded the sudden disappearance of Mr. Wildash, the working of the country of the morning of the country were corded the sudden disappearance of Mr. Wildash, the working of the country of the morning of the country of the countr

The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 30th London. Even the minister has been named-Mr. Van

Buren-and we have heard also, in this connection, the name of another distinguished leader in the Democratic The Commercial does not know whether to believe this or not; but, if anything, leans in its favour, notwithstanding that it had "not been able to trace

it to an authentic source." again totally destroyed by fire. MEXICO. THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.—The papers of the

city of Mexico and of Vera Cruz continue to be occupied almost exclusively with the subject of annexation. The official paper, El Diario del Gobierno, of the 3rd inst., announces that it is in possession of Joint Stock Banking Company, at Manchester, which military operations; but expresses a hope that the speedy and successful issue of these operations will business, which he professed to look upon as its good, will be regularly discussed.

Mr. Shannon, the American Minister, had retired

The direction of the motion appeared to be north and south. It lasted about two minutes. The shocks Millions. were terrible, nothing like them was ever experienced before, and the condition of the buildings too surely as far as possible, the Wages; and prevent contemplated upon Lucerne. He is condemned to stand in the and listless, were on their knees, praying to the Alnew world into a vast mass of ruins. The chains surrounding the portico were violently agitated; the flags of the pavement yawned open, the trees bent trightfully, the buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro; the immense arrow which crowns the summit of the cathedral vibrated with astonishing appointed at a General Meeting called for the purpose, by rapidity; at fifty-six minutes past three the movement had ceased. It is impossible yet to ascertain the extent of destruction. Not a house or a door of them are cracked and greatly injured, others are tottering, and others entirely fallen; San Lorenzo, La Misericordia, Tompeate, Zapo, and Victoria

fered. The aqueducts were broken in several places. The hospital of Saint Lazarus is in ruins, and the churches of San Lorenzo and San Ferdinand greatly injured. The magnificent chapel of St. Terasa no nacle, and the tabernacle itself. Fortunately all those in a church so much frequented succeeded in escaping. At eight o'clock last evening seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of other buildings and carried to the hospital. At three quarters past six, and a quarter past seven, two more shocks were felt. They were, however, slight, and occasioned nothing but a temporary renewal of terror. The authorities did everything that zeal and humanity could suggest to carry help to the victims, and restore the aqueducts which furnish water to the city.

MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES. from Monte Video, dated the 17th of February, 1845, combe, 17s. 8d.; Abergavenny, per Mr. T. C. Ingram, received per packet on Saturday last:—"On the first contribution, £17s. 9d.; Alnwick, Northumbermorning of the 11th instant two of Brown's vessels land, per Mr. G. Pike, jun., second contribution, £173: commenced throwing shot into the city. After firing about forty or fifty, doing a great deal of damage, they sheared off. One of the schooners belonging to Carpenters' Society, per Mr. T. Halsall, 9s.; the this place went out and fought them both, and drove them off. After fighting about an hour she hauled one of them twice. I was on the house top all the time, and the balls flew over my head. Some came time, and the balls flew over my head. Some came the balls flew over my head the balls flew over my head. Some came the balls flew over my head the balls very near. Two or three people were killed, and others wounded. By what we hear from Buenos Ayres we may expect to be bombarded very shortly. If that be the case, we shall all have to leave, but I do not believe they can do it. We have fourteen or do not believe they can do it. We have fourteen or ing monies or books, to transmit the same without this Government and I think with these and the this Government, and, I think, with these and the forts, which all have furnaces to make red hot shot, delay, as the committee have resolved to finally

LATER NEWS .- By the Faunette, a French vessel, which has arrived at St. Maloes, we have received mittee will continue to meet every Wednesday even-accounts from Monte Video to the 8th of March. The ing till that period, from half-past eight until halffollowing are the principal events which they mention :- General Rivera was moving southward at the | Martin's-lane. donado, but that he would advance from there upon news of his movement, as having been received by

way of Rio Grande :- "General Rivera broke up his camp at the end of last month, and marched towards the centre of the Oriental State, inclining towards Sebellati." The House of Representatives of Cor- 10r an advance of magon. Sebellati. La House of Representatives of Cor- 21 4s. per week.—Morning Herald. Berne had each sent one of their members to gentine Republic, and had named General Paz Commander-in-Chief of the army and director of the war

CONCLUSION OF THE WAR IN RIO GRANDE. Brazilian papers have been received to the 23rd of new conditions they may procure for Texas, provided March, the contents of which are more than usually interesting. The civil war in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, which had wasted the resources of Brazil for the last nine years, was at an end. David Canabarao, the leader of the insurgents (who has probably been bought over by Baron Caxias), had issued a proclamation to that effect, in which he states that 'a foreign power" (no doubt Buenos Ayres) threatens the integrity of the Brazilian empire, and says that "Rio Grande shall never be made the

theatre of its iniquities," and that he and his supporters will sacrifice their party objects for the good of the empire. The event, however produced, is of Whilst we would most carnestly deprecate a war with great importance, as it gives the Brazilian Govern-England—of which we see no prospect—we would not ment the entire command of its forces in the present recede an inch from our national rights. If Oregon be critical position of affairs in the River Plate. The ours, let us maintain it at all costs. Let, however, no pacification of Rio Grande was to be celebrated with pacification of Rio Grande was to be celebrated with a solemn Te Deum and great rejoicings at Rio on the secretary will be prepared with tickets of the Land

More Trouble.—The Cologne Gazette of May 9th, contains a correspondence from Italy, in which it is stated that it is generally reported that a new expe-As a specimen of the arguments on the "other dition against Sicily, Naples, or the Papal States, will be shortly undertaken by the Italian refugees. The authorities are on their guard. The correspondent adds that the reports are not devoid of foundation. [We hope that the Italian patriots will be

More Fires .- At London, Canada West, Sunday tion. If our claim is not just, we ought not to insist upon week, about noon, a fire broke out in Robinson Hotel it. Great Britain has heretofore offered to submit it to and raged with great fury, burning down four squares such arbitration under the most liberal conditions.

This proffer of peace was rejected, with more emphasis covered thirty acres of ground. One half the town has been destroyed, causing the greatest distress. No we have no hesitation in saying that it should be at once lives were lost. The Milwaukie Sentinel estimates accepted. We shall run no risk of losing anything to the loss by the fire at that place at 90,000 dollars, and the insurance at 40,000 dollars .- New York Sun April 26.

BURKING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Post of yesterday contains the following: - "From all appearance a system of burking is now being from Wayne Co., and now are called upon to state another case of a similar nature. Mr. John T. Kirk, who came to this city, from Wilmington, on business, 700 dollars. with him.—Ibid.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—A letter has appeared in the papers from Lord F. Egerton. on the Corn Exchange grounds, on Sunday afternoon, one of the members for South Lancashire, in which May 18, at half-past two o'clock. he intimates his intention of resigning his seat, partly on account of ill health, but principally on the ground that a great number of his constituents have in-THE BOWERY THEATRE in New York has been timated to him that he has forfeited their confidence by his votes on the Maynooth Bill, and must not expect their votes at another election. The contest for a new member will no doubt be a severe one. BANKING AND PAPER MONEY .- Mr. Cobbett says :-

money, would get men's goods away at half price; would be more conservative of the privileges of others.

The great importance that I attach to the possession of the land scheme is this; that, by the pence of the many and sell; it in the retail market, in suitable quantities, at the wholesale price. Now, mind that. Even if

The land having privileges of your own, you would be more conservative of the privileges of others.

Italifax.—Mr. B. Rushton will deliver a lecture ence of unanthorised religious communities—that high treason for any person to propose a recognition poor more poor, and to add to the dangers of the interests of the charges of th

Trades' Movements

OBJECTS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE SCOTTIS GENERAL TRADES UNION.

Fellow Workmen,-Your every energy has hitherto been always required to defend your interests; and at no time more particularly than the present has your position lemanded an increase of those exertions. Competition, unless checked by the united voices of the working classes, will reduce your present small comforts to a miserable

subsistence. At a late meeting of upwards of forty Delegates, from various trades, it was unanimously agreed to form a SCOTTISH GENERAL TRADES UNION. A Committee was appointed to draw up its constitution. That Committee having laid the following Rules before the Delegates, it was unanimously agreed to print and circulate them. It is hoped that every Trade, Shop, and Factory, in and round Glasgow, will send a Delegate, and that every Trade in Scotland will join in one grand moral phalanx, and defend the rights of their Order.

OBJECTS. of April. At the moment we write, says the Sligo of the Sth, the inhabitants of the capital of the republic better understanding among all the Trades of Scotland;

mighty, and counting with anxiety the shocks which | meetings ; and to establish Reading Rooms and Libraries.

I.—That this Society shall be governed by an Executive chosen by the whole Society.
II.—That every Trade, Shop, and Factory appoint

those who have joined the Union. III .- That a Circular be published monthly, to report the general business of the Union. That the Executive but bears the marks of this terrible calamity. Many have power to call a meeting of the whole Society in any emergency.

IV .- That no Strike can take place without a General Meeting being held by the United Trades, and sanctioned by the same. V .- That a Levy be made upon each member to meet any emergency.

VI .- That no Levy can be made unless sanctioned by a general meeting of the Union. VII .- That the weekly instalment be One Penny. VIII .- That the employment of surplus hands forms a rominent feature in the objects of this Union.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PRADES, &c. - Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane. Yednesday evening, May the 14th; Mr. J. Grassby, Carpenter, in the chair .- The following sums were received :- Per Mr. C. Willis and friends, Rochester, 3s. 6d.; Mr. Bowman, per D. Gover, jun., 2s. 6d.; profits of Soirce held at White Conduit House, £3 14s. 10d.; Mr. J. W. Parker, Tailor, 2s. 6d. per Feargus O'Connor, Esq., being sums received through the Northern Star since its location in Lon-MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

THE WAR.—The following is an extract of a letter Monte Video dated the 17th of February 1845

Shoemakers, 13s. 6d., other friends of T. S. Dun-Coventry Local Committee, per Mr. J. Butler, £5; Bath, per Mr. S. Furze, the balance, 1s. 3d.; Bolton ton Local Committee, per Mr. W. Rowcliffe, £10; Block-printers of Merton, Surrey, per Mr. Dale, £5. The committee earnestly request all officers of Local and District Committees, and all other persons holdclose on the 4th day of June next, when a balance sheet will be issued, and all particulars stated for the information of the subscribers. The Central Compast ten, at the Parthenium Club-room, 72, St.

GLASGOW SAWYERS .- A dispute has taken place was believed that his first move would be on Mal- betwixt the operative Sawyers of Glasgow and their employers on a question of wages, in consequence of Monte Video. A Brazilian paper gives the following which about 200 of the workmen are at present idle. -Glasgow National.

THE SHIELDS STONEMASONS .- The Stonemasons of North and South Shields are on the eve of striking for an advance of wages. Their demand is £1 to

LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held at the against General Rosas. He had issued an energetic sign of the Queen Anne, Dean Church, on Monday proclamation to his troops, and at the date of the next, May 19th; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock last accoounts had entered the province of Entre in the forenoon. A public meeting will also be held general contribution, is 1s. Sd. per member.

Forthcoming Meetings.

London. — Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane. — The public discussion will be resumed on Sunday morning next, May 18th, at half-past ten precisely, subject—" Is it wise and politic to increase the grant to Maynooth?" In the afternoon, at three, the Metropolitan District Council will meet for the dispatch of business. At five o'clock precisely the Victim Committee will meet; and in the evening, at seven, a public lecture will be delivered.

THE LAND! THE LAND!-Mr. P. M'Grath, president of the Executive, will lecture on the above sub ject at the Sun and Thirteen Cantons (Clock House), Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Sunday evening

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Mon-day evening next, May the 19th, at eight o'clock. LAMBETH.—The members of the Lambeth locality are requested to meet in the South London Chartist Hall, at six o'clock in the evening.

Tower Hamlers .- A general meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, residing in the Tower Hamlets, will be held at the Whittington and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal Green, on Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock. THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL

meet the Delegates of the Metropolitan Delegate Council on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Turnagain-lane, in order to make arrangements for holding meetings to elect the registration committee. Delegates from the various localities are requested to attend.—T. M. WHEELER. Oldham.—On Sunday (to-morrow) a lecture will

be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedgestreet, at six o'clock in the evening. THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WILL be held at Mr. John Murray's, under the Carpenters' Hall, Garrett-road, Manchester, on Sunday, May 25,

HEYWOOD.—The members of the National Charter Association residing in this locality are requested to meet in their room, Hartley-street, on Sunday next,

when Messrs. Wm. Bell of Heywood, Shaw of Leeds, and Stansfield of Wortley, will deliver addresses. Mr. Bell will deliver a lecture in the even-

ng, at half-past six, in the Bazaar, Briggate. Sheffield .- Mr. T. N. Stocks will preach a sermon

ROCHDALE, -- A shareholders' meeting will be held in the Chartist Association Room, on Sunday, the 18th. at ten o'clock in the forenoon. All communications to be addressed to Charles Shaw, Great George-

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE .- An important Chartist meeting will be held on Monday evening, at When I dined at Richard Potter's, Tom Potter Mr. Harbourne's, Stratford Arms, Henley street. took me aside and asked my opinion relative to a (where Shakspeare's Brooch may be seen), for the purpose of forming a Co-operative Land Society, certain movements on the part of the Government he and others had an intention of setting up. I very in accordance with the rules propounded by the late of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public, as secresy is the soul of honest man would have anything to do with such a o'clock. A meeting will be held at the above house

> branch of the National Charter Co-operative Land Association.

DEWSBURY.—The next Dewsbury district meeting will be held on Sunday, the 18th inst., in the Chartist room, Dewsbury, at two o'clock in the afternoon. HALIFAX.-Mr. B. Rushton will deliver a lecture



accuracy, ease, and dispatch.

By ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Cotton Spinner. A. Fullarton and Co., 106, Newgate-street, London; 54 Merrion-street, Leeds : 20, Lever-street, Piccadilly, Manchester; and 4, Argyle-street, Glasgow.

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1100. 6th Jan. 6th May. 6th Sept. LIVERPOOL. 1150. 6th Feb. 6th June. 6th Oct. Queen of the West, 1250. 6th Mar. 6th July. 6th Nov. 1000, 6th Apr. 6th Aug. 6th Dec. Together with other First-class American Packet-Ships assailant of tyranny, whether spiritual or militant. For sailing weekly throughout the year for New York, and occasionally for Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans; lisher will challenge competition-and for cheapness he also to Quebec, Montreal, and St. John, N.B.

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

Emigrants and settlers can avail themselves of the excellent arrangements effected through our agents, W. and J. T. Tapscott, of New York, and which have given such general satisfaction during the past season, for their safe, expeditions, and cheap conveyance to any part of the Western States or Canadas, preventing the possibility of landing at New York. Mr. Wm. Tapscott, who has just every important point there.

For the safe conveyance of money, drafts for any amount sight, without discount. Parties residing at a distance may have every information by letter, post paid, and the best disengaged berths

secured by sending deposits of £1 for each passenger to G. RIPPARD AND SON,

WM. TAPSCOTT,

96, Waterloo-road, Liv rpool. IMPORTANT .- The "American Emigrant's Guide" can be had gratis, on application by letter, or otherwise. The fellowing is the present List of Ships, with days of sailing :---

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Packet Ships Britton, ... 1000 tons, ... 6th April United Kingdom ... Teulon, ... 1500 tons, ... 10th OLIVE AND ELIZA... Parsons, ... 600 tons, ... 13th . Madigan,... 600 tons, ... 16th Burges, ... 1900 tons, ... 19th REODE ISLAND Andros, 600 tons, ... 23rd AMERICAN SHIP ... --- ... 1000 tons, ... 1st May. HOTTINGUEB...... Bursley, ... 1100 tons, ... 6th " FOR BOSTON.

The New American

... Halberton, . 800 tons, ... 10th April. Howes,..... 500 tcns, ... 20th FOR NEW ORLEANS,

GENERAL VEAZIE ... Couilart, ... 800 tons, ... 10th April. Jamieson, . 1000 tons, ... 15th ,,

FOR ST. JOHN, N.B. BRITANNIA Coulthard, . 1000 tons, ... 21st April,

FOR QUEBEC, PRINCESS CHARLOTTE Smith ... 700 tons, ... 15th For further information, apply as above.

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON Doncaster, September 26th, 1844. CIR,-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 werthy of such. J. BROOKE & Co., Doncaster. "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

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It is also gratifying to have permission to refer to the following gentlemen, selected from a multitude of others, whose station in society has contributed to advance this popular medicine in public esteem :- J. R. Mandall, Esq., coroner, Doncaster; the Rev. Dr. Blomberg, the Chevalier de la Garde; Mr. Miskin, brewer and maltster, Dartford; Mr. Richard Stone, Luton; John J. Giles, Esq., Frimley; Mr. Inwood, Perbright; William Courtenay, Esq., Barton Stacey, near Andover Railway Station, Hants; all of whom have received benefit by taking this medicine, and have allowed the proprietor the privilege of publishing the same for the benefit of the afflicted.

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AYOIDED. Single Garments and Suits of Clothes in great variety, and at low and honest prices. Gentlemen's superfine dress coats, cut and finished in the first style, £1 15s., and upwards.

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6s., and upwards. Mechanics' Working Clothes equally Chaip.

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> Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed)

A Wonderful Cure of Dropsy of Five Years' standing. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor. Chemist. Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845 :--To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough,

wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklain, within four miles of this place, had been suffering from ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that in fact, she has now given them up, being so well, and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly site to ensure happiness, for he says in page 121, "I feel which she never expected to do again. I had almost forge. convinced that man can place no reliance whatever upon ten to state that she was given up by the faculty as in I am, sir, yours, &c., &c.,

THOMAS TAYLOR (Signed)

A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bouch Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wythen Baxter, Esq., Auch of the " Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c. The Brynn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire North Wales, March 3rd, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I consider it my duty to inform you that you pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moures, Druggist, of Newtown, have cured me of constant hali gestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should trongly recommend authors, and studiously-disposed persons generally, to use your valuable pills. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do se. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER. A Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breath,

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Re. sident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of An. glesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1815:-To Professor Holloway. Sir,-The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who, beforehe

took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeare ; quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily in strength. (Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS N.B .- These extraordinary pills will cure any case of Asthma or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or distressing the case may be, even if the patient be unable to lie down in bed through fear of being choked with cough

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Scrofula, or King's ties Evil Secondary Symp. toms Indigestion Tie Doloreux Constinution Inflammation Tumours Bowels Jaundice Ulcers Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Debility Lumbago Worms, all kinds. Dropsy Weakness, from Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause Retention of Urine &c., &c. Erysipelas

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INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE O ASTIIMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, ind all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is intured h DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. MPORTANT :- READ THE FOLLOWING TESH MONIAL from Mr. Cooper, surgeon, Medical III

Canterbury :---

spoken of by several persons who had taken them with & cided effect, I recommended them in several cases of a firmed asthma, and their good effects have been true FIFTEEN LESSONS on the ANALOGY and SYNTAX astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstitutions (Signed) W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, &c MORE CURES OF COUGHS, &c.

Gentlemen,--Having heard your Wafers very high

Dated January 1st, 1845.

Extract of a letter from Henry Huntley, Esq., 12, A bany-terrace, Old Tiverton-road, Exeter :---March 20, 1815. Gentlemen,-I ruptured a blood vessel of the lung about three months since, which being partially recovered from, a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried every taken when the fit of coughing was about to commence,

A lady also, a friend of mine, and who, by the by, is in rationally accounted for, and the principles of Universal distressing cough; she used them, and wonderful was the HENRY HUNTLEY

(Signed) ANOTHER CURE OF ASTIMA. Extract of a letter from Mr. William Barton, Apoth caries' Hall, Campbelton, Argyleshire:-Dated March 1, 1845. Gentlemen,-I may here mention that your Wafer give great satisfaction. One case in particular: an old gentleman, who for years has been much afflicted with asthma, and seldom had a quiet night's rest. He had used very many proprietary medicines, as well as medical

began to use Locock's Wafers, he feels himself almost well again. He sleeps well at night, and is quite retreshed in the mornings, &c. (Signed) WILLIAM BARTON. ANOTHER CURE OF A COUGH AND IMPROVE MENT OF THE VOICE.

prescriptions, but all of which were of no use. Since he

The declaration of Mr. Hamlyn, Clerk of Unice! Chapel, Tooley-street, London ;— 7, Albion-place, Walworth, May 15, 1846 My attention was first attracted to Dr. Locock's Wakes by their having cured my wife of a bad cough and colfor which she had been a considerable time under medical treatment without effect, and perceiving that they well recommended for the voice, and as I often suffered irehoarseness and a tightness of the chest, I took a few, 25 found the most perfect and immediate benefit from them and ever since, if I take cold, or have any hoarseness huskiness of the voice, on taking two or three Wakts s immediately removed. I also find that they certain improve the voice, increasing its power and fiexibility. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rail cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, colds, and all orders of the breath and lungs.

Price 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agen there are few works in which the first principles of Gram- words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers," in white letters on a ground, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

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THIS extraordinary preparation cures, in mest " ▲ by one application, those formidable and tormer their limbs from weakness caused by paralysis and f matism, to the astonishment of their medical attenda and acquaintance, have, by a few rubbings, been rest to health, strength, and comfort, after electricity, eal ism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the remedies had been tried, and found worse than used Its surprising effects have also been experienced rapid cure of nervous affections of the heart, pali difficulty of breathing, pains of the loins, sciatica, glas-So much are the principles of this important science lar swellings, and weakness of the ligaments and because the principles of the ligaments and because the ligaments are the ligaments and light and ligh simplified in these little works, that by the use of them a lt may be used at any time by the most delicate lt with the greatest safety, requiring no restraint from ness or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption en most tender skin.

> Sold, by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the in by his sole agent, J. W. STIRLING, pharmaceutical mist, No. 86, High-street, Whitechanel, London, in gri lic cases, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each.

N.B.—A post-office order for 5s, will pay for a they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as sellers and news-agents, who can procure them to orders It can be sent to any part of London carriage free. case and its carriage to any part o the united king

Boetrp.

A VOICE FROM THE PAUPER UNION. A sad and aching heart, A hot and throbbing head, And a palsied hand, as gaunt, and lank. And yellow as the dead: Toiling like a drudge In the stark and grizzly dawn, In the sultry noon, and the dismal eve, When the dusk creeps on the lawn. Death on the midnight sea: Death in the battle's strife. When fighting in my country's cause, Staking life to life: Death by the lurid blight

Of the ghastly lightning's shock: Death on the shore of the hungry sea, Neath the crush of the beetling rock. 0! any end would seem A pleasant thing to me, However dark-however dread

The pangs of it might be: To snatch me from this dearth Of sympathy or care-The God-born love that the lion hath In its grim and bloody lair. The weary, weary pulse

That beats upon my brow, Like the nervous blow of an iron hand, Is bounding faster new: For I look upon my breast, And, with burning eye, behold The leaden badge of want and woe That makes my heart so cold.

For it tells me of the time When I had home and wife. And my blood thrilled up in the morning air As I plied my hedging-knife; And it brings me back the days When I earned from the stubborn soil The food that nourished those I loved

By sturdy honest toil,

It tempts me in my dreams

To stray in bygone years, Till I wake with sobs on my trembling lip, And bathed in bitter tears. For cruel hands have torn away The loved one from my side, And severed those whom God hath said, " Let no man e'er divide."

A sad and aching heart, A hot and throbbing head, And a palsied hand, as gaunt, and lank, And yellow as the dead; Toiling like a drudge In the stark and grizzly dawn, In the sultry noon, and the dismal eve, When the dusk creeps on the lawn.

THE SMALL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RICH AND POOR! The poor man's sins are glaring; In the face of ghostly warning, He is caught in the fact, Of an overt act-Buying greens on Sunday morning. The rich man's sins are hidden In the pump of wealth and station : And escape the sight Of the children of light, Who are wise in their generation. The rich man has a kitchen, And cooks to dress his dinner The poor who would roast To the baker's must post, And thus becomes a sinner.

The rich man has a cellar.

And a ready butler by him The poor must steer For his pint of beer, Where the saint can't choose but spy him. The rich man's painted windows Hide the concerts of the quality; The poor can but share A crack'd fiddle in the air, Which offends all sound morality. The rich man is invisible In the crowd of his gay society;

But the poor man's delight Is a sore in the sight, And a stench in the nose of piety. Joe Miller the Younger.

Rehiems.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER: a Bill to Provide for the just Representation of the People of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Commons House of Parliament. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane. This is one of the most beautiful specimens of decorative printing that it has been our good fortune to We have seen nothing in typography so well deserving deserves to be popular." of preservation as this "Decorated People's Char-TER." and we say this as much in relation to the THE PRACTICAL COTTON SPINNER. A. mode of execution as to the intrinsic nature of the document itself. We advise all who can spare the amount of cost, -only one shilling, -to, possess themselves of it. They will find that our description of the dress in which the Charter appears is far from

A POPULAR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT Edition. London: Chapman, Newgate-street.

A seventh edition of this deservedly popular work has just is used from the press: a work which ought to be in every one's hands, as an antidote to the poisonous influence of superstition and priestly domination, which, though somewhat crushed, still struggle for the resumption of its full and unfettered sway. The demon still lives; and, if untethered, would again prosecute its hellish campaign against the peace and happiness of society. Bigotry and in-tolerance are not yet annihilated. Fanaticism still holds dominion over thousands and tens of thousands: and the same devilish spirit actuates the pseudosaints of the present time, that impelled the sacerdotal monsters of by-gone days to the commission of deeds at which human nature shudders.

diate the idea of interposing between a man's con- of a person desirous of becoming one of the "initiated," science and his God-with his mode of belief or who cannot avail himself of the instruction of a tutor. ligious, or rather irreligious rivalry, priestly rule, by that means. We will give reasons for these

good service the author has conferred on his race by will make a hank of "twist;" but if he means what compiling a history of the baleful doings of those who have turned the carth into a charnal-house, and drenched the world in blood and tears. Our extract will be useful just now, when it is a contest between the minister and the people whether we shall endow the priests of the Romish Church with the public money. From it they will learn something of the nature and pretensions of Romanism:

religion were placed before the eyes of men hitherto in- knocked all the sense out of it. In the answer to his conceivable in the beauty and philanthropy of their na- question he says: "Eighteen feet is the one-hundred ture. Unlike all other founders of a religious faith, and-fortieth part of a hank." Then, if eighteen nance; and his system, unlike all other systems of wor- "lap" is the one-hundred-and-fortieth part of a hank, of body and soul; and to cast down every temporal and the "Practical Cotton Spinner" is a very impracti ties, down to the very day of our own existence.

church became inundated with corruptions and supersti-tions of every kind. Constantine embraced Christianity; leave that point for the author to explain; for as the and almost the whole world embraced it nominally with him. From a conversion of such a kind, the work of both assumed, we have not any reason to quarrel with regal example and popular interested hopes, what effects him on this point: but we may hint that we think were to be expected? The martial tyranny of ancient his twist would be "wheelbands."

Rome, which had subdued the world, was coming to an week shall next follow our author to the carding en-

torrents over the superannuated states of Europe, scattered, for a time, desolation, poverty, and ignorance. At before showed, one pound of cotton is not the one-this crisis, while it had to deal with hordes of rough war-hundred-and-fortieth part of a hank—but one hank, riors, who, strong in body and boisterous in manner, had according to his own statement. The length of one riors, who, strong in body and boisterous in manner, had yet minds not destitute of great energies, and many traditional maxims of moral and judicious excellence, but fortieth part of the length of the same pound of extreme debility and suffering, cheerfully borne.

The length of one paid the debt of nature, after a wasting timess of pounded, to times, to make, to times, to make a language of women. For it those nothings they will blindly, proudly, joyously devote the following they often in the same pound of extreme debility and suffering, cheerfully borne. spirit of priesterast in Rome, and assumed all its ancient therefore, the statement or rule ought to have lowing notice of Hood's life and literary labours, joinand inflated claims. As if the devil, stricken with malice been—multiply the draught of the carding ening the writer in Rome, and assumed all its ancient therefore, the statement or rule ought to have lowing notice of Hood's life and literary labours, joinforget the privations, the great missortunes

Mr. Row then sung "Tuba"

Tuba

Tuba

Tuba

Tuba and inflated claims. As if the devil, stricken with malice been—multiply the draught of the carding entering the promulgation of Christianity, which threatened to give by one one-hundred and-fortiath the proat the promulgation of Christianity, which threatened to gine by one one-hundred-and-fortieth, the proannihilate his power, had watched the opportunity to inflict on it the most fatal wound, and had found no instruthe lan. to the length of the same nound of cotton in
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the land that one thing is indifference or neglect. And then,
great acclaim, the band playing "Here's a Health to glorious and signal triumph never yet was his from the he ought to have done according to his own data, our creation of the world! Had he devised a system for him-self, he could not have pitched upon one like popery—a tenths of a hank grist of end." What does he mean? system which, pretending to be that of Christ, suppressed the Bible, extinguished knowledge, locked up the human one-hundred-and-fortieth part of a hank; and he mind, amused it with the most judicrous baubles, and brings out a pound of cotton, which he calls twogranted official licenses to commit all species of crimes tentils of a hank! and yet a hank of twist and impunity. Satan himself became enthroned on the weighs one pound, or takes one pound of cotton to Seven Hills in the habit of a priest, and grinned his make it. What he meant to say was, that the length

that they were of a higher origin than the rest of man- the hank of twist. At the twenty-fifth page, we find kind; and therefore entitled to sit as kings, to choose all a statement of the results of the whole, after passing kings, and rule over all kings; for it was necessary to through the various processes; and our author shows preserve some public allegiance to the doctrines of christianity; but they took ground quite as effective. They declared themselves the authorised vicegerents of heaven; thirteen and a half ounces, produce 122,525 feet 6 inches in length, or 48½ hanks of twist. But if making Christ's words to Peter their charter:-"On this 134 ounces of cotton produces 484 hanks of twist, then rock I will build my church;" hence asserting themselves one pound of cotton will give 64½ hanks; and yet, in to be the only true church, though they never could shew that St. Peter ever was at Rome at all. On this ground, however—enough for the simple warriors of the time—

one pound of cocton will give only makes, and yet, in commencing, our author gives, as data, "one hank of twist weighing one pound." He was either spinning ropes in the commencement of his book, or cobwebs they proceeded to rule over nations and kings. On this at page 26. We fear his work has got a wrong name. ground they proclaimed the infallibility of the Pope and It is anything but a PRACTICAL COTTON SPINNER: his conclave of Cardinals, and thus excluded all dissent. for the spinner who should only rely on its direc-Their first act, having once taken this station, was that tions and rules would make sorry practice indeed. which had been the practice of priests in all countries, to shut up the true knowledge amongst themselves. As the priests of Egypt and Greece enclosed it in mysteries, they wrapt the simple truths of the Gospel in mysteries too; as the Brahmins forbid any except their own order to read the sacred Vedas, they shut up the Bible—the very book given to enlighten the world; the very book which declared of its own contents, that "they were so clear that he who ran might read them;" that they taught a way of life so perspicuous that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err therein." This was the most daring and audacious act the world had then seen; but this act once successful, the whole earth was in their power. The people were ignorant: they taught them what they pleased. They delivered all sorts of ludicrous and pernicious dogmas as Scripture; and who could contradict them? So great became the ignorance of even their own order, under this system, so completely became the Bible a strange book, that when, in after ages, men began to enquire and to expose their delusions, a monk warned his audience to beware of these heretics, who had invented a new language, called Greek, and nad written it in a book called the New Testament, full of the most damnable doctrines. By every act of insinuation, intimidation, forgery, and fraud, they not only raised themselves to the rank of temporal princes, but lorded it over the greatest kings with insolent impunity. The Ban, which we have seen employed by the priests of Odin in the north, they adopted, and made its terrors felt throughout the whole Christian world. Was a king refractory; did he refuse the pontifical demand of money; had he an opinion of his own; a repugnance to comply with papal influence in his affairs? the thunders of the Vatican were launched against him; his kingdom was laid under the Ban; all people were forbidden, on pain of eternal damnation, to trade with his subjects; all churches were shut; the nation was of a sudden deprived of all exterior exercise of its religion; the altars were despoiled of their ornaments; the crosses, the relics, the images, the statues of the saints, were laid on the ground; and, as if the air itself were profaned and might pollute them by its contact, the priests carefully covered them up, even from their own approach and veneration. The use of bells entirely ceased in all churches, the bells themselves were removed from the steeples and laid on the ground with the other English legislation is the education, health, and well-

The above sample will impart to the reader some notion of the manner in which Mr. Howitt has executed his task. The whole work abounds with uncompromising denunciations of the system by which the priests of mammon and corrupt power "have their living." It is characterised throughout by fearless discussion, and honest independence.

Mr. Howitt spares no branch of the system. He influence of "Love's young dream."

Interesting story. Tootee, the Dancing Girl, "ago we sat for hours by his bed-side in general and cheerful to the influence of the influence of the influence of the system. He influence of "Love's young dream." takes it up in its origin, traces its history through all see: it reflects credit on all concerned in its production. On a large sheet of paper, of the most beautiful texture, in letters of red and blue, surrounded and texture, in letters of red and blue, surrounded and out of fashion." To the edition just issued a vast pleasing sketches. "The Past, the Present, and the in his publications—at times lively and great subject of a pleasing sketches." embellished with borders and letters of gold, is given out of fashion." To the edition just issued a vast the entire of that document which has embodied within quantity of new matter has been added. The advertisal the provider and which has embodied within itself the people's mode of making the "third estate tisement prefixed to it states, that "it contains several series, gives a vivid description of South American death-bed hope, he declared himself, as throughout life, of the realm" what its designation shows it ought to entirely new chapters, and that, the whole work has life: we shall be glad to hear more of the author's opposed to canters and hypocrites—a class he had always be-and which document is surely destined, and at no | been so got up as to present three times the original in- experiences. "The Last Day of the Honeymoon" distant period either, to become the "law of the formation at a considerable reduced price." What land." It thus forms a most tasteful "picture of stronger recommendation of the work can we offer tinguished Sheridan Knowles; it will be found well and mercy bore witness to the integrity and positive of the right"—one that would impart grace to the drawing—than the mention of that fact, and the other fact, worthy perusal. Lastly, of the prose articles, we have faith professed. "Our common friend," he said, "Mrs. nom, and will be a splendid ornament to the cottage. that this is the seventh edition of a work that truly a delightful little sketch from the pen of James E-, I love; for she is a truly religious, and not a pions

on their children who died without baptism as gone to

perdition, and those dead without burial amid the cere-

monies of the church and in consecrated ground as seized

prince to submit and humble himself before the proud

Fullarton and Co., 106, Newgate-street, London. A work to impart to the young Cotton Spinner a practical knowledge of the calculations and other minute but necessary knowledge appertaining to his craft, is indeed much needed. The parties who possess this knowledge are as tenacious of it, and as secret and exclusive with it, as ever the priests of IN ALL NATIONS. By WM. Howirr. Seventh old were with the information they locked up from the lay portion of mankind. It is only some favoured elative, or at times a fortunate "friend," that can get initiated into the mystery of "wheels and p: 1lies," to be able to produce from the spinning-mule the exact quantity and quality of thread or "twist" required and such are mostly made to pave the way with gold, before allowed to enter the temple of cotton-spinning-calculation. A plain and PRACTICAL work on the art, therefore, would be a boon to parties who aspire to situations in which a knowlege of the quantity or quality of the "twist," or the length of a given weight of cotton when spun into "twist," is required. The work before us is an attempt to supply this deficiency; and so far as the intention of the author goes, the effort is a laudable one. Unfortunately for those who stand in need of a teacher, the author does not possess either practical or theoretical know-We find fault with no man's creed. We repuledge sufficient to make his teachings plain to the mind mode of worship, we (meaning society) have nothing to do; but we have to do with the effects of religious rivalent priority rule.

At all events the author has had so little practice in those making," that he cannot impart instruction when the control impart instruction the control in the cannot impart instruction the c clerical rapacity, and surpliced delinquency. The assertions. In his calculation of the "lap," or a cervolume before us exhibits these effects too palpably to tain length or weight of cotton prepared for feeding induce us to desire our country to be accursed by the the card-machine, he assumes that eighteen feet long perpetuation of such evils; and we trust that the tale weighs 11b., and then asks, "What is the proportion lented author of the "History of Priesteraft" will of eighteen feet to one hank, allowing a hank to weigh live to see his desire realised in the total destruction 116.?" What does he mean? what proportion does As a sample of the style of the work, and of the last conferred on his mean his man hi proportion does the length of the lap, eighteen feet ong, bear to the length of a hank of twist, both weighing 1tb. (and his solution of his question leads to this inference), why does he not say so? Then, in his solution to the question, he commences by saying: "Eighteen hanks in 1th.," while the question gives only one hank to 1th. Either he knows very little of the subject on which he writes, or the compositors Christ appeared—the career of Paganism was checked; have put his "copy" through the "deviling machine,"—the fate of Judaism was sealed. A character and a or "willow," and so bedeviled it, that they have Christ had not any selfishness-not any desire of domi- feet of a "lap" weighs 11b., and eighteen feet of a ship, was bloodless, boundlessly beneficent, inexpressibly then a hank weighs 140h.: while the question stipu-pure, and, most marvellous of all, went to break all bonds lates that a hank shall weigh 11h., not 140h. Really every spiritual tyranny. It was a system calculated for cable affair. There cannot be a doubt but that the the whole wide universe......One would have thought author means that eighteen feet of lap wants spinning that, from this epoch, the arm of priestcraft would have into one hundred-and-forty threads, each eighteen been broken: that it would never more have dared to raise its head;—but it is a principle of shameless avidity that eighteen feet of twist is the one-hundred-andand audacity, and it is exactly from this time that we fortieth part of a hank: or, in other words, that the trace the most amazing career of its delusions and atroci- "lap" eighteen feet long wants drawing in the various processes to one hundred-and-forty times its Who is not familiar with the horrors and arrogant as- own length, before it becomes twist of a certain count sumptions of the papal church? Scarcely had the perse- one hank of which shall weigh 1th. Whether that cutions of the pagan emperors ceased, when the Christian twist when spun will be as fine as sewing thread, or as

end. The wealth of which a thousand states had been gine, where he finds that the draught of the card is an etching by "Phiz." if we may be permitted a stripped, had turned to poison in her bosom, and brought twenty-eight: i. e., if one foot long of the "lap" be upon the stern mistress of bloodshed and tears that retri- put into the "card," it will come out in a "sliver" buttom from which national rapine and injustice never of twenty-eight feet long. Our author's mode of caleventually escape. But, as if the ghost of departed descentually escape. tism hovered over the Seven Hills, and sought only 2 mode in use. We may here state, that in all the fresh body to arise in a worse shape, a new tyranny com-menced in the form of priestcraft, ten times more terrible and hateful. and hateful than the old, because it was one which sought questions, and the names given to the results, are very to subjugate not merely the persons of men, but to extinincorrect, and require a person to be practically activish land merely the persons of men, but to extining incorrect, and require a person to be practically activish land merely the persons of men, but to extining the confined out. Suish knowledge; to crush into everlasting childishness the human mind; and to rule it, in its fatuity, with mysteries and terrors. The times favoured the attempt. With the civil power of the Roman empire, science and literature work to the Roman empire, science and literature work to the person to be practically active to the person to be practically active to the person to be practically active the person of men, but to extining the good to be practically active the person of men, but to extining the said he thought, generally, memoers of the sum of life! in a word, they do not the stands. A nearly feel to what heart-rending humiliation they reduce a woman from the day when they force her to ask herself if it is her name of wife which causes this hasty disaphate the perfectly agreed with Mr. O'Connor; if the civil power of the Roman empire, science and literature world at order to the word when they force her to ask herself if it is her name of wife which causes this hasty disaphate the perfectly agreed with Mr. O'Connor; if the perfectly

broadest delight amidst the public and universal reign of ignorance, hypocrisy, venality, and lust.

As if the popes had studied the pagan hierarchies, they feet long; and when the "lap" had been drawn in the brought into concentrated exercise all their various en- card to twenty-eight times its original length, it gines of power, deception, and corruption. They could would come out in a "sliver" five hundred and four not, indeed, assert, as the pagan priesthood had done, feet long, or two-tenths, or one-fifth, of the length of

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE-May. Two years have elapsed since the first appearance proprietors, whose enterprise deserves success, but gainers by the change. The change in the outward appearance of the *Illuminated* is, we are inclined to believe, indicative of a change for the better within. For some months past there has been an evident falling-off in the ability which at the outset characterised this magazine, and we have had some reason for complaining of its deficiencies in that respect. We are glad, therefore, to bear testimony to considerable literary superiority in the first volume of the new series. Several old contributors make their reappearance in this month's number, the contents of are made to very nappily mingle. "Old Scenes and New," by the Rev. R. Jones, is a pleasing paper. "The Rights and Wrongs of the Poor," by Luke Roden, M.D., is but the introduction to an intended dissertation on the great question of the wrong-headed writer, as to render it unnecessary for us to do more than remark that his dissertation gives | Wormwoon, urrected, as they were, to the housest purposes. | His jokes pierced the deeper, too, inasmuch as they were | and may the Government assist them in making the laws of promise of containing a fair share of the errors we have before combatted with. For instance, in the e before us, he asserts two things. First, that in this country, "there is, except in the compara- and memorialists. tively rare instances of dishonest gains, absolutely no other source of accumulated wealth than invenand none but the priests were admitted to the holy institubeing of the poor, and their protection against the dead were obliged to be cast into ditches, or lay putrify- humblest for the publication of their wrongs, if they of law, the press, and other channels are open to the ing on the ground, till the superstitious people looking have any, and the obtainment of justice." It is not necessary that we should occupy space in refuting assertions like the above, so notoriously the reverse of true. We believe Luke Roden to be fully conon by the devil, rose in rebellious fury, and obliged the vinced in his own mind of the fidelity of the picture he has drawn of England as it is; but never was a public writer more mistaken. The productions of upon the world through the flaws and rents of a shattered ANGUS B. REACH we are always pleased with, and his wreck. Yet, infirm as was the fabric, the equal mind "Voice from the Bedroom" is no exception to our usual satisfaction. "The Two May Mornings" is approach of death with a composed philosophy and a rean interesting story. "Tootee, the Dancing Girl," signed soul. It had no terrors for him. A short while

Possible," a continuation of articles from the former | serious and affecting; and upon the one great subject of a tinguished Sheridan Knowles; it will be found well | and mercy bore witness to the integrity and purity of the SMITH, one of the best writers in this magazine; the woman." He seemed anxious that his sentiments on the only fault of this sketch is its brevity. There is an momentous question should not be misrepresented; and envy, hatred, and jealousy from amongst them, effect abundant supply of poetry, some of it passable, and that his animosity against the pretended should not be a cordial union, and their combined intelligence some of it poor stuff; we except one piece, "The Wife's Tragedy," by Charles Whitehead, a beautiful poem, from which we select a few stanzas. The Another subject upon which he dwelt with much earfollowing is the portrait of the "Wife":-

She was not beautiful: yet how to trace Worthier perfections which my power defy? That decency of mien transcending grace; That gentleness which was veiled dignity; That sweet serenity of air and face, Which of her inward heaven was the sky; That purity of a plain heart, made wise By nature, beaming from her Sabbath eyes.

These picture not, nor praise her; but suggest, Perchance, some being, many a wretch, forlorn Of friends and hope, once imaged in his breast, Has ever after in his bosom worn, Some dear partaker of a murmuring nest, More safe, more secret, built amid the thorn-Some constant partner of his joys and woes, Living, to bless his eyes-dying to close.

Some one to love, and to be loved; to make All sorrow's tender sufferings still endeared, Enriched, almost to rapture, for the sake Of her whose smile the desert household cheered Such was Louisa, who could only wake Equable peace, in fortune's centre sphered ; But in adversity's fell round, had shone Peace, upward-pointing Hope, and joy in one.

Yes. lovelier far than beauty is the glow Of goodness, radiant on a brow serene; Goodness that timidly itself doth show. Like a church-spire amid the foliage seen, Holy, with God's work round it; that can throw Its faith before affliction, like a screen: That can to gathering clouds a softness lend And sees the rainbow ere the storm descend

And here is the more glowing picture of the "wife's" cousin, who in an evil hour comes to reside with

She came: in truth there was rare beauty here. Behold the dark complexion of the south. The broad black eye, as moonlit water clear. The arch audacity of the rich mouth, Whose lips capricious, playfully severe, Now staid as age, now flexible as youth, Ave-varied loveliness, had still their cue From one who all their fascination knew

She seemed as one born amid fruits and trees. An out-door child of Nature's dear regard ; Flowers for her couch, her lullaby of bees, The morning's heiress, and the fairies' ward ; Health had been lent her by the odorous breeze, Her bounding step by the clastic sward. Her grace by motion by the skips hav look Her cheerfulness by the fresh running brooks.

And then to see her smile, and hear her laugh, 'Twas as a peal of bells in sunshine heard; Half was the melody of mirth, and half Brightness, that on her cheeks and brow appeared. The beggar would have paused upon his staff To bless her from his heart, his heart new cheered. To the old man that voice, that joyous eye, Would have recalled the happy times gone by

A creature full of impulse, frank and blithe. Her heart as fair and open as her hand, Before her rigid Time, grown young and lithe, Danced as she listed, flew ... her command, And bound with variegated wanths his scythe, Or filled his lucid glass with parkling sand. Even such her power, so :!! who loved her deemed-Even such she was ?-No, even such she seemed.

There are some illustrations, the best of which is word of advice, it would .: that a little more margin, be an improvement: a case-cut page will make any of the volume. For ourselves, we are very well satisfied with the *Illuminated* as it stands. A neatly-

THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.

Thomas Hood was the son of Mr. Hood, the bookseller,

as per advice, in a Scotch smack," to his father's relations in Dundee. There he made his first literary venture in Foreign Literature;" through the pages of which "a the local journels; subsequently he sent a paper to the new and direct line of communication between tra-Dandee Magazine, the editor of which was kind enough, as vellers alread—travellers at home—the 'uttermost Mint was erected on Tower Hill, at an enormous Winifred Jenkins says, "to wrap my bit of nonsense under parts of the earth'—and our own firesides will be his Honour's kiver, without charging for its insertion." established." Such a magazine should be successful Literature, however, was then only thought of as an amusement; for, on his return to London, he was, we be- ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED CARPEN- feetly sincoure. No gold or silver was brought to the lieve, apprenticed to an uncle as an engraver, and subsezine passed into the hands of Messrs. Taylor and Hessey, Mr. Hood was installed in a sort of sub-editorship. From that time his career has been open and known to the pub-lic. The following is, we apprehend, something like a O'Connor, Esq., and on his left by — Bourne, Esq., catalogue of Mr. Hood's works, dating from the period editor and proprietor of the Artizan. when his "Odes and Addresses," written in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. H. Reynolds, brought him Annuals," subsequently reproduced with the addition of of this magazine, and with the completion of the Rhine;" and "Whimsicalities: a Periodical Gathering." coloured in the changefulness of its tints, yet complete and timent, as follows :self-consistent. Of all the humourists, Hood was the most poetical. When dealing with the most familiar subjects, whether it might be a sweep bewailing the suppression of his cry, or a mother searching through St. Giles's for her lost infant, or a Miss Killmansegg's golden childhoodthere was hardly a verse in which some touches of heart, which are mostly unexceptionable, though one or two away into far other worlds than the jester's. It is true, articles are somewhat too brief to satisfy us. The opening tale is a love-sketch entitled "The Roman noems, on high and awful themes, with familiar allusions Architect," in which the serious and the burlesque and grotesque similes; and this union of what is near and tangible, with what soars high and sinks deep, wrought out in every capricious form which a gamesome invention could suggest, enabled him from time to time to strike home to the hearts of every one-the fastidious and the present time. We have so repeatedly commented of all, we should say, except the bigot and the charlatan. To these Hood's genial sarcasms must have been gall and common-place-the man of wit and the man of dreamswormwood, directed, as they were, to the noblest purposes.

Saturday:-

will presently feel how much noover it is

THOMAS Hood died on Saturday morning. A spirit of true philanthropy has departed from its earthly tenement; the light of a curious and peculiar wit has been extinguished; the feelings and pathos of a natural poet have descended into the grave ; and left those who knew, admired, and loved these qualities, to feel and deplore the loss of him in whom they were so pre-eminently united. Yet we can hardly say that we lament his death. Poor Hood! his sportive humour, like the rays from a crackling fire in a dilapidated building, had long played among the fractures of a ruined constitution, and flashed fled calmness; and the lesson and example how to die was death-bed hope, he declared himself, as throughout life, detested and written against; while he set the highest

Another subject upon which he dwelt with much earnestness and gratitude, was the grant of a pension of £100 a year to his wife. "There is, after all," he observed, "much of good to counterbalance the bad in this world. I have now a better opinion of it than I once had, when pressed by wrongs and injuries" [of these he spoke, but they are not for public notice]. Two autograph letters from Sir Robert Peel relating to this pension gave him intense gratification, and were indeed most honourable to the heart of the writer, whose warmth in the expression of personal solicitude for himself and his family, and of admiration for his productions (with which Sir imparted more delight to the dying man than even the prospect that these so dear to him would not be left desti-

We have thought that these particulars might possess an interest for our readers, and that, at least at the present period, a list and notice of Hood's works, so well and so generally known, would not be expected. As they have issued from the press we have always found a pleasure in pointing out their various merits and beauties, the idiosyncracy of their humorous features, the touching tenderness of their more natural effusions. The smile and the sigh were ever blended together; the laugh at the grotesque idea and whimsical imagination (rarely Mr. Barratt said he thought every right-thinking seeing objects as other people saw them), and the tear which must flow over such pathetic narratives as Eugene Aram or the Old Elm-Coffin. Without a parallel and as original as Hood was in the ludicrous, his more enduring fame will rest on the exquisitely humane and simply compassionate. There was no force or affectation in his efforts to serve his fellow-creatures—they were spontaneous and passionate; and all the art of picturesque and descriptive power bestowed upon them was but appropriate and congenial ornament, neither covering nor concealing the rich stream of benevolence which flowed in the depths below. His most cynical sparklings emanated from a kind heart; they were fireworks which revolved in many a quaint and brilliant device, but burnt or injured none. He could help the droll conceit and dazzling sally; but the love of kind predominated throughout and

over all. Mr. Hood was the son of the respectable publisher and bookseller of that name, long a partner in the firm of Vernor and Hood, Poultry, which is seen inscribed on many a title-page, some forty or fifty years ago. He has left a widow and two children, a san and a daughter, both inheriting much of his talent, and likely we trust to be inheriting much of his talent, and likely we trust to be inheriting much of his talent; and likely, we trust, to be day, but having been personally introduced, he did Roodec! This gives us both an idea of the repre-

This is a wonderful work. The author exhibits a knowledge of female character, and the human heart, ment, would say the people ought to have their to an extent rarely equalled, and certainly never exto an extent rarely equalled, and certainly never excelled. The taste displayed by the publisher in the was not aleveller, he was an elevator. He did not ask that they should getting up of this edition is worthy of all commendation. The demands on our space will not permit us to extract any one of the striking scenes contained in the parts before us; we must, therefore, content ourselves with giving the following reflections on the conduct of husbands to their wives—attention to the

ATTENTION TO "TRIFLES" ESSENTIAL TO CONNUBIAL HAPPINESS.

How many men, the day after marriage, suddenly substitute a careless and selfish negligence, for the attentions and little kindnesses of the day before! Poor idiots! they know not of what enchanting pleasures they deprive themselves for ever, for the sake of escaping some of the even at the sacrifice of a small quantity of type, would sweet influences of love, for the sake of loving, as they call it, without constraint! they do not understand that book look stunted and she by, especially one of small marriage becomes a monotonous, coarse, and often intoform. We think too the title on the back, as well as on the side cover, and the leaves gilt-edged attention, graceful coquetry, and enchanting and mysteinstead of plain, would give a imish to the appearance rious delicacy! They do not understand that on those very attentions, so futile in appearance, depend often the happiness and the peace of life! in a word, they do not

and that one thing is indifference or neglect. And then, great acclaim, the band playing "Here's a Health to after all, since men in their proud self-sufficiency, treat all good Lasses!" of the firm of Vernor and Hood. He gave to the public an online of his early life in the "Literary Reminiscences," their part who are so wise, who are so strong, who are so also given. The Chairman responded, and the Hall early placed "upon lofty stool, at lofty desk," in a mer. cost them so little, and which would be to us a pretext, at with great spirit to a late hour. chant's counting-house; but his commercial career was least, for loving them to idolatry?

soon put an end to by his health, which began to fail; and! We perceive that Mr. Newny is about to commence by the recommendation of the physicians he was "shipped, a new monthly periodical, under the title of "The Traveller's Magazine, and Review of British and

TERS' SOCIETIES OF LONDON.

Arms Society, Marylebone-street, was unanimously

"National Tales;" "The Plea of the Midsummer Fauries" afternoon if his engagements would possibly permit. (a volume full of rich, imaginative poetry); "The Comic The Chairman said their business on the present new matter as "Hood's Own;" "Tylney Hall;" "Up the ing; the Carpenters of London, he flattered himself, of this magazine, and with the completion of the fourth half-yearly volume, the first series has been brought to a close. The Illuminated appears this month in the new and portable shape of a bound volume, and carries with it a look of compactness and durability quite novel to the class of publications to Punch's casket of mirth and benevolence; and, perhaps, this assertion (hear, hear), and the attendance of so and lodging for you into the bargain, you thiet." The which it belongs. The experiment is a bold one, and his last offering, "The Song of the Shirt," was his best-many of the loveliest portion of the creation at fellow was proceeding to follow up his triumph by a poem of which the imitations have been countless, and their festive board showed that the Carpenters of the moral effect immeasurable. The secret of this effect, London belonged to the advanced guard of the great, also for the sake of the public, who will, we think, be if analysed, would give the characteristics of one of the moral, and social movement, and his wish was that did give him washing and lodging, sure he doesn't most original and powerful geniuses which ever was dropped by Faëry into infant's cradle, and oddly nursed up by man into a treasure, quaint, special, cameleonnow introduce Mr. Gotobed to speak to the first sen-

> The United Societies of Carpenters of Great Britain and Ireland, and may they have a just remuneration for their labour!

Mr. Gotobed said, having, as it were, from his cradle been engaged in the trade, he, with hearty good-will, proposed that sentiment. He could like to see their trade societies more extended, although, as Carpenters, they had not much reason to complain seeing that they had always been able by their union to overcome and vanquish their enemies-(cheers) and sure he was, that it only required a more binding and general union of their several societies to effect a very great improvement in their condition. (Cheers.) He had much pleasure in giving the sentiment. The toast was then drank with all the honours. Mr. Dobell rose to propose the second sentiment as follows :--

drawal; and then there will be no lack of remembrancers Mr. Dobell said, it appeared to him no man could dissent from the sentiment he had proposed, but it We add the following from the Literary Gazette of followed that some steps must be taken, or those just rights and equal laws would not be obtained. (Hear, hear.) The late Conference had pointed out some of the necessary steps. He could not help thinking that the committee had drawn up this toast in very mild terms; more especially, when it was considered how dear those just rights were, and how long they had struggled to obtain them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Connor rose amid great applause, and said there was no toast on the whole programme that he would sooner speak to than the one he now submitted to them. He had always identified himself with the people, he was one of them. He had done himself the honour to become a carpenter to-day. (Laughter.) He thought his struggles for and on behalf of the rights and liberties of the people, and his untiring efforts to obtain protection for labour, justly entitled him to rank himself among the working classes. (Loud cheers.) One of the previous speakers had said that the Carpenters had comparatively a fair remuneration for their labour. That accounted for their apathy, for, notwithstanding this numerous assemblage, apathetic the great body were. He regretted that none of the members of Parliament were present, especially that Mr. Duncombe's engagements deprived him of the opportunity of being with them. Mr. Duncombe was the only man who really represented the interests of the industrious millions in that house. (Much cheering.) He would sooner dine with the operatives, than in any other society from the Queen down to the officers' mess. Why Because they earned what they eat, (Loud cheers.) But how were the working men to obtain a fair remuneration for their labour? There was a surplus of labour in the market, and that surplus must be removed-(hear, hear). They must banish distrust,

would point out the way—(hear, hear). Govern-ments did not wage war for mere empty glory—no, they waged war to obtain the largest share of the produce of the people's labour. (Loud cheers.) He congratulated the working classes on their increased intelligence. When he spoke of liberty, he did not of the style in which his name appears in an index to mean licentiousness; he did not mean trafficing with the rights, liberties, and lives of other men; but of liberty, tempered with reason and justice. (Loud cheers.) He had come a considerable distance from said he had a great mind to commit the prisoner." the country to be present at their festival, and at any time when they called on him he should be most happy to obey the summons, and hoped that at no distant day they would meet, not to mourn over their Robert seemed to be well acquainted), we firmly believe grievances, but to congratulate themselves on the

Mr. Row, an operative Carpenter, then sung, in excellent style, "Oak and Ivy," and was rapturously die half-a-dozen times I should not mind it." applauded. Mr. T. BARRATT, secretary to the National Society

of Trades for the Protection of Industry, proposed the third sentiment, as follows:-The late Trades' Conference: may its deliberations b

crowned with success; and may the ensuing Conference carry out the plans so well laid down by its predecessor for the protection of labour.

Englishman would agree that it was highly desirable that a thorough union of all the trades should prevail for the effectual protection of their labour-(loud cheers); and that it was only necessary for it to be generally known that T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., was at the head of that popular movement to ensure it the most triumphant success. (Great cheering.) Mr. Goddard, an operative, then sung "The Brave Old Tree." Mr. BARRATT again rose, and said, as Mr. O'Con-

posing "Health and happiness to Feargus O'Connor, Esq."

Mr. Welsher had much pleasure in supporting that sentiment.

more prosperous in the world than all his genius could not suppose there was scarce a man amongst them sentation of the people, and the staple which but knew his sentiments. He was a thorough Demo- senators are not unfrequently made of !- Satirist. crat and a zealous advocate of the People's Charter. THE ORPHAN; or, MEMOIRS OF MA'TILDA.

By Eugene Sue. Parts VI. and VII. London:
T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish
The Orphan; or, MEMOIRS OF MA'TILDA.

(Great cheering.) They might talk of charters, of incorporation, of Magna Charta, &c., but only mention the People's Charter—O! that was a terrible thing. (Loud laughter.) But he believed that any rational person who read and considered that docuall ride in carrriages-on the contrary, he thought they were a devilish deal better looking fellows than those who did: exercise was good for their healths— A Ticklish Affair.—An Irishman going to be (loud laughter), and he should not care if the Queen hanged begged that the rope might be tied under his lived in the clouds-(loud cheers), but what he required was, that the people, in return for their labour, moral of which may contribute to the happiness of thousands. "To persons about to marry," the following will be found invaluable:—

should enjoy a fair share of the comforts and bless-thousands. "To persons about to marry," the following will be found invaluable:—

should enjoy a fair share of the comforts and bless-thousands. "A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The Duchess of B—, meetthousands, high ing a Cambridge student, inquired what progress her nephew made? "O!" said the student, "he sticks them was less work and more wages. (Great cheer- close to Katherine Hall." (The name of a college ing.) He could only thank them for their very kind there.) "I thought as much," replied her Grace, and cordial reception, and respectfully bid them farewell. Mr. O'Connor then left the Hall, the whole

assembly upstanding and uncovered, cheering him with deafening applause. Mr. BLEWITT rose to propose the next sentiment, as

The Representatives of Finsbury in Parliament, T. S. Duncombe, and T. Wakley, Esqrs., and all friends of the chase. "O! if that is all, I don't mind that," replied working classes: may they continue to support the rights of their fellow men, and oppose all tyrannical inroads of cost, for I have a veneration for the watch." "What any party in power upon the rights of the community.

He said he thought, generally, members of Parlia-

to be all to her. Alas! I know the world reproaches have been so, as the working classes at any rate were In the last number of the Star we announced the women who feel thus acutely these little lights and shades with him in theory, and his great exertions also mefact that "Tom Hood," the prince of jesters, had of life, with attaching an exaggerated and ridiculous impaid the debt of nature, after a wasting illness of many years' slow progress, terminated by months of extreme debility and after a wasting illness of women. For extreme debility and after a wasting illness of women almost always suffice for the happiness of women. For ing.) He cordially proposed the toast. Mr. BARRATT also supported the sentiment, which

published in Hood's Own. He was, as he there states, powerful, to deny us a few poor attentions which would was then cleared for dancing, which was continued

Tit Bits.

THE LATE EARL OF MORNINGTON. - When the new expense, the high price of the precious metals and the existing prospects of the country, rendered the office of the moneyers for a considerable time perlieve, apprenticed to an uncle as an engraver, and subsequently transferred to one of the Le Kdux. But though he always retained his early love for art, and had much facility in drawing, as the numberless quaint illustrations to his works testify, his tendencies were literary, and when, on the death of Mr. John Scott, the London Maga-Mr. Jonas Wartnaby, a member of the King's making department; it may afford an additional scene for the 'Beggar's Opera.' For Mat o'the Mint. we shall have Pat o'the Mint; and as the new establishment is likely to coin nothing but rags, there can be no want of bullion during the reign of beggary.' when his "Odes and Addresses," written in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. H. Reynolds, brought him prominently before the public:—"Whims and Oddities;"

The Chairman read a letter from T. S. Duncombe, M.P., apologising for his non-attendance at the dinner, but promising to be present in the course of the gallon measure of foaming porter to regale his shipmates on board, passed through a crowd of coalheavers, not much more sober than himself, and in occasion was not to be confined to eating and drink- the pride of his heart addressed them with, "Hang ing; the Carpenters of London, he flattered himself, your whiskey, you Irish lubbers, here's a gallon of were possessed of some intelligence, and their good good English beer—it is meat, drink, and clothee," kicking the fallen Briton, when another of the gang want mangling into the bargain.

INFALLIBLE.—TRY IT .- What's the best way to stop a woman's crying? To dam(n) her eyes, to be

A FORTUNATE SLIP .-- An Irishman, not long since digging for lead in the district of Dubuque, Wisconsin, tell through the bottom of his hole into a large cavern, and, on looking round, found the inside of the cavern covered with very pure lead. It was one of the richest veins ever discovered, and the Irishman's fortune is made.

THE CURE WORSE THAN THE DISEASE .- An eastern caliph, being sorely afflicted with ennui, was advised that an exchange of shirts with a man that was perfeetly happy would cure him. After a long search he discovered such a person, but was informed that the happy fellow had no shirt. TRUE CIVILISATION .- Prosecutions have already

commenced against the press in Algeria. This is the strongest proof we have yet heard of the colony becoming every day more and more French.

A ROYAL Box Mor .- When the Queen visited the poet's jokes-clear of grossness or vulgarity. The world the country bear equally on the whole of those that have Royal Academy, the fountains in Trafalgar-square unnnatural elevation of thirty three feet. On her Majesty being asked what she thought of them, she merely replied that "she had no idea absurdity could be carried to such a height. NOTHING LIKE LEATHER. - In the House of Lords the other night, the Bishop of London said, "My Lords, I am deeply convinced the country wants New Bishops!" How odd the country didn't think of this before.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTAER.-When the Whigs had possession of Downing-street, and got in the mire, Peel always ran to help them out, though he was severely blamed by his party for so doing, The Whigs are now returning the compliment. Such extreme acts of kindness strongly illustrate the old saying of there being " Honour among thieves." TIME FOR A CHANGE.—The House of Commons is constantly ordering reports to be brought up and

read; but they never order the truth to be brought

before them and spoken. If, therefore, they legislate upon mere reports, little good can be expected. Modern Martyrs .- "If the Maynooth Bill passes," says Mr. Bickersteth, "new Ridleys and Latimers must burn;" but, as Mrs. Glasse says, in her direction to dress a hare, "first catch your hare;" so Mr. Bickersteth must first catch a bishop in the mind to be burnt before he can burn him, and this at the present day he will find a somewhat difficult task. The right reverend gentlemen have certainly been "pulled over the coals" and kept in "hot water" very much of late; but it by no means follows that they must leave their stalls and walk like fatted oxen to be roasted in Smithfield. No, no; Mr. Bickersteth may calm his fears: the bench of bishops quite agree

COCKNEY JUSTICE.—"What are you beating that boy for?" said a gentleman to a young denizen of the Rookery, in St. Giles's; "you are too big for him. What has he done?" "Vy, he dropped his knife, I picked it up, and now he wants me to give it him back again; 'eos I von't, he's sarcy.'

with Mr. Ward on that comfortable doctrine pro-

nounced by St. Paul, that "it is better to marry than

MR. JUSTICE BEST'S GREAT MIND .- The demise of Lord Wynford recalls to recollection an anecdote THE IRISHMAN'S DEATH.—A poor Irishman, who was on his death-bed, and who did not seem quite reconciled to the long journey he was going to take, was kindly consoled by a good-natured friend with the common reflection, that we must all die onco. obtainment of their just rights. Mr. O'Connor re-sumed his seat amidst great applause. "Why, my dear, now," answered the sick man, "that is the very thing that vexes me; if I could

LATEST CASE OF "ABSENCE OF MIND."-A fellow. not long since, in a fit of abstraction, ran his hand into a'neighbour's pocket instead of his own. He came to his senses upon drawing a heavy purse therefrom, and walked off in a hurry for fear of being laughed at. "WHAT PLAGUES THESE CHILDREN ARE!"-At a

recent examination of the scholars connected with a Methodist Sunday-school in the vicinity of Appleby, a knowing youth, who was being examined on that portion of scripture where it is related that Jesus cast seven devils out of Mary Magdalene, thus in his turn interrogated the master:—"How many devils are now supposed to exist?" "One," was the ready reply. "Then pray, sir," again asked the boy, "what has become of the other six?" No answer. Correct Etymology.—A young lady asked a gentle-

man the meaning of the word Surrogate. Miss," replied he, "a gate through which parties pass on their way to get married." "Then, I imagine," nor was about to leave, he had much pleasure in proposing "Health and happiness to Feargus O'Con- "You are right, Miss," replied he; "as woman is an abbreviation of wo to man."

County Elections may well be called county farces. The mockery of representation which occurred in The toast was drunk amid the unanimous acclamation of the whole assembly.

Mr. O'Connor rose amid renewed cheering, and told the poor devils of Welsh serfs that he should vote THE WHITEHALL "DIRT-EATER."

Graham again has had to eat his words,-So oft he does so, 'tis beyond a question, That certain proof it positive affords, For such a swallow, he's a prime digestion .- Ibid. "ADVERTISING" LORD JOHN, Of "resolutions"-what a string Have you prepared, my Lord!

But we forewarn you of one thing-The House won't give a(a)cord .- Ibid. A Ticklish Affair. - An Irishman going to be

arms, instead of round the throat; "for," said Pat, "I am so remarkably ticklish in the throat, that, if

"for he had always a hankering after the wenches. HANDSOME PAY .- During the war of 1796, a sailor

went into a watchmaker's shop in the city of _____, and handing out a small French watch to the ingenious artist, demanded how much the repairs would come to. The watchmaker, looking at it, said it would cost him more in repair than the original purmight you have given for it?" inquired the watch-maker. "Why," said Jack, twitching his trousers, "I gave a French fellow a knock on the head for it; and, if you'll repair it, I'll give you two:"

FLOATING THEATRE.—A floating theatre, called the hereafter were disappearing. A licentious army controlled the destiny of a debauched and effeminated people; and the Gothic and Hunnish nations, rushing in immense gine by one one-hundred-and-fortieth, the proportion littled to the most of the Roman empire, science and eight, he wants "to find the grist of the end, after passing through the drawph of the most of the wants to find the grist of the end, after passing through the carding engine:" and he gives and entertaining as to be fairly entitled to the most of Parliament. (Loud cheers.) He thought Mr. of Parliament. (Loud cheers.) He thought Mr. of Parliament. (Connor had been very diffident in introducing his does not make a fatat comparison between the watchful attentions of strangers, and the neglect of him who ought political ereed to them. He thought he need not manufactured abroad. 'Temple of the Muses," has been built for the pur-

ASSOCIATION.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,-Having been for the third time honoured with your confidence in an almost unanimous installation into the honourable and responsible office of Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, we deem it our duty, at the commencement of our annual term of office, to address you upon the present position and future prospects of the movement. We would also glance hastily at the past. We were appointed to conduct the movement at a period when the exhaustion of the public mind, induced by years of intense agitation and excitement, had produced almost a cessation in the people's endeavours. Under such discouraging circum. stances we commenced our official labours; and from that time to the present we have had to encounter difficulty after difficulty in our endeavour to preserve an organised existence: it is a matter of gratulation, that, with your aid, we have, despite the machinations of open foes and simulated friends, been thus far successful in preserving from extinguishment the embers of that fire of liberty which blazed with brightness and grandeur in the years

1838 and 1839. Friends,-We are now entering upon another annual period of office, animated and sustained with the hope that its termination will exhibit the cause in a much more cheering position than it has hitherto occupied We are determined that if such be not the case, blame shall not attach to us. But the realisation of this ardently desired object will mainly depend upon you. Remember that we are but your servants. As the designation of our office implies, our duty is to give effect to your ready for transmission to the localities. It is expected will-to carry your decisions into operation. And bear that every locality in the kingdom will send their order in mind, that to enable us to do this effectually, it is in- for cards early next week, when it will be punctually atdispensable that you afford us that aid which the rules of tended to. the Association provide for the support of the Executive. The irregularity of many localities in transmitting their quota of the Executive fund has tended materially to cripple our exertions. Had they all acted in conformity with rule, we would have been enabled to employ several eloquent expounders of democracy in diffusing the light of political truth among the people, and thereby increasing the strength of the organisation. Henceforth, a more business-like system must be observed. We must insist upon the necessity of every locality being punctual in sending its quota at the expiration of every month. The locality, in future, not observing this instruction, will be reminded of its negligence by a letter from the general

Friends, your views in reference to the movement have been expressed by your representatives in the late Convention. These views are, in our opinion, sound, and well calculated to promote the weal of that cause for which you have sedulously struggled. The want of clear and defined systems of action has been long felt and re gretted. This want no longer exists—the Convention having planned a practical system of agitation which, i spiritedly carried out, must eventuate in success.

When we talk of the attainment of the Charter, we should form a clear notion of the price at which it is to be purchased; when we speak of our approach towards the goal of liberty, we should try to ascertain the distance intervening between it and us. Freedom cannot be secured by a sluggish, apathetic nation, for "tyranny, like sent not a single instance of a nation gaining liberty without a struggle proportional in magnitude to the blessing accomplished. For ages was the tree of liberty, planted by the heroic Tell in Switzerland, menaced by roots nourished by the blood of the brave-Liberty's votaries; yet democracy ultimately triumphed! And long may Switzerland continue a bright exemplar to the world of the invaluable blessings which freedom confers on those nations in which she is made a sojourner. America had to wade through a sanguinary war of eight years' duration, before the ferocity of British despotism was tamed, and American independence established. Scotinto revolution in resistance to the despotism of the Stuarts; to the result of one of which Queen Victoria owes her claim to the British crown. Liberty must be won to be enjoyed! It is the reward of patriotism, courage, and perseverance; and the nation that will not exert these virtues to attain it, merits, for her torper and servility,

to writhe beneath the scorpion lash of lawless despotism. Let it not be supposed that we advocate physical revolution as the medium for recovering our long lost rights. No! heaven avers that our progress towards Liberty's temple should be stained by a single drop of human blood. No idea is more hideous to the mind-no feeling more horrible to the soul of a true democrat than that of shedding the blood of his fellow creatures. Life was given for | ticipate in the products of their labour, is, so far as other, for nobler purposes than to be made the sport of man's destructive predilections. We want the rights of man to establish the sacredness of human life. We want political power to save myriads of the human race from being sacrificed to the spirit of despotism.

Other media may be put into successful requisition to realise the object of our Association—the subversion of the baleful powers of tyranny and fraud, and the permanent participate fully and fairly in its own products: and, establishment of the reign of liberty and justice. The as "fine words butter no parsnips," it is naturally it work well or the contrary? revolution which we must accomplish shall be a bloodless one. That revolution has commenced. It has gone on triumphing over darkness, and it cannot be arrested in its course. It is progressing in millions of minds, every day making converts to the true political faith. To those who say that "the Chartist agitation has done no good," we reply, with pride, "look at the altered, the improved mind of the nation." The people can no longer be fascinated by the glare of wealth, as they used to be before the Chartist movement taught them wisdom. They have been taught their rights and their wrongs. They have learned to analyse the projects of politicians; they have acquired the moral courage to spurn with contempt those pitiful schemes of chicane with which factious empires seek to delude them. Knowledge is every day diffusing. The odiousness of class misrule is momentarily becoming more apparent. The people's hatred and contempt of the oppressive and fraudulent system which torments them are continually increasing. These are the legitimate results of the Chartist agitation, these are good signs of the times-signs which warrant the conclusion that the days of factious despotism are numbered, and that the glorious advent of libe ty will soon be the reward of courage and patriotism.

Friends, we now call your undivided attention to the practical measures devised by the Convention, and which recommended, as a means of giving impulse to the movement, the immediate formation of Registration and Election Committees in every enfranchised town in Great Britain. The business of these committees will be to see position of parties; and to collect funds which shall. at the next general election, be used in promoting the cionsly begun. The Convention has formed a central committee in London, of which that untiring friend of man's rights, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., is president.

The value of a little band of obstructives to the malversations, wasteful extravagance, and legislative injustice of our House of Commons, would be incalculable. Fifteen or twenty able men, acting there in unison; tearing away the veil of hypocrisy from the projects of the factions; sounding with fervid eloquence the demands of justice on behalf of an oppressed people; seizing every opportunity of bringing their wrongs prominently before would at once become the centre, around which would rally the intelligence, integrity, and spirit of the empire. We feel assured that the efforts of such a little band of patriots would originate and sustain a "National movement for the Charter," of such celerity and force, that no obstacle at the command of our enemies could impede. You will shortly be addressed by the central committee upon this important project, when its feasibility will be made manifest, and full instructions given on the procedure to be observed in working it out.

The Convention has also matured a plan for obtaining possession of land, to which we invite special attention. It appeared in the Northern Star of last week. In that plan you will find this great fact clearly demonstratedthat a society of two thousand members, each taking a share at £2 10s., may, at the expiration of four years, be all located upon the land, each member possessing an allotment of two acres, a handsome cottage, and funds to commence operations with; secured on a lease in perpetuity at an annual rental of £5. In addition to which advantages, the society would be in possession of an estate worth at least £37,000. And by continuing the operations of the society, a number might be taken from the "surplus labour market," and rendered at once producers, consumers, and distributors of wealth. The social welfare of the members while struggling for their rights; it will diminish the "surplus workers" in the artificial labour market, leaving the residue in a position to obtain a better remuneration for their labour; while, by demonstrating the value of the land, it would act as a powerful stimulus to the people to exert themselves for those rights which would enable them, without injury to any class, to destroy the monstrous monopoly of the soil,

and secure the blessings of peace and plenty. The establishment of co-operative stores, is another practical measure recommended for your adoption by the Convention. By acting on this principle in the expenditure of your earnings, benefits must accrue to you. You will save those profits, which, through your present isolated system of action, you throw into the coffers of the middle class profit-monger. Act upon the co-operative principle without delay. It will leave money in your pockets to support the movement, to purchase shares in the Land Society, or benefits of co-operation require no demonstration. They are evident to every man capable of thinking. The securing of them is not dependent on the will of any other only essentials to success being the perseverance and cordiality of the members of the Association. Other recommendations have emanated from the Convention, which

will in future addresses be brought before you. of freedom. Your devotion has been tested and found the ordeal of persecution and prosecution. Whigs, Tories, and sham-Radicals have united in their hatred of

malice of those who would gloat over its extinction: and though that organisation is circumscribed within narrow limits, it is consolatory to reflect that it is sound and healthy; that it is composed of that sterling material, alike impervious to the denunciation of the deserter, the frown of the open foe, and the fears of the timid friend. Be sober; be energetic; be faithful. Cultivate feelings of fraternity one with another. Discourage dissension,that withering curse of our movement. Be sedulous in the acquirement and dissemination of knowledge, and fear not. Our cause has within it the elements of durability. It is indestructible. It is as eternal as man. It will not long remain prostrate. It will soon absorb the other despicable isms of political empirics. Torpidity cannot much longer fetter and freeze a nation's energies. That gleam of "prosperity" which we now enjoy will be but of short duration. Like the hectic flush upon the debilitated cheek of consumption, it indicates that a state of lassitude and feebleness is about to supervene. And when the whirlwind of national "PANIC,"-which will infallibly come,-shall again curl the foaming billows of upon their bosom, and her name the People's Charter

> PHILIP M'GRATH, President, THOMAS CLARE, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. FEARGUS O'CONNOR,

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. P.S.—The new cards of membership and the handbooks, containing the rules of the Association, are now

NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1845.

LABOUR'S EFFORT FOR ITS OWN REDEMPTION.

THE Central Committee, appointed at the late NATIONAL TRADES' CONFERENCE, is steadily pursuing the unostentatious and business-like course, which we recently commended in our notice of its first circular to the Trades. We have been favoured with a copy of another document, just issued, which is equally creditable to the Committee, and gives ample proof of the sense its members entertain as to the responsibilities of their position-of their anxiety to perform their duties properly-and of the judgment exercised by them in the course pursued to acquire the requisite information.

In looking back on the history of the Helot class of society, it is impossible to help being struck with the number of ineffectual struggles it has made for emanhell, is hard to conquer." The annals of the world pre- cipation. An instinctive sense of right and wrong has ever impelled its members to efforts for freeing themselves from the shackles which society had loaded them with. Hence, the retrospect presents the ruthless hand of bloody despotism; for ages were its an incessant war between the master and the slave class; into which—disguise the fact as we may by the objects for which they were appointed, and have also names—the population of all countries have always been divided. It is saddening to add, that however great formance of their duties. At subsequent meetings of the the justice of the claims of the slave class-however obvious the unmerited wrongs to which they were they might assist those trades favourable to the objects of subjected, the battle has always gone against them. the Conference, by submitting a list of questions embodyhanged in essence and fact.

Why is this? What is the reason, that, at this time of day, we should have to repeat so obvious and so trite a truism? It cannot surely be because the labour class is destitute of the means to achieve the emancipation it has so earnestly longed for, so incessantly struggled to attain. The axiom, that "labour largest amount of correct statistical information. The is the source of all wealth," has become one of the short time assigned to the Committee for the performance common-places of the age: and the deduction that, therefore, its producers should fairly and justly parwe know, equally indisputable. But both state- its business !-- and will you favour the Central Comments, common as they may be, and generally as mittee with a copy of them? they may be assented to, have hitherto been singularly unfruitful in results. The right and the fact are the antipodes of each other. Labour does not discontented. It will as naturally continue discontented, and, in its own way, constantly rebel against a system which is so clearly unjust and oppressive.

The very ingenious logic of such newspapers as the Weekly Chronicle fails to satisfy the industrious classes of this country that they are justly dealt with. For many years the writers who have taken in hand the exposition of that peculiar philosophy of national economy, of which George Henry Canning Ward is so eminent an advocate, have, by their volumes, essays, and speeches, in and out of Parliament, tried to convince the workers that their complaints were very unreasonable, and that everything was just as it ought to be, or so very nearly so, that amendment could be effected but to a very small extent. Their labours have so far been attended with miserably little effect among the classes they were meant to silence, or render contented. At first the operatives would such a system operate on your particular occupadid not understand the jargon of the Economists, and could not therefore answer them in their own lingo, it is our duty to carry into operation. That body strongly or detect the fallacies which lurked in their propo sitions: but that stage has been travelled over, and Mr. Ward has personally received, from the workingclass population of the borough he represents in Parto the registration of electors; to ascertain the relative liament, such lessons in political economy as should have convinced him, at least, that they were consireturn to the House of Commons of men pledged to the derable adepts in its theory. It is true, their study support of the People's Charter. This work has auspi- of the subject has led them to very different conclution the result? sions to those propounded by the member of Parliament and newspaper editor; but the reason for this your employers? is not far to seek. The system works well for Mr.

discrepancy of their views. The Weekly Chronicle, in its commentary on the location on land? proceedings of the late Conference, compliments its members for their "aptitude for business," "coolthe world through the medium of the press; such a body ness," "love of order," "willing submission to authority decorum and method in what they had to mittee for the support of strikes? do;" and adds that "it is quite sure" the Conference "will disappoint those who may be disposed to look with anything like slight upon the Working Classes, or to fancy that they have not the capacity to manage their own affairs with very little more of prejudice or error than we may see daily among those who have been long accustomed to the task." This among the productive classes, coming from the quar- them; and it ought to be performed immediatelysuccessful prosecution of this project will prove beneficial When their equalisation shall be complete they will past failures, namely, the partial and in more than one point of view. It will promote the not change places, but achieve that social equality upon which proceedings were taken. which it is the inevitable tendency of modern productive inventions to confer on society.

to apply in any other way you may think beneficial. The the true principle, when they say, in the report of in every other direction. their committee, 'that the great cause of the continuous decline of the Wages of Labour is a redunclass. The consent of authority is not required; the dance of Workers compared with the demand for their Labour." "No doubt of it," adds the critic; "the difficulty is to find the remedy for an evil clearly seen; be rendered by the subserviency of his spaniels upon and we know no other than a continued extension of the question of the Catholic Church Endowment, a Friends, in conclusion, we feel that it is unnecessary our trade by sound commercial legislation." Upon change has "come o'er the spirit of his dream." to call upon you for increased exertion in the holy cause this point the Conference and its promoters join issue We predicted very early in the contest that the Irish sincere. You have stuck to the ship, when the tornado with the Chronicle. They say that "extension of leaders would reap a profitable harvest from minisof persecution was raging: you have not deserted her trade" has hitherto been concomitant with diminished terial weakness. Poor Sir Robert vainly hoped that when the calm cfapathy succeeded : you have nobly stood wages and comforts to the working classes; and that, the Catholic Charitable Bequests Act would be reherefore, they have no faith in future "extensions" ceived as one whole measure—the permanent Mayjustice to crush our movement; but abortion has been producing any different result. They see as clearly nooth Endowment as another whole measure—and he result of their efforts. We can felicitate ourselves as the Chronicle, where "the shoe pinches." They the Academical Bill as a third whole measure—but,

and the direction of their united capital and labour to the production of real wealth and profitable results cheese. We repudiate the notion of Irish youth refor THEMSELVES, are the best modes of solving ceiving secular knowledge, debarred of those blessings the problem which has so long puzzled the Chronicle and other sapient economists.

For our part, we hold with the Conference and the latter view of the subject. It has a dash of common sense about it, which the theorising of the opposite party is very much in want of: and we think that SMITH. RICARDO, and M'CULLOCH, having been tried

factories and machinery of the Associated Trades; and the industry, skill, and experience of the working classes-those veins and sinews of the nation-will not have been impaired by their exercise in an attempt to rescue themselves from the thraldom of commercial feudalism.

But—and here we come back to the difficulty that lies at the very threshold of this important movement-how is the work to be set about? What are the pre-requisites-the materials-necessary to success? Shall this attempt, like its predecessors, fail, and be added to the already too long and dreary catalogue of past unsuccessful efforts? or shall it be begun and carried out with that full knowledge of the difficulties to be surmounted, the objects to be attained, and the materials at the command of the projected Association, which are the only guarantees of its ultimate triumphant accomplishment?

We think we perceive evidence that this is the way in which the subject presents itself to the Central Committee in every step it has taken since its appointment. The principal duty confided to the com mittee was the preparation of a plan, to be submitted to another Conference in July, next. This duty they are taking the best possible measures for discharging effectually, by first gathering, or at least soliciting, information of a practical nature from those only which has induced us to offer these remarks:-

TO THE TRADES UNIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Friends,-The Central Committee, appointed at the solicited that information which is essential to the per-Committee the want of such information has been strongly felt; and it has occurred to the Committee that after filling it up, to lose no time in returning it as directed.

Hitherto, almost all measures intended for the improve ment of the condition of the industrious classes have failed, because in a great degree they were based on partial and insufficient data. The Central Committee are anxious that the National Association should at least avoid this of their onerous task, will, it is hoped, incite the Trades to respond immediately to this appeal.

QUESTIONS. 1. Has your trade a code of laws for the regulation of 2. Are your rules strictly adhered to?

3. Are you enrolled under the Friendly Societies' Act? -and if so, has such enrolment been beneficial or 4. What is the nature of the machinery by which your

of a Minister, so powerfully described by Mr. Exsociety attempts to carry out its objects, and do you find 5. What are the average wages in your trade? 6. What is the average time of employment in the

7. What is the average number out of employment? 8. What are the subscriptions to the funds of your

Union, the times of payment, and mode of collecting them ? 9. How are your funds invested? 10. By what officers are they disbursed, and what secu-

rity do you require of them? 11. How far have Savings Banks been beneficial to you and what amounts have you invested in them? 12. Have you any printed or manuscript balance sheets of your expenditure on strikes, tramps, and management and can you favour the Central Committee with copies?

13. Has your trade struck, or been turned out, during the last ten years? 14. What sum was expended on each strike or turnout and what was the result? 15. What are the regulations of labour in your trade ?

16. Are you favourable to the introduction of a uniform system of ten hours per day, and in what manner 17. What effect has your occupation on health and

18. Have you any allotments of land, or, if any, what is the average rent? or would allotments be serviceable

19. Are your wages paid weekly, or how ? 20. Are they paid at the counting-house of the master, or in a public-house? If the latter, what is the effect of such a practice? 21. Is the system of truck practised by employers in

your trade !-- if any, what are their names, and what is 22. Do you work at home, or in workshops provided by

23. Have you any suggestion to offer on this subject? 24. To what extent are you favourable to the establish WARD and his class-ill for the operatives; hence the ment of workshops and factories for the employment of the surplus hands in your trade? 25. In what way could you carry out any plans for

26. Are you prepared to join a General Union of Trades for the regulation of trade matters and strikes, and to contribute to the general funds of such Union, supposing a discretionary power were vested in its Central Com-

27. Have you any general suggestions or plans to offer by which the objects of the late Conference can be us, and when it does burst, the crash will be trearried out ?

Signed in behalf of the Central Committee, T. S. DUNCOMBE, President,

May 1, 1845. T. BARRATT, Secretary.

We trust the Trades will promptly supply the Committee with the important information thus sois a high testimony to the advance of intelligence licited. That is the duty which devolves upon ter it does; and though the Chronicle immediately frankly-fully. The indirect beneficial consequences afterwards repents of its liberal admissions in respect | which would flow from the aggregation of statistical to the workers, and indemnifies itself by an attack and practical information of so valuable a descripupon Mr. Duncome, for what it chooses to call his tion as that indicated above, will be evident at once 'encouragement of their errors," we record it here to every man of business. It will enable the friends as a proof that the MIND of the hitherto antagonistic of Labour to prepare and direct a more comprehenclasses, in the warfare we have alluded to, is rapidly sive and efficient association for its protection than coming more upon a par, so far as intelligence and has ever yet been organised in this or any other couneffective modes of conducting business are concerned. try: and it will do away with one grand cause of

Our advice, then, to the Trades is, "Up, and be doing!" There is not a moment to lose. Whether the Cen-To this view of the matter, however, the Wcckly tral Committee shall be enabled to acquit themselves Chronicle, and writers of the same school, seem utterly in the officient and business-like manner they evidently blind. They repeat, like so many parrots, the terms desire to do, or not, depends entirely on the prompti--" Foreign competitors in neutral markets"-"ex- tude and frankness with which the Trades respond ports and imports"-" wages"-" profits"-" labour to this appeal. If they do so in the right spirit, the market"-" restrictive laws," &c., as if these were Committee will, on laying down the powers they the Alpha and Omega of human knowledge, and the have been provisionally appointed to wield, have the extension of the present system of employing labour, satisfaction of thinking they have done the cause of and distribution of its products, the ultimatum of Labour sound, if not showy, service :- and laid a founcivilisation. After stringing together the usual plau- dation for an amelioration in the condition of the sibilities about these matters, the Chronicle proceeds to producer of wealth, which is absolutely necessary to say, speaking of the Conference:-" They recognise place him in harmony with the advance recognisable

MAYNOOTH. THE TWO STATE CHURCHES.

So then, easy as Sir Robert's progress appeared to

O THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER upon the preservation of our organisation, despite the have laid down their postulates clearly—argued from alas! how woefully deceived! The agitators, loth to them fairly; and their investigations have led them lose the advantages to be derived from such a Trinity, to the conclusion that the application of the surplus turn upon the giver, and say, no-we will take what funds of the Trades to the purchase of land for the suits us, and reject what would destroy us. We will employment of "surplus hands,"—the erection of have no education except that which is mixed up machines that will work for, and not against them. with spiritual instruction. We will not have your Academical grindstone without your Theological which should flow from the spiritual fountain. For ourselves, while we are advocates for the diffusion of knowledge, under all circumstances, we do not altogether regret this rejection of the secular grindstone

unaccompanied by the spiritual cheese.

It gives us faint hope that the Irish priesthood, if purchaseable, will demand a price too high for the so long, with so few satisfactory results, there can be British Minister to offer; and although Mr. agitation, one bark alone will be seen to float proudly no harm in giving the other system a trial also. It O'CONNELL's opposition, to be transferred to the cannot, at all events, leave us much worse off than we | Episcopal Synod, is based upon the absence of patronare. The Land will have been none the worse for age rather than upon the godless system of education, having been well tilled. The national capital will yet the agitation upon the subject will enforce connot have been reduced by the addition of the sideration upon the three questions as a whole. Through the ministerial attempt to subject the government of the Catholic Colleges to ministerial patronage, the Irish Catholic people will smell a rat. For ourselves, we feel convinced that if peg-top, hand-ball, foot-ball, teetotum, cup and ball, prick in the loop, thimble-rig, and five cards, constituted the course of secular education to be taught at the new seminaries, with the patronage vested in the Episcopal Synod, that Mr. O'Connell would have lauded the measure as declaratory of ministerial good intention. and as an instalment of "Justice to Ireland," while the amusements taught would have been designated as highly necessary accomplishments.

Meantime, while the battle of the Churches goes

bravely on, we find that Mr. O'CONNELL, with an acuteness peculiarly his own, finds it necessary to amuse the Irish people with solemn and imposing pageants. On the 30th of this month, the anniver sary of his illegal incarceration, he is to hold a levee at the Rotunda, and, in regal state, to receive deputations as well from the several corporations in the kingdom as from the Associated Trades of Dublin This is the first step towards the acceptance of the sceptre; and though Cæsar thrice refused the crown yet would he have gladly accepted it. Mr. O'Connell has a better national mind to support him than Cæsar had. The Romans were slaves to many who who can give it, namely, the Trades Unions of Great | led them sectionally for class purposes. The Irish Britain. The manner in which this is done will be are but slaves to one man, and for one purposebest seen by our inserting, entire, the document they are slaves to the man who has promised them Ireland, governed by the Irish; and the moment that the Irish people shall see fit to constitute Mr. O'CONNELL as their monarch, we should recognise his title to reign as superior to that 'of any "crowned head" in Europe. But then he must bear in mind that the Irish people will demand of him the realisation of their every hope—the fulfilment of his every promise. In faith, we live in queer times. Ireland refuses allegiance, or even respect to the House of land owes what little of liberty her institutions confer, to The form of the slavery may have been altered in ing the principal points on which the Committee need Commons. The English people have weaned themthe bravery of her sons upon the battle field. England the struggle; but the slavery itself has remained ungoes on legislating for both countries with as much composure as if they were the recognised of all, and as though their laws, however carried, were sure to be accepted? Does Sir Robert Peel suppose that Mr. O'Connell is going to give up the certainty of From Burnley (levy) error, and that its plans should be founded upon the £400 or £500 a week for the uncertainty of what may From Bacup ... spring from Ministerial gratitude? Does he for one From Colne moment imagine that the Irish people, trained as From Haggate .. they have been to the pursuit of national aggrandisement, and in the hope of one day possessing the land of the country and the government of the country, will abandon that pursuit, and hope for the mere possession of a divided interest in the State Church conferred upon their priesthood?

> President Tyler, has been the ruin of Sir Robert Bradford. PEEL. Surplus, brisk trade, good employment, party hobgoblinism, good harvests, railway bubbles, and a Commons, have done much for Sir ROBERT PEEL. They have enabled him to build up as a magician | Ditto, a Friend of the Oppressed . with superhuman rapidity, but in proportion to the astounding elevation will be the astounding crash. Former panics have led to violent results, and yet they have been apparently confined to single interests, but Sir Robert has so managed to conglomerate and hash up all existing interests in one common hotch-pot of agitation, that each now has become dependent upon the other, and none can suffer damage without communicating the contagion to all. This Mr. O'Connell sees, and wisely watches the Minister's weakness, while he bides his time to make profit of his folly for his own individual gain. This we see, and bide our time to make profit for our national principle. The weather is cold, while the wheat-crop requires genial heat to restore it from the effects of a long and chilling winter. The railway bubble has nearly reached its height. The foreign markets are nearly stocked. The landed interest is nearly tired of its subserviency. The manufacturing Trade, presented in its profitable bazaar. The old State Church is clucking after its departing brood and its threatened revenues. The Catholic Church is in high feather at the terms they have extracted. The bankers, merchants, shopkeepers, innkeepers, bagmen, and publicans, reap their fair share of the national harvest. The soldier spends, and no one cares to ask from whence his means come. The Railway was proceeding yesterday to the former place, police have an easy life. Those who are at work are the locomotive suddenly got off the rails, and produced satisfied with their comparative condition, and one in every ten (the parson's share of tithe) is kept other persons. About twelve others were injured,

The fact is, that the evils of a surplus in the hands

narrow limits of his dungeon. This is all but a gleam; the cloud is hanging over mendous. Let us be prepared for it.

To Readers & Correspondents.

lished separately. W. D., MANCHESTER .- Address, "Mr. Margarit, S, Sut ton-place, Soho-square, London. ony Frost .- The following appeared in the Times of Wednesday, copied from the Newcastle Journal :- " A

letter received in South Shields last week from Sydney, states he looks healthy and happy."

an eccentric shaped shield, and on the inner side the following inscription :- "Presented to Douglas Jerrold, Esq., from the Operative Committee of the Fancy Trades of Birmingham. May 8th, 1845." This was accompanied by an address, expressing admiration of his penal settlements in New South Wales. character and writings. In the hall of the institution his reception was most enthusiastic, and he acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech, the first ever delivered by him in public,

ment; no alteration can be effected in any rule with- Five o'clock : Colonel Shelton is dead.

out the express sanction of the revising barrister. Tidd Pratt, who, in his recent decisions relative to the names of trustees, which trustees must be bona fide members of the society, elected by the choice of their brother shareholders, is thus rendered perfectly secure. Any rules or alterations in the plan can be amended or made by the general meeting of shareholders, which will be hereafter called for the election of a permanent | Tuesday. board of directors, trustees, &c. Any further information can be obtained of the Secretary, 2431, Strand. By order of the Board of Directors,

T. M. WHEELER, Secretary. EVERAL COMMUNICATIONS (including the address of the Metropolitan Delegate Council) we are compelled to postpone till next week. Other favours await the return of the Editor to London, he being at present absent from town. BERDEEN .- We are requested to state that those of our

Sunday mornings, can be accommodated by giving their orders to Mr. Robert Zindlay, Hairdresser, 154, Gallowgate. Voice from Ireland .- We take the liberty of trans-

ferring to our columns the following from a letter received this week from our excellent friend. Mr. PATRICK O'HIGGINS :- " I never read anything more triumphant | than Mr. O'Connor's vindication. What a set of scoundrels his assailants are. They are, as far as I can judge, mangy rascals. I must take him to task for having sent Lowery to me in 1829. I expected to have met a wan of decent manners. Yours, PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

MRS. ELLIS .- We have this week received the following letter from the wife of the noble but unfortunate exile Ellis:-"Mr. Editor,-Having in vain struggled to surmount the difficulties I have had to encounter in London. I now contemplate quitting the metropolis to reside with my revered father in the Potteries, but am at present undecided as to what course I shall adopt. in consequence of my dear child (Robert Emmett) being so seriously afflicted that the medical attendant gives little hopes of his recovery. Sir, I beg to tender my most heartfelt thanks to those kind friends who have so generously assisted me; and sorry I am that the assistance (so well meant) has proved unavailing as regards my establishment in London. I am constrained by my present position to earnestly request the immediate transmission of any monies that have been collected for my use: at the same time I beg to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of 19s. 8d., from Mrs. Cooper which she states was subscribed by Leicester working men, for Mr. Cooper, but not accepted by that gentleman. I am also authorised to state that nothing would afford Mr. Cooper greater pleasure than to learn that the sums he has declined receiving were devoted to the relief of the suffering wife and family of his former fellow-prisoner, William Ellis. If you, sir, can afford space for the foregoing you will confer an obligation on yours truly, EMMA ELLIS." We must add to the above that we have reason for believing that several persons are indebted to Mrs. ELLIS trifling sums in the way of business, which debts, though trifling in amount, are of greatimportance to the bereaved widow. Mrs. Ellis having been unfortunate in business, having a child dangerously ill and being compelled to contemplate a return to the country, justice demands that the persons alluded to should at once pay to Mrs. E. whatever they may owe. We shall be glad to hear that this hint has been taken and attended to.

IRS. ELLIS .-- A correspondent sends us the following :-Will you have the goodness to inform Mr. W. Hamer, of the Temperance Coffee-house, Oldham, that Mrs. Ellis, the Whig-made widow, having failed in business, is at present unfortunately without any settled residence, but any communication addressed to her, in care of Mr. T. Jones, No. 52, High-street, Shadwell, London,

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

From Wheatley-lane From Haslingden .. DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL From J. Saunders, Radford An Operative, Devizes, Wilts .. RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SUBSCRIPTIONS. .. 6 1 Lower Warley ..

Lewisham .. 3 0 Southampton .. West-Clock-house, Mr. Rogers, Clockhouse

Harmonic meeting at the Feathers, per Mr. Farrer DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Gentleman .-The family of a gentleman named Stoddart, of Lambeth-road, Southwark, have been greatly distressed by the mysterious disappearance of Mr. W. Stoddart. 30 years of age. It appears that Mr. Stoddart's interest is feasting upon the miniature of Free brother went on the 7th inst. to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railroad, and proceeded by railway to Berkshire. When Mr. William Stoddart took leave of his brother, he stated to him that he should immediately return home; but he has not since been heard of. Information has been sent to all the police-stations in the metropolis, giving a description of his person and dress.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- VIENNA, MAY 3 .-As one of the trains on the Vienna and Glognitz a concussion, which caused the instantaneous death of the head conductor, and at a later period of two quiet in the bastile, his growlings confined to the but not dangerously. The accident is attributed by the house surgeon, administered to him the proper the Augsburgh Gazette to the speed at which the train was going, from nine to ten German miles per hour. The above paper adds that had the passengers' carriage been four-wheel instead of eight-wheel ones, a greater loss of life would have ensued.

ATTACKING A House for ARMS.—On Sunday last the dwelling-house of Mr. P. O'Keefe, miller, at Ballyartella, within three miles of this town, was attempted to be entered by a party of six men armed. for the purpose of obtaining arms. The care-taker, who was left in charge of the house, had firmly fastened the door, which precluded their entrance. They then fired in through the windows and retired. Mr O'Keefe and family were at the time at chapel .-

CONVICTS FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND AND NORFOLK states that Frost, the Chartist convict, is in comfortable | Island. - On Friday last the Naiad and Nymph, circumstances there, being on a ticket of leave, and the steam-packets, of the Woolwich Company, brought manager of a large mercantile store. The writer down the river upwards of two hundred convicts from Millbank Penitentiary, to be put on board DUGLAS JERROLD presided at the annual meeting of the the David Malcolm, hired convict ship, lying Birmingham Polytechnic Institution on Thursday even- off the Royal Arsenal. Burgess, who was sentence ing, May 8th. Previous to the meeting, the working to transportation for his connection with the Bank jewellers of the town presented him with an elegant robbery of about £8000, the greater part of which gold ring, having in the centre a fine onyx-stone, set in was recovered, when taken in America; Dalmas, for Mr. James Reily, bread and biscuit baker, 20 the murder of a woman on Battersea-bridge; and hill-row, Moorfields. An elderly female, acting in Tolzer, for a murder in Ratcliff-highway, are among | the capacity of nurse during the confinement of Mrs. the unfortunates, and will have to pass the remainder of their lives on Norfolk Island, one of the severest | breast, when, by accident, the light of a candle

FATAL ACCIDENT .- DUBLIN, SUNDAY .- I am deeply concerned to have to communicate the particulars of an awful, and it is to be feared fatal, accident to the colonel of the 44th Regiment, which occurred yester-CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SUCIETY. - Having re- day evening in the square of Richmond Barracks. ceived numerous inquiries relative to the above sub. The regiment had been ordered for an evening ject, on points which are not fully developed in the parade at four o'clock, at which Colonel Shelton exrules, we deem it necessary to give the following ex- pressed his intention of being present, and at two planation:—"Any person, whether a member, or not o'clock went out to ride on Adjutant l'hilips's horse, a member of the National Charter Association, is his own not been in good health. On going round eligible to become a shareholder of this society. A one of the squares of the barracks, which are very shareholder may possess any number of shares, but will extensive, the horse shyed, and ran away, and on only be entitled to one vote in the transaction of any passing through an archway struck the cook-house of of the business of the society; shareholders not desirous the 6th Foot, which is also quartered there, when the of immediately occupying the prize falling to their colonel was thrown and the horse fell heavily upon share, may let their allotment, with its contingent ad- him. On being raised up the colonel was found to vantages, to a tenant at the original rent of £5 per be badly wounded in the back of the head and over annum. The improvements made by the tenant to be an the temples. He was quite insensible, and, not withequivalent for the interest of the capital of the proprie- standing the immediate medical assistance of the tor, and six months' notice to be given to the tenant by surgeons of the 44th, and also the 6th, the sufferer the proprietor of his intention to resume his holding. It has never recovered consciousness since. At three is not the intention of the present board of directors to o'clock to-day he was in a very debilitated state, and his endeavour to procure the enrolment of the society; dissolution was hourly apprehended—all hope of refrom circumstances which have recently come to their covery being entirely abandoned. Colonel Shelton knowledge, they are convinced that the attempt would was with the 44th all through the disastrous campaign be futile, and, in their opinion, an unenrolled society, under good management, is equally as safe as an enrolled one, and is free from many disadvantages to runna, and several of the most remarkable engagewhich the other is subjected. In an unenrolled society ments in the Peninsula; he served in the campaign of potatoes, had her mast split in two. Some seamen the rules can at any time be altered and amended, ac. in Canada in 1814, and was afterwards upwards of who were on deck at the time narrowly escaped decording as circumstances may render necessary, or in- 20 years in India, where he was distinguished for struction. We have not heard of any loss of life. creased experience dictate. In an enrolled society, valour and high military attainments. Colonel Shel- but there can be little doubt that much damage has every particular movement is known to the Govern- ton lost his right arm at the capture of St. Sebastian.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY MEATH. The Drogheda Argus contains the following account of a murder United Patriots, and other benefit societies, has committed within a few miles of that town:—A United Patriots, and other benefit societies, has continuous a perpetrated on last Saturday in the clearly proved that his decision to-may is have to be indicated was possessed to-morrow—all being left to his whim and neighbourhood of Drumconra—the victim was a man caprice. The money being in the hands of a responcaprice. The money being in the names of a responsible treasurer, and invested by him in the bank in the crime in this country, the taking of land. The description of the description o ceased man and his brother had a dispute about a field, when a labourer in the employment of his brother killed him with a spade in the presence of his brother. The homicide has escaped from justice. The remains of the deceased were interred last ANOTHER BRUTAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—MAN.

CHESTER, SATURDAY.—Yesterday the neighbourhood of Henry-street, Great Ancoats, in this town, was of Henry-street, Great tribotis, in July 1971, was thrown into the greatest possible state of alarm by the discovery of a most brutal and premeditated at tempt at murder. The perpetrator of the deed-for in every sense of the word, as far as the intention of the murder was concerned, it was a murder of the deepest dye—is a man about 26 years of age, named absent from town.

BERDEEN.—We are requested to state that those of our readers in Aberdeen who wish to have their papers on the Advision observed with enting the startery. of the A division, charged with cutting the threat of Mary Ann Leeming. It appeared from the evidence produced that the prisoner and his victim had lived together as man and wife for some time, but had recently been separated. The female lived at a house of ill-fame in Henry-street, and on Friday morning Brooks came to the house to see her. Having learned that she was there in bed, he forced his way up stairs to her room, where he found her and a girl of the name of Taylor. The latter left the room, and the prisoner after some time expressed a wish to be reconciled to the young woman. In the course of conversation she asked him to buy her a string of new necklaces; whereupon he put his arm round her neck to feel, as he said, whether she was without, Whilst in this position he drew a razor across her neck, and inflicted a wound several inches long. The poor girl staggered out of the room, and called out murder!" and on one of the inmates of the house going up stairs, she threw herself into her arms perfeetly saturated with blood. Medical aid was in. stantly procured and the wound sewed up, after which she was conveyed to the Royal Infirmary in a state of insensibility. Brooks never attempted to escape, but, on being charged with the offence, said, "Yes,] have done the deed; I have murdered Mary Ann, and can now die in peace." The prisoner, on his examination, manifested perfect indifference, and never attempted to deny the charge. He was remanded till Wednesday, or till the fate of his victim was

SUNDAY NIGHT.—On enquiry at the Infirmary, 1 earn that the poor girl is suffering very severely, but still alive, with a slight prospect of recovery. THE LATE EXECUTION AT BRECON .- From the information given by Thomas Thomas (lately executed at Brecon for murder and robbery) to the Rev. Mr. Jones, the chaplain of the gaol, that gentleman prococded last week to search for the pocket-book of the murdered man (David Lewis) in a hedge near the convict's father's house. After a long search, in which the Rev. Mr. Jones was assisted by several persons, the pocket-book was found under an ash tree ; there was no cash in it, but there were several acmoranda of importance respecting the deceased's ousiness transactions.— Globe.

SPAFIELDS BURIAL GROUND .- Since the recent excitement on the subject of these grounds the number of interments has decreased every Sunday, the average number not exceeding three, whilst previously they were twenty, and often approached to forty. The grounds, which were previously open on Sunday afternoons for the admission of visitors, are kept carefully closed, except on the entrance of burials. Much interest is attached to the coming trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, which will come on during the present sittings after term.

Malicious Burning .- On Tuesday night last, a fine house, two stories high, slated, and very well furnished, valued at about £400 or £500, the property of Andrew Johnstone, Esq., situate at Corboy, four miles from Longford, and two from Edgeworthstown, on the Dublin road, was maliciously burned to the ground. It was first noticed by the passengers on the Dublin down-mail, at four o'clock in the morning, at which time it was in flames. It was evidently the work of some incendiary, as the police found under the stairs furze, tow dipped in turpentine, and other inflammable combustibles, some of which were also placed in other parts of the nouse. It has been vacant for some time, Mr. Johnstone residing on a farm of his in the county Dublin, and the key held by a care-taker, but he did not reside or sleep on the premises. It is a portion of the estate of Sir George Fetherstone, Bart. An investigation was held next day before Francis B. Edgeworth, Esq., J. P., and Edward E. Hill, Esq., S.M., which ended in the committal of the herd and another man for further examination .- Longford

FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—At a quarter before two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, as the Waterman steamer No. 5, was conveying from 300 to 400 passengers from London to Greenwich, she met. with a serious accident by a billyboy, from Goole, Yorkshire, running her bowsprit across the bow of the steamer, knocking all the passengers within her sweep flat on the deck. Unfortunately, a gentleman of the name of Williams, fringe-manufacturer, residing in Wilks street, Spitalfields, accompanied by his son and daughter, was amongst the greatest sufferers. Mr. W. had his collar-bone and one arm broken, and the other arm much injured; his son, aged ten years, was killed on the spot; his daughter, aged fourteen, was much injured about the head and had one finger broken. William Kent, of Seckford-street, Clerkenwell, clerk to Mr. Wallis, of Carey-street, Lincoln'sinn-fields, received severe contusions; and two gentlemen, who refused to give their names, were knocked overboard, but were fortunately saved by the crew of the Waterman No. 5. The captain of the steamer immediately proceeded with the sufferers to the Dreadnought Scamen's Hospital ship, and put the unfortunate persons on board that vessel, where every attention was instantly paid by the captain and medical gentlemen in attendance. The accident took place off Limehouse.

DESPERATE SUICIDE ON SOUTHWARK BRIDGE (BI Shooting).—On Tuesday afternoon a gentleman named John James Gogerley, aged 51 years, expired in Guy's Hospital, from the effects of a wound which he had inflicted upon himself by firing a loaded pistol into his body on the night of Thursday last. It appears that between 12 and 1 o'clock on that night, as City police-constable No. 478 was on duty on Southwark iron-bridge, his attention was directed to the flash and report of fire-arms which proceeded from the centre of the bridge. On hastening to the spot he found the deceased man lying on the ground, bleeding profusely from a wound on the left side, which had evidently been caused by a pistol, the stock of which he grasped tightly in his hand, the barrel having been blown to pieces. A neighbouring surgeon was immediately sent for, and deceased was restoratives, and deceased was some time afterwards restored to consciousness. He at first refused to give any account of himself, but subsequently stated his name and where his relatives resided. The latter having been apprised of the occurrence visited him in the hospital, and it was ascertained that he had borrowed a pistol from a person named Pearce, a night-watchman in the employ of Messrs. Boyd, warehousemen. He then loaded it with four bullets, stating he wanted it to shoot a mad dog at his sister's. He subsequently proceeded to the bridge, and there committed the act. Two of the balls were afterwards extracted, but deceased lingered until Tuesday, when he died. He had formerly been in comfortable circumstances, and filled the office of clerk to his brother, a solicitor in Mark-lane, but lately having become reduced in his circumstances, he has been in a very desponding way.

DISTRESSING FIRE. - On Tuesday night, shortly before eleven o'clock, a fire occurred under circumstances of a most distressing character, and nearly attended with the most serious consequences to mother and her child not more than a few hours old. It broke out in a bed-room of the house occupied by Reily, was about assisting the babe to its mother's caught the drapery of the French bed upon which the female was lying. In an instant the bed-curtains and furniture were in a blaze. The nurse tore down the hangings, which were all on fire all round the unfortunate mother and her child. In doing this the nurse burned her hands most severely; but happily her efforts had the effect of arresting the progress of the fire. The next moment the poor old woman called out "Fire," as loud as she possibly could, which brought up Mr. Reily, who at the moment was standing at the door talking to a friend. Meantime the poor mother, clasping the baby to her bosom, and regardless of immediate consequences, leared ever the framework of the bed, and rushed out of the room into another apartment, where she was instantly attended to by the inmates. Information having been sent to the neighbouring station of the fire brigade, the Whitecross-street engine, with Mallett, the principal engineer there, were soon upon the spot, and the fire was fortunately extinguished On Wednesday morning both mother and child were doing well.

THUNDER STORM.—BRISTOL, SUNDAY EVENING.—We were yesterday visited by one of the heaviest thunder storms we have experienced for many years past-Several trees in the villages adjacent to the city were struck by the electric fluid, and a vessel called the Joseph, of Kinsale, which was lying on the Quay, been done, of which the intelligence has not as yet

EXECUTION AT MUNICH.—During a period of more than sixteen years there had not been any capital execution at Munich, but on the 3rd inst. a man servant, named Eppsteiner, had his head taken off with throats of his mistress and her maid, and then carrying off the most valuable part of the property in the house. On this occasion the police revived an old and barbarous custom. During the three days preciding the execution, the public were admitted to see the murderer, and speak to him in the prison, on condition that each person should, on entering, put EXECUTION AT MUNICH.—During a period of more

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A frighting occurrence, attended with the loss of life, took place on Sunday evening, in the old St. Paneras-road, occasioned by a swing, the property of a man named William Fann, her throat cut nearly from ear to ear, with a large but necessity was imperative—I hit her, she rolled was found laid straight on her back, with her throat cut nearly from ear to ear, with a large but necessity was imperative—I hit her, she rolled Neither the body of the Court nor the gallery was recovered with blood. A woman seized my waistcoat; she was young, and really handsome, a tradesman's daughter. I did not like to strike her, but necessity was imperative—I hit her, she rolled Neither the body of the Court nor the gallery was recovered with blood. A woman seized my waistcoat; she was young, and really handsome, a tradesman's daughter. I did not like to strike her, but necessity was imperative—I hit her, she rolled Neither the body of the Court nor the gallery was recovered with blood. A woman seized my waistcoat; she was young, and really handsome, a tradesman's daughter. I did not like to strike her, but necessity was imperative—I hit her, she rolled Neither the body of the Court nor the gallery was recovered with blood. A woman seized my waistcoat; she was young, and really handsome, a tradesman's daughter. I did not like to strike her, but necessity was imperative—I hit her, she rolled necessity was imperative—I hit her, she rolled necessity was imperative—I have a strike her. of 9, Church-terrace, on whose premises the swing was erected. The deceased, Mary Ann Hammet, a girl 14 years of age, went to Fann's premises, a gatean in a state of insensibility, and at once conveyed to the University College Hospital, where she expired in twenty minutes after her admission. The working of the swing in question, Sundays as well as weekdays, has for a long time past been a cause of great complaint amongst the immediate inhabitants, but they have been prevented from interfering on the ground that the swing was crected within a pair of open gates, and on the proprietor's own premises.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER, -Considerable sensation has been caused during the last few days, in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, by the fact of a burglary having been committed early on Sunday morning last, on the premises in the occupation of Mr. Foot, a greengrocer and pleasure-car pro-prictor, residing in Windmill-street, Finsbury, which was attended with circumstances of great violence to Sees affended with eferential accordance or great roots are the winder of the county. From a justified we will not like the control and a large beginning and the strength of the county of the process of the day and was preceding with the till accordance by a process of the day and was preceding with the till accordance by the process of the day and was preceding with the till accordance by the process of the day and was preceding with the till accordance by the process of the day and was preceding with the till accordance by the process of the day and was preceding with the till accordance by the process of the day and was preceding with the till accordance by the process of the day and the cream and the without the process of the day and the cream and the without the process of the day and the cream and the without the process of the day of the windows at the unique and the policy of the day of the windows at the unique and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the policy of the day of the windows and the process of the day of the windows and the process of the policy of the day of the windows and the process of the policy of the day of the windows and the process of the policy of the day of the windows and the process of the policy of the process of the policy of the day of the windows and the process of the policy of the policy of the process of the policy of the process of the Mrs. Foot, the wife of the occupier. From i aquiries from her bed for some time to come. When found, the poor woman still grasped the till, the contents of

DEATH OF LADY AXX PLAYTERS .- On Tuesday afternoon a lengthened inquiry took place before Mr. Baker, at the Middleton Arms, Queen's-road, Dalston on view of the body of Lady Ann Playters, aged 60 years, the widow of the late Sir William John Playters, who died at her residence in Cornwall-terrace Middleton-road, under the following extraordinary terest in the neighbourhood in consequence of some family difference which had existed between two gentlemen, named Squire and Watson, the former of whom married a widowed daughter of deceased and the latter her granddaughter, the result of which was an appearance, about a twelvemonth since, at the instigation of a man named "Joe," to whom in the occupation of Mr. Bown, of Barking, at the instigation of a man named "Joe," to whom in the occupation of Mr. Bown, of Barking, at the instigation of a man named "Joe," to whom in the occupation of Mr. Bown, of Barking, at the instigation of a man named "Joe," to whom in the occupation of Mr. Bown, of Barking, at the instigation of a man named "Joe," to whom in the occupation of Mr. Bown, of Barking, at the instigation of a man named "Joe," to whom in the occupation of Mr. Ballantine she gave a part of the property. The Common Serject of his occupation of Mr. Ballantine she was dead when I came back. (The witness produced the knife out and ran for the surgeon. She pulled the knife out and ran for the surgeon. She was dead when I came back. (The witness produced the knife.) A person, named Brothers, identified the body as that of his was dead when I came back. (The witness produced the knife.) A person, named Brothers, identified the body as that of his was dead when I came back. (The witness produced the knife.) A person, named Brothers, identified the body as that of his was dead when I came back. (The witness produced the knife.) A person, named Brothers, identified the knife.) A person, named Brothers, identified the knife out and ran for the surgeon. She was dead when I came back. (The witness produced the knife.) A person, named Brothers, identified the knife.) A person, named Brothers, identified the knife.) A person to was dead when I came back. (The witness produced the knife out and ran for the surgeon. She was dead when I came back. (The witness produced the knife.) A person to was dead when I came back. (The witness produced the knife.) A person to was dead an appearance, about a twelvemonth since, at the Worship-street Police-court, when mutual recognizances were entered into to keep peace towards each other. Miss Rosa Moore, granddaughter of de-ceased, deposed that deceased had for some time past been suffering from gout in her feet, complaining octasionally of her head. She was addicted to drink ing both wine and brandy, and would oftentimes indulge to excess. She was generally accustomed to do so alone, but also at times when her friends and relations visited her. Witness's mother had been married a second time to a Mr. Squire. Her sister was the wife of Mr. Watson. During the last week deceased had been indulging in these excesses. On Friday night last she was taken up to bed in an almost insensible state, from a similar cause. Or Saturday afternoon witness left the deceased in bed, and went to take a walk with her sister, and on her and went to take a walk with her sister, and on her the way of news. Nothing has transpired since my return, about five o'clock, she found her sitting in a last communication, but every one waits with chair apparently dead. Mr. Rayner was promptly anxiety for the reply to the memorial to Sir J. Grachair apparently dead. Mr. Rayner was promptly anxiety for the reply to the memorial to in attendance, and pronounced life to be quite exham, which I have already sent to you. tiact. Witness had no doubt her death had been accelerated by her habits of excessive drinking. Sarah liews, servant to the deceased, corroborated the last witness as to the propensities of the deceased. Mr. vatson, her grandson-in-law, who was a surgeon, used to attend her. She was very fond of him, and Saturday afternoon, during her granddaughter's absence, witness went into her bedroom, when she found her drinking cold water from a glass at the washing than a She left the room for a minute, and on her return the deceased was extended on the floor. Witness placed her in a chair, and ran for Assistance, but life was gone. Mr. Rayner, surgeon, deposed, that about half-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon he was called to the deceased. He found her quite dead, but he thought if he had seen her about two minutes before he could have saved her. lle attributed death to apoplexy, consequent upon excessive drinking. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of — "Natural death, from

DARING BURGLARY .- APPREHENSION OF THE BUR-GLARS .- On Sunday night last, or at an early hour or Monday morning, the premises of Mr. Morritt, hosier and silk mercer, Briggate, Leeds, were burglariously entered, by foreing the cellar grate, and after that two doors, one at the top of the cellar steps, and another at the end of a passage leading into the front shop. The first was effected by cutting out a portion the panels, which enabled the burglars to reach and draw the bolt by which it was fastened. The second door, which was very securely fastened, by which is called an iron "strap," was wrenched open by main force with a crow bar. A large quantity of silk and other goods, of the value of nearly £200, were then carried away. On information being given of the robbery at the police office, instructions were immediately given to the detective force, and lnspector Child, with Stubbs and Cordukes, were inspector to weight seven stantly on the alert. The two latter obtained increase to the suspending power.

In a former communication, no strength was added to the suspending power.

The bridge, then, with its additional platform, the bridge, then, with its additional platform, as it appears, to me coid whether it was worth while to carry the inquiry further. The jury, after a short conference, returned a very disconting the bridge, then, with its additional platform, as it appears, to me coid whether it was worth while to carry the inquiry further. The jury, after a short conference, returned a very disconting the bridge, then, with its additional platform, as it appears, to me coid whether it was worth while to carry the inquiry further. The jury, after a short conference, returned a very disconting the bridge, it is a former communication, no the part of the bridge, then, with its additional platform, a further. The jury after a short conference, returned a very disconting the bridge in the same time it was for the jury to decide whether it was short conference, returned a very decide whether it was short conference, returned a very decide whether it was short conference, returned a very decide of Not Guilty. Aft. Baron Alderson object a verdiet of Not Guilty. Aft. Baron Alderson object a verdiet of Not Guilty. Aft. Saw him a very solution in the steam pipe wint of the jury to decide whether it was short conference, returned a very decide of Not Guilty. Aft. Saw him a pain the negligence or otherwise of the properties o tione of the panels, which enabled the burglars to formation of a suspicious character, named John Petler, a gardener, who had been seen lurking about Agents for the North of England.

Somewhat more than impreent tons weight upon the door of one compartment to the house of an another, his foot unfortunately hard when I came back there was a crowd about his right leg being thrown across the rail, and shour four deep. Suppose I take them at five deep then left the town, Child and Cordukes by rail, and Simble by corally to Version to the solen property along the whole length of the bridge; I then have then the persons standing upon that position of the solen property along the whole length of the bridge; I then have then the persons standing upon that position of the solen property along the whole length of the bridge; I then have then the persons standing upon that position of the solen property along the whole length of the bridge; I then have then the persons standing upon that position of the solen property along the whole length of the bridge; I then have then the persons standing upon that position of the solen property along the whole length of the bridge; I then have then the persons standing upon that position of the solen property and of the bridge; I then have the persons standing upon that position of the solen property and point of the solen property and of the bridge; I then have the persons standing upon that position of the solen property and point the door of one comparation that of another, his foot unfortunately and found Guilty of having in their possession certain hour, and when I came back there was a crowd about him, and on the persons were along the North of England.

Wilson, alias Smith, and another, his foot unfortunately and found founds, and other implements for making counterfeit the toth of another, his foot unfortunately and found founds, and other implements for making counterfeit the bound. The persons standing upon the toth and of the North of England.

Wilson, alias Smith, and another, his foot unfortunately and found founds, a Stables by coach, to Manchester. On the arrival of $5 \times 90 = 450$ persons standing upon that portion of the train at the Dewsbury station two men, of the the bridge (between the platform on the side where the and Henry Joseph Finch, 28, both cab drivers, were accident happened and the centre of the carriage way). indicted for stealing, at Woolwich, a purse containing two have been previously convicted of the variety of half the variety of hal felony; were observed waiting for the down train.

Cordikes immediately jumped over the wrong side

the weight of half the carriage-road, and we have of England note, value £10, the property of John the weight of half the carriage-road, and we have of England note, value £10, the property of John Mark, a private in the Royal Artillery, from his pervision of the single chain which are the single c of the carriage, and walking round by the engine, pounced upon them, so suddenly that escape was Impossible. They had taken tickets for Normanton, and in two minutes more they would have been off. Alarge quantity of the stolen goods, tied up in bundles, was found in their possession, and they were consequently secured, and brought to Leeds. On Tuesday they were brought before the sitting magistrates at the Court-house, and remanded for further examination.

FIRE AT APOTHECARIES' HALL - On Wednesday erening, a little before eight o'clock, considerable excitement was created in Playhouse-yard, Waterane, and the neighbourhood of Apothecaries' Hall, gave way which was not common to all the links! that the other prisoner had been in some measure the portion of the hall was on fire, which was much interested up a constitute of greeks accompanied by a lane, and the neighbourhood of Apothecaries' Hall, creased on a quantity of smoke, accompanied by a strong sufficating smell of sulphur, being seen to issue from the chinney and back part of the premises. The brigade engine from Farringdon-street was promptly on the spot. On examination by Birch and correctioned back of the hall, in Playhouse-yard, having caught fire, and a what course they shall hereafter proceed. and a quantity of sulphur had been thrown on to

HUDDERSFIELD. — HORRID CATASTROPHE. — DREAD- semblance by letting the leaf of a table down. Not a

quantity of blood, which had flowed from the wound, over and was drowned. Never shall I forget her look settled on her breast, and which had the appearance (in all but colour) of the froth of ale. The bed around once more used my knife about a man, and jumped girl 14 years of age, went to Fann's premises, a gate-way leading out of the main road, closely adjoining old St. Paneras church; and, although the swing was full at the time, was persuaded to get in. She at the time, was persuaded to get in. She utmost velocity, she pitched, head-foremost, out; and, whilst on the ground, the swing, on its return, struck her so violently on the back of the head as to hurl her several yards into the road. She was picked up in a state of insensibility, and at once conveyed to the University College Hospital, where she expired before George Dyson, Esq., and a respectable jury, the same evening, at the Globe Inn, when a verdict of Temporary Insanity was returned. Such a horrid transaction has not been known in this town within

our memory, and the sensation created by it was

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM .- On Saturday last an alarming and destructive fire took place on the premises, situate in Toll-street, Derby-road, in the occupation of Mr. W. Smith, upholsterer and cabinet-maker, Chapel-bar, Nottingham, which completely destroyed a brick building, consisting of workshops, and a large and valuable stock of furniture. Owing to the premises being immediately adjoining a long range of wood-built workshops in the occupation of Messrs. Denby and Howard, millwrights, and surrounded by vast piles of wood in two timber-yards, a fire could not have broken out in a more dangerous bublin. I am also a Parliamentary agent, carrying The value of the property destroyed has not yet been ascertained, but it must amount to several hundred pounds; unfortunately for Mr. Smith, he was not and two sureties in £100 each, to come up and rensured. How the fire originated is not known, as on the evening before, when the workmen left the premises, they had been unable to obtain a light from the stove. A little dog was heard barking in the night, but no notice was taken of it, and the animal perished in the ruins. There is no doubt the fire had been progress-

ing several hours before it was discovered. Fire at Barking, Near Needham Market .- On surance in the Suffolk Fire-office.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.-Mr. W. Shouldham expired, at his residence at Malsford, on Friday last, tion to mercy. It then came out that the young gone by the name of Scott. About a month before dence. He conceived that Cochrane had committed expired, at his residence at Malsford, on friday last, under the weight of no less than 102 years! Many of our readers will recollect that on his completion of 100 years he gave a grand fête at his residence, which was remarkable for many features of interest; one of the most gratifying being the testimony of a large circle of friends that added years had but matured like the most gratifying being the testimony of a large circle of friends that added years had but matured like the most gratifying being the testimony of a large circle of friends that added years had but matured like the place of the most gratifying being the testimony of a large circle of friends that added years had but matured like the place of the most gratifying being the testimony of a large circle of friends that added years lad but matured like the place of the most gratifying being the testimony of a large circle of friends that added years lad but matured like the place of the most gratifying being the testimony of a large circle of friends that added years lad but matured like the place of the manne of Scott. About a month before the manne of Scott. About a month before the manne of Scott. About a month before dence. He conceived that Cochrane had committed the murder I saw the prisoner, and had some conversations with him about Mrs. Tape. He asked me if in it, were inconsistent with truth, and could be little more than invention, in which he had given him a loathsome disease. I asked if he could not with him a loathsome disease. I asked if he could not with him a loathsome disease. I asked if he police, who, he believed, had basely tampered with the manner of Scott. About a month before the murder I saw the prisoner, and had some conversations of the murder I saw the prisoner, and had some conversations of the murder I saw the prisoner, and had some conversations of the murder I saw the prisoner. He asked me if he murder I saw the prisoner, and had some conversations of the murder I saw the prisoner. He asked me if he murder I saw the Ipswich Express.

THE CATASTROPHE AT YARIAOUTH. (From the Times of Wednesday.)

YARMOUTH, MAY 12 .- To-day is quite a dies non in

In the absence of matters of a more stirring nature, I have pursued my inquiries relative to the state of the bridge. I find that the width of the bridge between the chains (which originally constituted its whole width) is fifteen feet, and the length is ninety feet. This gives a superficial area of 1,350 square he used to send her medicine, but she would seldom feet. Allowing one person to each square foot, and take any of it, but generally threw it away. On taking the weight of each person at seven stone, we have something like sixty tons as the weight which the bridge might originally have been expected at the most to have to bear, and which, beyond a doubt

> remained outside the chains a piece of timber about seven inches broad, but upon which of course no prisoner, being on the 5th March last in charge of a certain steam-boiler, in the parish of All Saints, person ever attempted to walk. To those pieces Poplar, did wilfully and unlawfully put into the said platforms, two feet three inches wide, were added by means of iron clamps, as I described yesterday, so that the whole of the width of the outside platforms that the whole of the width of the outside platforms may be called two feet ten inches. This, multiplied bruises he then and there died. To this indictment, may be called two feet ten inches. This, multiplied by ninety feet, gives a superfices added upon each side of 255 square feet, or in all, 510 square feet. Allowing, as before, one person to one square foot, and seven stone weight to each person, we have a weight of upwards of twenty-two tons that might Clarkson asked his lordship if he thought there was possibly be placed extra upon the bridge; and if we sufficient evidence to go before the jury? Mr. Baron add four tons for the weight of the iron and wood Alderson thought that there was no evidence to constituting the additional platforms, we have a total extra weight of twenty-six tons added beyond what was originally anticipated; whilst, as I have stated valve, and the obstruction which, it appeared, existed

weight upon the single chain which gave way.

The bridge, as I have before stated, should have been able to bear a weight distributed over its whole him for 2s., much below the usual price. On his surface of \$6 tons. Here we have, however, upon one-half of the one-half of the bridge, depending upon one-half of the and robbed. The evidence was voluminous, but contook them all into his hand and examined each. He whole supports of the bridge, a weight of only 38 tons, clusive. Jenkins entered into a long statement and those supports give way upon the half on which that weight is. Is there not, then, a presumption, if a similar weight had been placed upon the other half of the bridge, so that there had been altogether the way. The jury found then both Guilty. It was distributed over its surface a weight of 76 tons, that then proved that on the 18th of December, 1843, the whole structure would have fallen bodily-that is Finch was convicted at the Surrey Sessions, and sento say, unless there were, as has been stated, some tenced to a long "treading" at Brixton, and privately flaw in the welding of the particular link which first | whipped. The Common Serieant said he thought

side, were I inch square. The following dreadful and truly disgusting letter remove the soot from the chimney. With a prompt I extract from a local journal. Few men can have supply of most of mos

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Tuesday, May 13.—Conspiracy. — Basil Cochran Willis and Lionel Piaper Goldsmid surrendered in discharge of their bail, to take their trial upon an indictment for conspiring together by divers false pretences and subtle means to obtain and carry off two valuable securities, to wit, a promissory note for the payment of £600, and another for the payment Mr. Clarkson stated the facts of the case to the jury, Guilty against both the defendants. After some furtowards me. He passed me and crossed the way bether discussion, the defendants were admitted to bail tween 19 to 20 feet from me. He had on a dark on entering into recognisances, themselves in £300, coat, which I think was velveteen, and a cap which ceive judgment on the first day of the next session.

been in custody a week, but as none of the property was traced to him he was discharged. The jury accompanied the verdict of Guilty with a recommendation of the property companied the verdict of Guilty with a recommendation of the town. I have a strong belief, but I will not swear positively.

Where the many of the control of the companied the verdict of Guilty with a recommendation of the town. I have the companied the verdict of Guilty with a recommendation of the town. I have the companied the verdict of Guilty with a recommendation of the verdict of Guilly with a recommendation able specimen of "a good old English gentleman."— of the case, the sentence would be a very lenient

seats on the bench this morning, Martha Brixey was placed at the bar upon an indictment charging her with the wilful murder of the infant child of her and a hat. The jacket was not velveteen. I was master, Mr. Ffinch, of Greenwich. On being called walking up and down, and he spoke to mc. I said, retired to consider their verdict. After an absence upon by the clerk of the arraigns, the prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Bodkin, who is engaged for the prosecution, applied to their lordships to appoint the trial for Friday, upon the ground that Mr. Traill, the police magistrate, was an important and material witness in the case, and in consequence of his official duties he could not conveniently attend before Friday. Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the defence, said he was ready to concur in any arrangement that would ought to know me; if I not on my volveteen continuous and twenty minutes, they returned about so many times, in a few minutes you'll see her."

Mrs. Tape and a woman named Caroline Graham came up. The prisoner said, "There you are; that's the personer in the usual form.

The prisoner, who maintained his extraordinary coolness throughout, then bowed and left the dock. upon by the clerk of the arraigns, the prisoner pleaded

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT BLACKWALL.-George it ought at the least to have been able, and no doubt Lowe surrendered in discharge of his bail, to take was able to bear.

Lowe surrendered in discharge of his bail, to take was able to bear. I find that when the bridge was constructed there and others. The indictment alleged that the together with the coroner's inquisition, the prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Bodkin stated the facts of the case. Mr. Braithwaite, John Cockayne, and in a former communication, no strength was added in the steam pipe which connected the boiler with the

Hocussing and Robbery .- Wm. Jenkins, aged 25, son. The prosecutor hired a cab at London-bridge to convey him to Woolwich, Jenkins offering to take connecting rods, which were 18 in number on each Persons in your station must be stopped from plundering those who place themselves under your carc.

BIGANY.—Wm. Hill, a respectable looking, middle-

cedifing the execution, the public wire administed to be described in the prison, on condition that each person should, on entering, put into a box, fitted for the purpose at the door, a piece of money. The amount thus collected is to be distributed among the poor relations of the condemned repose of his soul. The most influential inhabitants of Munich have joined in a petition to Government to abolish this custom for ever, as not only repugnant to etiminal a severer punishment than the law denounces against him.—French Paper.

Fatal Accident.—A frightful occurrence, attended with the loss of life, took place on Sunday and speak to him in the prison, on condition that each person should, on entering, put into a box, fitted for the purpose at the door, a piece of money. The amount thus collected is to be distributed among the poor relations of the condemned of work was between two pounds, which he handed repose of his soul. The most influential inhabitants of Munich have joined in a petition to Government to abolish this custom for ever, as not only repugnant to the criminal a severer punishment than the law denounces against him.—French Paper.

Fatal Accident.—A frightful occurrence, attended with the loss of life, took place on Sunday wards, she was quite warm and weltering in here.

Fatal Accident.—A frightful occurrence, attended with the loss of life, took place on Sunday wards, she was quite warm and weltering in here.

Fatal Accident the purpose at the door, a piece into a box, fitted for the purpose at the door, a piece in the water further than my chin), than a man grasped the water further than my chin), than a man grasped to relate just above water.—I ieth on the leack, his head just above water.—I ieth on the face.—I hit him hard, for the skin is off my knuckles. A woman next seized me: I was forced to the several offences laid to their thange, were canculary more than the water further than my chin), than a man grasped to relations for the shad just above water.—I ieth was related by the water furth were inconveniently crowded. No females were

admitted. At a few minutes after ten o'clock, Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Coltman entered and took Immediately afterwards Joseph Connor was again

placed in the dock.

The indictment, which contained two counts, each varying the offence, charging him with the wilful murder of Mary Brothers, was then read. Mr. Bodhin, Mr. Montague Chambers, and Mr Huddlestone appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Doane for the prisoner. Mr. Bodkin then stated the leading facts of the case, and proceeded to call the following wit-

nesses:-

Mary Palmer, charwoman at the house No. 11. Little George-street, said a man and woman came that gave me the ____." I said, jokingly, "I there at a quarter before eleven o'clock on the night dare say you have not killed her?" He said, "I of Monday, 31st of March. I never saw either of them before. The man was dressed in a velveteen things, so that they should not know me." There coat and a cap. I gave the woman a light, and she was a row in the Seven Dials, and I went to see it, went into the back parlour. I sat down on the stairs. A few minutes after, a little better than five minutes. I heard the woman cry "Murder!" three times. rose and knocked at the door of the room. I knocked twice without receiving any answer. Not receiving any answer. I put my back to the door and forced i

I was fetched to the house. Theft.—Mary Florray, a decent looking young woman, aged 22, was indicted for stealing, on the 5th April. two watches, value £24, two brooches, two rings, and other articles value £6, the property of Mr. Wm. Hall, her master, in his dwelling-house. The prisoner, on being charged, acknowledged her offence, and it appeared that she committed it mainly at the instigation of a man named "Joe," to whom a steal of the instigation of a man named "Joe," to whom a steal of the instigation of a man named "Joe," to whom a steal of the prisoner was the murderer. The object of the prisoner was the murderer. The object of the prisoner was the murderer. The object of the prisoner in pointing out Mrs. Tape in the street as the preson who had communicated a certain disease to him, was for the purpose of holding her up to shame amongst her companions, and not as a prelude to a dreadful and revolting murder. Secrety was no finis conduct. He made no secret of his ceutical chemist, No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard.

The following are from among a great many letters the street as the prisoner was the murderer. The object of the prisoner in pointing out Mrs. Tape in the street as the produce no inconvenience, require no presention, and communicated a certain disease to him, was for the purpose of holding her up to shame among a little and smiled. She did not speak. I pulled the knife out and ran for the surgeon. She was dead when I came back. (The witness produced)

The following are from among a great many letters the produce no inconvenience, require no presention, and the purpose of holding her up to shame among a predict to a dreadful and revolting murder. Secrety was no face to the prisoner was the murderer. The object of the prisoner in pointing out Mrs. Cape in the street as the produce no inconvenience, require no present on the prisoner was the murderer. The object of the prisoner in pointing ou

She is now five months advanced in pregnancy. The learned judge said that, under all the circumstances of the case, the sentence would be a very lenient one—viz., three months' imprisonment without hard labour.

Wednesday, May 14.—The Greenwich Murder.

Limited a property of the disease, and used a disgusting threat. I saw the prisoner on the night of the murth learned judges taking their threat. I saw the prisoner on the night of the murth learned forward he would be sure to be tucked up, merely denoted a morbid state of mind, and that he was labouring under great apprehension as to the threats he had used towards the unfortunate woman. After never get rid of the disease, and used a disgusting threat. I saw the prisoner on the night of the murth learned found that he was labouring under great apprehension as to the threats he had used towards the unfortunate woman. After never get rid of the disease, and used a disgusting threat. I saw the prisoner on the night of the murth learned found that he was labouring under great apprehension as to the threats he had used towards the unfortunate woman. After never get rid of the disease, and used a disgusting threat. I saw the prisoner on the night of the murth learned found that he was labouring under great apprehension as to the threats he had used towards the unfortunate woman. After never get rid of the disease, and used a disgusting threat is a powerful appeal on behalf the prisoner. The Learned Counsel then called witnesses who gave the prisoner the character of a quiet, in

was ready to concur in any arrangement that would conduce to public convenience. Mr. Baron Alderson granted the application.

Attempt to Murder. — On Wednesday morning last, about seven o'clock, as Mich. M'Donald, one of the stewards of the Imperial Slate Quarries, was Tape (the name by which the deceased was known proceeding from his residence to the works, a man to the wretched creatures with whom she associated) passed him on the road, and saluted him walking away together and talking. She soon after when passing. M Donald went on a few yards, left him, and came 'towards me. He said he would not hurt Mrs. Tape. I went away, leaving him talking to "Biddy." In ten minutes I returned and perceived this man following and presentable the best of the best Tape. Soon after I saw the man and Mrs. Tape go murderer succeeded in pulling the trigger, when a into No. 11, George-street. 1 did not see the man's ball, or a portion of a ball, entered his left breast beface. He had on a velveteen coat and a cap. His low the nipple. 'The fellow then fled up the hill, and height was about the prisoner's.

previous witness. Bridget Ronan (known as Biddy).—I get my living by walking the streets in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's. I saw the prisoner on the Saturday before the murder. He spoke about a disease he was la- out success. M'Donald still continues in a precarious bouring under, and said it had been communicated to way, but there are hopes of his recovery; for though him by Mrs. Tape. I saw him on Monday night, about half-past nine o'clock, near the chapel. He was alone. I asked him how he was? He said, "Much the same;" and added, "I have just been informed. There was but a scanty supply of powder in the pistol, and it was of that description used by blowing the old b—up. She denies all. If I comes up to her in these clothes she'll know me." (He had on a fustian jacket and a hat.) He said, "I shall

from a drawer, and placed them on the counter bemade no observation. He put down a shilling, kept one knife, and put the other two on the counter, and was going away. I did not like the idea of his taking the bare knife out in his hand, and I offered to wrap it up in paper. He came back. I set the edge on a stone, wrapped it up, and he then left the shop. I did not notice his dress particularly. He had a hat and a dark coat on. He was quite a stranger to me. I saw him on the following Friday. Emily Elizabeth Oldham, daughter of the last witness, an intelligent little girl, was then sworn, and having been placed on the bench, was questioned by

bility of an oath, of which she was fully cognisant. side, were I inch square.

With these particulars I leave for the present my critical examination of the late bridge, adding that an critical examination of the late bridge, adding that an critical examination of the late bridge, adding that an converted three or four times, and there is no critical examination of the late bridge, adding that an converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times, and there is no converted three or four times. and several others of the brigade they ascertained answer from Sir J. Graham to the memorial is fully that it are not to the spot. On examination by Birch answer from Sir J. Graham to the memorial is fully determine doubt that you train cabmen for your nurposes. The that it arose from the chimney in a small room at the expected to-morrow, when the jury will determine judgment of the court is, that you be transported for looking stood at my father's side, and mediate notice of the same to T. M. Wheeler, 2432, that it arose from the chimney in a small room at the expected to-morrow, when the jury will determine judgment of the court is, that you be transported for looking stood at my father's side, and mediate notice of the same to T. M. Wheeler, 2432, that it arose from the chimney in a small room at the expected to-morrow, when the jury will determine judgment of the court is, that you be transported for looking stood at my father's side, and mediate notice of the same to T. M. Wheeler, 2432, that it arose from the chimney in a small room at the expected to-morrow, when the jury will determine judgment of the court is, that you be transported for looking stood at my father's side, and mediate notice of the same to T. M. Wheeler, 2432, that is the man, said the witness, Strand, who will call a meeting of such persons as judgment of the court is, that you be transported for looking steadfastly, and pointing at the prisoner. William Pocock, 81 F.—In consequence of information which I received I went to 15, Endell-street, on treasurer, district committee, &c., for the metroposupply of water, the parties on the premises, assisted brigade, quickly put an end to all danger, little of no degree by the brigade, quickly put an end to all danger, little of no degree by the brigade, quickly put an end to all danger, little of no degree by the said Mary I he fore them viz.

them to be both prostitutes." der that he had got an infectious disease from a tary or treasurer will be acknowledged each week in woman, and that he would serve her out. I said, the Northern Star. You had better not interfere with the woman at all. If you strike her she will very likely take out a warrant against you." He said he should have got married to his cousin at Easter but for this illness

He said her family knew what was the matter with him. I recollect the morning after the murder. He came a little after six to work as usual, and breakfasted with me. He went away at half-past eleven o'clock. He never came to work again. He used to come to work in a hat and velveteen shootingjacket, and changed the coat for a jacket. John Cochrane, a young man, said he was a tailor.

I have known Connor for some years. I recollect the night of Monday, the 31st of March. I saw Connor about seven o'clock in the Crown, in the of 3d., 6d., 1s., or upwards per week. Seven-dials. He said he was suffering under a certain disease. He went away at eleven o'clock the same night. I was outside the door of the Crown. Connor came up. I think he came up Queen-street, which leads close to George-street. A person might have run from George-street. A person might have run from George-street in five minutes. He looked flurried, as if he had been quarrelling. I went towards him, and said, "Halloo, what's the matter with you?" He said, "I have given her something." I did not know of whom he spoke, and asked him who he meant. He said, "The b—old that gave method." I said ishingly "I said ishingly" and lost sight of the prisoner. He had on a velvetcen coat and a cap. I heard of the murder the fol-lowing morning. This witness, on his cross-exami-nation, admitted having suffered three months' imprisonment, three years ago, for robbing his master, and having been fined seven shillings for an assault

I believe had a peak to it. Five or six minutes after the term was uncertain of matters in his testimony. The Learned Counsel contended that the probability

Caroline Graham confirmed the evidence of the ber of persons near him to stop the villain; and although there were near two hundred men going to in the pistol, and it was of that description used by the quarrymen. M'Donald was fired at before, about three months ago, within fifteen yards of the same place, which providentially then missed him .- Nenagh

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - On Monday evening, a very shocking accident occurred to Wm. Wilafter. He had on a black velveteen coat and a cap with a peak. He came close to me, and said "Do of the Great North of England Railway Company." you think she'll know me now?" I said "Yes; why shouldn't the woman know you?" It said, before he went to change his clothes, "I have something at home that will pepper her." He had frequently at home that will pepper her." He had frequently assengers. In passing from the door of one company. passengers. In passing from the door of one comwas immediately taken to the Shipton station, and W. Jepson, Chemist, Silver-street; Mr. J. Losthouse, Hemy Oldham, a cutler, carrying on business in an engine was despatched to York with a messenger Chemist; Bradford, Mr. M. Rogerson, Chemist, Darley-High-street, St. Giles's, said—On the night of the to obtain medical assistance. On examination, it street; Mr. J. Pratt, Chemist, Ivegate; Statybridge, Mr. 31st March, I was in my shop. I sold this knife to a person. That is the man. He came into my shop being nearly severed, sustained severe injuries in Mr. J. Simpson, Chemist; Messrs. Ross and Burton,

LONDON.

Mr. Doyle a vote of thanks.

may have signified their intention of becoming memthe brigade, quickly put an end to all danger, little or no damage being done to the place. From the various compounds and combustible articles on the Persons in the localities throughout the kingdom are little or no damage being done to the place. From the various compounds and combustible articles on the Persons in the localities throughout the kingdom are little or no damage being done to the place. From the various compounds and combustible articles on the Persons in the localities throughout the kingdom are little or no damage being done to the place. From the various compounds and combustible articles on the Varmouth side broke and let little or the left. The marks are as the localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it localities throughout the kingdom are door, with two coats hanging over it. I examined it local

side of the right-hand pocket. I also produce a cap and a hat. I also found six hospital tickets. (The coat was here shown to the Learned Judges, and was minutely examined by these largest and treasurer in accordance with the rules. Cards of minutely examined by these largest and treasurer in accordance with the rules. minutely examined by them.)

Nicholas Pearce, Superintendent of Police, stated of the general secretary, for which the sum of one abayrant by the subthe particulars of the prisoner's arrest.

Adolphus Lonsdale, 110 F.—I was in the cell with the prisoner late on the night he was taken into customer late on the night he was taken into customer late on the night he was taken into customer late on the night he was taken into customer late on the night he was taken into customer late on the night he was taken into customer formance must be remitted by Posttody. About four o'clock in the morning he said, the remaining fourpence must be remitted by Post"I am sure to be tucked up if these two women come office order or otherwise to the general secretary. and give evidence against me. They saw me on Monday between eight and nine o'clock. I know Wheeler, Secretary. P.S. Persons residing in isolated districts can be enrolled by the general secre-Charles Waugh.—I worked at Messrs, Gerrard's in tary, on furnishing him with the instalment of their March last. The prisoner worked there with me. He told me about six weeks before the murrules, &c. All monies remitted to the general secre-

CHARTIST LAND SOCIETY.

DERSONS desirons of joining the Land Co-operative Society propounded by the late Chartist Convention, are informed that a Public Meeting of the Subscribers, and of persons willing to become subscribers, will be held on Wednesday evening, at the South London Chartist Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, to form a Metropolitan Branch; pay a first instalment on their shares; elect a Sub-Treasurer, Sub-Secretary, and other officers. Chair to be taken at Eight o'Clock precisely. Shares £2 10s, each, which may be paid in instalments Any person, whether a Member or not a Member of the National Charter Association, is eligible to become a Sharcholder in the above Society. The Directors will attend and give any information hich may be required.

> By order of the Board of Directors, THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER. Secretary.

DR. COFFIN'S BOTANIC GUIDE TO

THIS Important Work for family use is now ready for A delivery. Letters addressed to the Author, 16, Trafalgar-street, Leeds; or, J. Watson, 5, Paul's-alley, Paternoster-row, London, will meet with attention Price six shillings.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPRING SESSIONS FOR

similarity of the prisoner to some other person. Belief the most various and respectable testimonials gratuishowed a defect of some nature, that the person using tously forwarded. Thirty years' experience has fully proved their great utility, not only in ordinary cases of cough and cold, but in various kinds of asthmatic and consumptive

The following are from among a great many letters the

proprietor has received, in proof of the efficacy of these Dover, January 25th, 1845.

Sir,-I have great pleasure in informing you that the ls. 9d. box of Keating's Cough Lozenges, had at your house about three weeks since, has relieved Mrs. Hiller of a bad cough, to which she has been subject many years, especially in the winter season. A considerable portion of the Lozenges are on hand, nor has she for the last fortnight had any occasion to use them. Yours respectfully,

Mr. S. Marten, Dover. F. I. HILLER, jun. Cheetham Hill, near Manchester

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

breathed better, and the cough is quite gone. I am, Sir, yours truly,

SARAH FLETCHER. Saffron Walden, July 11th, 1844. Sir,-I have used Keating's Cough Lozenges these last wenty years, and have always derived benefit from them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly ill with a ough, and could get no relief from any medicine I tried. gentleman recommended me to try these Lozenges, which I did. and found immediate relief; and I think two boxes effected a complete cure. I had already had the advice of an eminent physician and two surgeons, but

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

J. MILLER, To Mr. Keating. P.S .- I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them.

nothing they ordered for me did me any good.

they afforded me instant relief.

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

I remain, sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODERSON To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's.

9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845. Dear Sir,-Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twentyfour hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully, JAMES ELLIS. (Late proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's.) To Mr. Keating.

a person. That is the man. He came into my shop at ten minutes to ten. He said, "What's the cheapest small carving-knife you have?" I said, "I will show you some directly. I believe I have some second-hand ones." After I had done what I was second-hand ones." After I had done what I was about I want to the counter and took three knives and took three knives. Mr. Riddy, Bookseller; Blackburn, Mr. L. Fish, Druggist; Macclesfield, Mr. H. Hodkinson, Druggist ; Nottingham, Mr. B. S. Oliver, Stationer, Long-row; Derby, Mr. J. T. Hassall, SOMERS Town.-Mr. Christopher Doyle, of the Druggist, Victoria-street; R. Bryers, Druggist; Jones and Executive, delivered a lecture on Sunday week, Hewitt, Druggists; J. Greenswith, Druggist, Mercury at Mr. Duddridge's Rooms, 18, Tonbridge-street, New-road; Mr. Bird in the chair. Mr. Doyle, in Sharples, Chemist, Fishergate; Rochdule, Mr. Leech, addressing his audience, explained the various im- Druggist; Mr. Booth, Druggist; Mr. Taylor, Druggist portant measures that had been discussed at the late | Stockport, Mr. Rayner, Druggist; Mr. Wilkinson, Drug-Convention, urged on them the necessity of renewed gist; Messrs. Sims and Shaw, Druggists; Sandexertions to carry the same into practical operation; bach, Mrs. Peover, Druggist; Warrington, Mr. William and concluded an able address by calling on them to Barton, Druggist; Wigan, Mr. E. H. Barnish, Druggist; take out their cards for the ensuing year. With this Leigh, Mr. James Kirkman Bennett, Chemist; Hudders. appeal the majority of the meeting complied, and testified their approval of the lecture by awarding to Fryer, Chemist, New-street; Burslem, Wm. Pearson, Druggist ; Hanley, Charles Jones, Druggist ; Longton, George Sibary, Druggist; Leicester, T. W. Palmer, Drugoffice; Newcastle-vpon-Tyne, W. Fordyce, 15, Grey-street; South Shields, Bell and Co.; Walsall, J. H. Watkins, Druggist; Wolverhampton, R. Fowke, Druggist; Dowsbury, T. S. Brooke; Wakefield, J. Dawson and S. Sidney, Chemists; York, W. D. Scholefield, Chemist. Ashbourne, John Whitham, Druggist; Thirsk, T. J. Fog-

thus publicly to address you. The object of the present address is two-fold-I. Py a plain, simple statement of facts and circum-

stances to remove from your minds any prejudices which ay have been heretofore entertained against myself. . To submit to your consideration the absolute neces s ty of your forming a cordial union with the working people of England amongst whom you reside, to the end that your interests, which are mutual and identical, should be promoted; that differences heretofore existing between Repeal is and Chartists should cease; that you may bear with our another like Christians, or rather as Christians should do. I shall make no apology for thus, apparently, obtruding my advice and opinions upon you, my object being to in all the good in my power by endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between parties whose interest it is to be, not only reconciled, but firmly united. You know that it a man thinks he can do good he is

morally bound to make the effort. I am aware that I shall stand in need of no ordinary share of that indulgence, for which you, my countrymen, are so justly celebrated. I know and feel that I have to continuous inisrepresentations and calumnies. It, therefore, is a dary I owe to you as well as to myself, to state distinctly, unequivocally, and without any quibble or subterfuge, "the head and front of that offending" which has excited prejudice against me in the minds of many

whom I never saw, and perhaps never shall see. I have been solicited repeatedly, both by letter and personally, to make the statement, which I shall now lay before you as briefly as possible. All I require at your hands is simple, unadulterated justice. In September, 1332, a society was founded by Mr.

O'Connell, which was called "The Political Union of Ireland," of which I was a member. The ostensible objects of this society were-

1. The dismissal of the Marquis of Anglesey, Secretary Stanley, and Attorney-General Blackburne.

2. The total abolition of Tithe.

3. The immediate Reneal of the Union.

4. To petition the House of Commons to exhibit articles of impeachment against the Marquis of Anglesey, Attorney-General Blackburne, and Mr. Secretary Stanley. 5. To appoint in each parish in Ireland a committee of nine to procure signatures to petitions for these pur-

6. To collect subscriptions and receive donations for the purpose of carrying these objects into effect. 7. Such collections to be called the "National Rent." Esq., and Daniel Lynch, Esq., be appointed treasurers to

"The National Rent." 9. That each person paying one pound shall be enrolled a member of the "National Political Union."

was as follows :- "That no candidates shall be supported of £850,000 per annum; the Anti-War Society; the at the ensuing general election but those who will pledge | Emigration Society; the Colonisation Society; the Antithemselves to oppose any administration that will not | Corn Law League, who wanted cheap bread, high wages, make the Repeal of the Union a Cabinet measure." In the month of December following, the general elec-

tion under the Reform Bill came on. A great many candidates took the pledge, and were returned. Several of whom took place afterwards from the pledged enemies of

Sometime prior to that general election a dispute arose between O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. O'Connell, of the merits of which the public knew nothing. However, an open rupture took place at the Clare election, O'Gorman Mahon having upon that occasion accused Mr. O'Connell or breach of faith in having given that support to Major Machamara which he had promised to O'Gorman Mahon: the result was that O'Gorman Mahon lost the election and Major Macnamara was returned. Some short time after this the "National Political

Union" was changed in one hour, and without any previous notice, into the "Society of Irish Volunteers." The chairman who presided at the meeting of the "National Political Union" dissolved that body on the motion of Mr. O'Connell. The chairman vacated, and in five minutes afterwards the same gentleman was, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, called upon to preside as chairman of the "Society of the Volunteers of which I can take with me wheresoever I go? Will not you, I think I might justly lay claim to a good one to the service of the people." We have no right to be ment of the Star's? for any thing of this sort? No! millions. No sooner did the vituperations of the amongst the rest. The rules were read, and adopted. One of which was to the effect,—"That if any member knew of a which was to the effect,—"That if a which was to the effect,—"That if a which was to the effect,—"That if a which was anything derogatory to the character of another member, or of any one to be proposed, he was bound, on pain of the scale of society by placing me on a political equality casions, in treating of general matters, that I shall expulsion, to make his objections known to the committee." Now bear this rule in mind; and also bear in mind that the sole object of this rule, and of changing the society so suddenly and unprecedentedly, was with the view to destroy O'Gorman Mahon, whose popularity was becoming troublesome. None but the initiated were aware of the object. I did not understand it. During the admission of members, O'Gorman Mahon entered the meeting and was loudly cheered. But when he essayed to speak, Mr. O'Connell rose to order, and said that none but members had a right to speak; whereupon O'Gorman Mahon produced his card as a member of the "National Political Union." The chairman told him that there was no such society; that the present was a meeting of the "Irish Volunteers." O'Gorman Mahon then threw a purse of to creed or class. gold on the table, and called upon the secretary to take his subscription out of it, which request was refused. He then asked to see the rules, which was also refused. He said he was a member of the society that met there at three o'clock that day,-the 3rd of January, 1893,-and it was not then five o'clock; and, standing up like a giant, get rid of him the chairman was moved from the chair, extinguishing the lights, declaring, at the top of his voice, that the lights were his; the rooms were his; that he paid for both. The scene of confusion baffles description. The best account of this scene is in the Freeman's Journal of the 4th of January, 1833, and is well worth publishing

even now. Such a scene never was witnessed, nor perhaps never wil! again. My opinion was that O'Gorman Mahon was badly treated-ill used-and I said so. This gave deep offence.

In the county of Dublin, a short time before this occurred, Lord Brabazon was branded as "a liar" by Mr. O'Connell. I did not know that Mr. O'Connell's object was to turn Lord Brabazon out of the county, and turn his son-in-law, Fitzsimon, into it. I thought that Mr. O'Connell was imposed upon by a man whom I knew to be a most unscrupulous liar, and that he assailed Lord Brabazon in ignorance of the real state of the case: and as I had been one of a deputation from the Trades' Union Election Committee to Lord Brabazon, upon the subject of the Repeal pledge, I felt it my duty to defend the character of Lord Brabazon from the charge of being branded as a liar. The charge was false. I stated the real facts of the case at a meeting of the Trades' Union, and at the casions, solemnly declared that every British subject, with-Committee of the Irish Volunteers. This gave further out reference to sect or party, should participate in all the cause of offence-mind that.

At that time there were several tithe martyrs in gaol in Ireland, amongst whom were two "patriots"—Costello ercise that shrewd common sense which God has given and Reynolds—one of whom got a place in Gibraltar from you? Why not try, by the sure test of reason and judgthe Whigs, and the other a place under the new corpora- ment, the several propositions contained in the People's tion in Dublin. There was at this time a very general Charter? Because you were led into error, and your feeling to get up a TRIBUTE for Costello and Reynolds spe- judgment warped by those in whom you confided, and cially. There was a tithe martyr fund; but this one for | who had an interest in leading you after them upon ques-Costello and Reynolds was intended by the subscribers to tions which you did not understand, and which they took cluding words, which were these :-- "I CARE NOT be quite distinct. Mr. O'Connell expressed a strong de- right good care you should not understand. "Keep the WHAT AMOUNT OF ODIUM THE REJECTION OF THIS sire to amalgamate both funds with those of the Irish Tories out!" was the rallying cry of the deceitful Whigs. ADDRESS MAY ENTAIL UPON ME, BUT I AM RESOLVED Volunteers, and seemed anxious to become the natron of all tithe sufferers. I opposed this, and for a time succeeded in causing the several funds to be kept separately The poor besotted Orangemen are the dupes of one faction you, who rejected the address! But you have so arrest. He attends the meetings of the Conference. He Ah! you know full well, and every child in England and accurately. This could scarcely be borne. Bear

It so happened that I was the seventh person on the of either party? No: nor shall we ever. They only want on that occasion. Committee of Irish Volunteers, a part of whose duty it to use us up for their own aggrandisement. Then why "Yes, I have," said I. "Do you object to me?" said one. "To me?" said another. "Name! name!" roared out several. This I declined. However, a reso- city of Dublin. My wish, and the wish of every other lution was subsequently adopted, and a copy of it sent to me, stating, "that unless I named the person to whom I | tical footing with himself. I maintain, in common with

matter. I did not fear the result, as my objections were potent. chiefly founded upon documentary evidence, bearing the cious sentence pronounced upon me. It is clear that a electors are directly interested. certain party were auxious to get rid of me. I was too honest and straightforward for their purpose. To hunt me down was a glorious achievement. Not content with this sentence, which they got lithographed, and had cosion; they were obliged to have recourse to a degraded clergyman of the Church of England, of the name of Groves, and a Catholic friar, who was under the censure

TO THE IRISH REPEALERS RESIDING IN This explanation has been often called for, and I think now was alike due to my friends the Chartists (with whom now was alike due

knowing why or wherefore, nature or kind brought against me in any society of which I was a member, or in any other society, that I ever heard of; that I never sought to screen, cover, palliate, cloak, suffrage. Had we joined them honestly, cheerfully, and "risen!" They were engaged in hounding on the butchers or conceal any act or deed of mine; that I never called heartily, we should have had universal suffrage long ago, and the brutal bludgeon men! They were engaged in "comupon any human being to do so for me; and that I am ready and willing to make atonement to any man who I want to know how Repeal could be withheld from us? will show that I ever wronged him in any respect.

shall now proceed with the second part. It has ever been the policy of tyrants, in all countries the Union can be repealed? an ascendancy over them.

sowing dissension in their ranks.

8. That Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., John Power, dressed. They always take care to avoid detail, lest you and Polk the Oregon and Texas!" should discover their hollowness and heartlessness. Their Having now laid my opinions plainly and candidly beschemes for redressing your wrongs are endless. I shall fore you, I trust that, whether you consider them wise just remind you of a few of them, and implore you to bear or foolish, you will do me the justice of believing that they them in mind, and test them by reason and common are entertained honestly and sincerely. One of the first acts of this association was to pass a sense. There was the Anti-Slavery Society, whom you resolution, to which all Ireland, I may say, responded. It helped to tax yourselves and your children to the amount and plenty of work for you, in order to enable them to sell their manufactures in the countries from whence the corn should come; the Banking Companies-plenty of notes to keep up the prices of all sorts of provisions, rent of land, and better your condition by lower wages; the Reform Clubs, who would only legislate by "instalments," as the people were not "sufficiently educated" to be admitted within the precincts of the constitution through the medium of the franchise; the religious fanatics, whose total want of religion led them to oppose the granting of civil rights to all who differed from themselves on drawn vast numbers of the people after them, without

dually, and that is by asking them, "What will this scheme of yours give me which I can call my own, and negatively or positively, upon anything coming from joined in by those who wish to be considered as "devoted for his own writings? for any com- for their infamous perfidy to the cause of the toiling Ireland." Several members were admitted, myself the elective franchise give me the means of acquiring all frem your silence. Upon that score, then, I claim a called upon to defend ourselves from attacks from within; with my more wealthy brethren ?" 'Tell those schemers, confine this, my very last notice of you, in any way, one and all, that he who will not join you and aid you to obtain the elective franchise is your enemy, and the the Manchester Conference in 1842, published in the enemy of your order. The franchise is your inheritance. It has been filched from you. Trust no man who will

not help you to get possession of it. The English working classes formed an association for the purpose of obtaining, by legal and constitutional means, a restoration of their just rights, which rights CHARTER. The working people of England, and you, my address to be rejected by Conference; and, after a countrymen, resident in England, were all uniting like one man for the achievement of those great and just rights, which are the common inheritance of all, without reference

Whig or Tory faction, or both combined, had not the transaction! Whigs, who were then in power, succeeded in sowing rehe dared any man or set of men to put him down. To ligious and national hatred and animosity between the people of Ireland and the Chartists: and to some extent the Executive document was submitted to the consiand Mr. O'Connell jumped upon the table and commenced even amongst the Chartists themselves. The term "Chartist" was applied in derision to the advocates of the

The Corn Naw League tried their hand at dividing the

s applied to the Roman Catholics.

Chartists. The old Orange party put forth their strength for a similar purpose. The Whigs sent their spies to idle either. They charged all Chartists with infidelity. 'Infidels," "Socialists," "miscreants," and "Chartists," vere used as synonymes. In Ireland, the Chartists were denounced as Orangemen. Every means that human ingenuity could invent were employed to deter the Irish, but particularly the Catholics, from joining the CHARTIST RANKS, just as if there was infidelity in Universal Sur-FRAGE, VOTE BY BALLOT, ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS, EQUAL REPRESENTATION, NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION, AND PAYMENT OF MEMBERS. Let me ask you, my countrymen, is there anything demoralising in these principles? Are they sectarian? Have the advocates of them ever, directly or indirectly, raised, sanctioned, or in any way encouraged religious bigotry? On the contrary, have not the advocates of those ennobling principles always, and upon all ocadvantages which were sure to result from their adoption? Why, then, have you stood aloof? Why not ex-

You are all Repealers : so am I. Few of you have the elective franchise: I am an elector, a freeholder in the Chartist who has the franchise, is to place you on a polinot like to do if I could have avoided it. The Hon. excepted) is of common right, and by the laws of God,

Pierce S. Butler and Mr. William Francis Finn, both entitled to political freedom; that without the elective or unanimity, to let the matter drop. This proposition was peremptorily refused, and a copy of a resolution to that effect served upon me.

It was agreed upon that the whole committee, fifty-one in number, should form a tribunal to investigate the output of the working in the attitude of a "coward" one in number, should form a tribunal to investigate the output of the working with the matter drop. This proposition not seek for the franchise, in season and out of season that it was the deceifful leaders, and not the League, that concocted the franchise article! It is headed

We have heard of a Chartist prisoner who did. To the have lived to hear him declare that there exists no deceifful leaders, and not the League, that concocted the franchise, in season and out of season that it was the have lived to hear him declare that there exists no the franchise, they can carry it with them anywhere, and be respected everywhere. Without the franchise to present himself in the attitude of a "coward" pose for which you have sunk all minor differences, I with a tribunal to investigate the outpread; but, above all, mark the heading of the to present assertion, that it was the deceitful leaders, and not the League, that concocted the outpread; but, above all, mark the heading of the to present himself in the attitude of a "coward" pose for which you have sunk all minor differences, I will be outpread to present assertion, that it was the deceitful leaders, and not the League, that concocted the working men, he was not one of them.

There was but one working men, he was not one of them.

There was but one working men, he was not one of them.

There was but one working in the attitude of a "coward" pose for which you have sunk all minor differences, I will be outpread to hear him declare that there exists no deceitful leaders, and not the League, that concocted the outpread to hear him declare that there exists no and out of season and out The Repeal of the Union, though of vital importance tunate article for me to stumble upon in answer to

signatures of some of the most eminent merchants in Dublin and Manchester. Several members of the comwill be of no use to you unless based upon universal sufwith a few anecdotes. We know some very interesting of the loth of September, 1842, there is an article—
with a few anecdotes. We know some very interesting of the loth of September, 1842, there is an article—
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with a few anecdotes. We know some very interesting of the loth of September, 1842, there is an article—
with a few anecdotes. We know some very interesting of the loth of September, 1842, there is an article of the loth of September and the loth of the loth of September and the loth of September and the loth mittee, seeing that some of the charges were of a serious frage, vote by ballot, and annual Parliaments: because nature, and must be either true, or that I had forged the the Repeal of the Union does not embrace or include the names to the documents which I produced, withdrew, ne- extension of the elective franchise. In my opinion we to connect the League with the concoction and origin of ver imagining for a moment that, in the teeth of such have commenced the Repeal movement at the wrong end. the "risings" and the "riots," it is happily supplied by evidence, sentence would be pronounced against myself We must retrace our steps. - The Union cannot be con- one of themselves. It happens that there is no such defiby that portion of the committee which remained. The stitutionally repealed without a majority in favour of it ciency. The chain of evidence is whole and perfect. pretence for the sentence against me was, that I had not in the House of Commons. It will never be repealed by Therefore, whatever is now let out of the bag can only the parties present to admit their signatures to the docu- agitation, unless that agitation produces something bor- come as corroboration of that which is already estaments. And under this miserable subterfuge twenty- dering on revolution. Bear in mind that all Chartists are blished. In this light do we view the public testimony Corn Law League. Such articles at such a crisis were three members of the committee signed a paper pro- Repealers; that the Charter includes domestic legislation: borne to the fact of the League-origin of the "riots" by treason to the people's cause!" nouncing the charges to be false and malicious. Had I but that the Repeal of the Union does not include univer- one of their own hired advocates. We give it here only been a cunning slave, I should not have had such an atro- sal suffrage, or any other proposition in which the non- as testimony bearing out the conclusive evidence we have

FELLOW COENTEX MEN.—It is after many, many an en-FELLOW COUNTRYNES,—It is after many, many an enin the Commons? Myfriends, we have no power to do Where was the Chronicle with his BARRICADES? Where so many of our best men in the wolf's den! Many a Upon this subject, which is already too long, I have any good. We have no power to control the House of were one and all of these? At "the head of the movenow merely to add that there never was a charge of any Commons. In fact, it is no House of Commons until its ment?" Taking part with "the mob?" Leading them look at once for the possession of the means by which

> will be unscrupulous as to the means. One mode of threatening to tear down the American flag, should advise do this. But they, one and all, seem to have taken it for attaining their object was to excite suspicion in the minds his countrymen (and you are aware that his advice is a granted that wherever there is a mess, no matter by themselves, body and soul, into the movement. Another that we should cat the pork, beef, and mutton at is a "coward!" mode was to send spies amongst the people to lead them home, which we could do if every one who seldom who, from fortuitous circumstances, had time, education, for two hundred and forty days in the year. Would not the object in this way was, and in fact still is, by sending year. In addition to these means, Mr. O'Connell could with specious sophistry, which they are sure will not be let you have your Parliament in College-green : take away understood by those to whom their harangues are ad- the Church Establishment: give Ireland to the Irish,

Dublin, May 5, 1845. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

wily, artful, cunning, watchful, ungrateful ruffian: was open, unsuspicious, and confiding. At the end of six years I dismissed him from my service for trealished several printed letters, and has been the prolow Churchmen, have one and all combined to scatter and use as he might think proper to apply my words and my it has ever been. Faction has always seized the oppor-

destroy every association of the people, whenever it was correspondence to. And, strange to say, notwithstanddiscovered that such association was founded on the principle of getting anything which the people could call their ness, he has not been able in any single one of his to do so. It would be a traitor to itself did it miss the printed publications to charge me with any act, even opportunity. There is a simple rule by which you can always test of inconsistency, at which even a child might not the sincerity of all those schemers collectively or indivi-

"STARVED VIPER'S" paper, and occupying more than five columns. I shall merely deal with the three greatest falsehoods in that letter, and shall answer one and all from the pen of William Hill himself. Firstly,-You would now contend that it was not the League that originated the strike. Secondly,-

were embodied in a document called the People's That it was you, and not I, who caused the Executive good deal of bounce, you say, in speaking of me upon that occasion, "To me, I repeat, he showed in the light of an arrant coward, shrinking from 'the pinch'—a mastiff cowed and scared by the barking of There is no doubt now upon the mind of any rational his own pups." What a very silly man you must be man but the Chartists would have succeeded in forming a to attempt to deceive thirty living witnesses, and to cordial union between the Irish and English working put your name to a lie in the very teeth of your classes, and thus have become too powerful for either the printed opinion with reference to this very same

You print a speech that you say you made in Mr.

Scholefield's chapel, on the Wednesday night, when deration of the Conference. You say that you pitied me for my cowardice, for my pliancy, and for the People's Charter, in the same manner as Papist was and castigation that I received at the hands of Dr. M'Douall and his supporters; and then you conclude with an expression of your opinion that I was an "arrant coward." Now, sir, just listen to the true for a similar purpose. The Whigs sent their spies to burn Birmingham, and to raise a rebellion amongst the Wednesday night in Mr. Scholefield's chapel. As I isolated miners in Wales. Religious fanatics were not am a living man, and as you are a dead parson, you never once opened your lips, while I, the coward, writhing, as you say, under the castigation of Dr. M'Douall, rejected the address myself. And not one single angry word passed between me and Dr. M'Douall, or any other man. You say that a committee was nominated, and that you were named as that you were "afraid" to act upon the committee. was not afraid to act, and I retired with M'Douall

and Campbell to strike out what I objected to in the document: and you went about your business. You say that I shook hands with you after your speech, and told you that you had risen cent. per cent. in my estimation. How could you, when you hadn't spoken a word? You appear to forget that I slept in Mr. Scholefield's house, and that I went direct from the chapel into his sitting room to make the alterations as speedily as possible, so that the document might be corrected before it was struck off, and I never once opened my lips to you. But I have better proof than this, I have sworn evidence. Every man who was at that Conference will bear testimony to the fact that it was I who rejected that document. Every man who was present will recollect my con-

was to pronounce judgment on any unfortunate wight | belong to, or support either faction? Rest assured that | Bairstow told him, that, but for me, the address who should be objected to by any member of the society. You will always be, as you ever have been, treated with would have been carried, but that I was the cause I looked upon this as a very arbitrary assumption of contempt and scorn by Whigs and Tories so soon as your of its being rejected. Griffin swore, and the Attorneypower, and said one day, that "we had no right to sit in co-operation has served their turn. Are not the great General made a strong point of his evidence, that sentence. He heard himself adjudged to be imprisoned udgment upon the character of others, until we should majority of you political outcasts? All those who have when the news of Turner's arrest was mentioned in for eighteen months. When he heard that, he did not first purify ourselves." "Have you any objection to any not the elective franchise are the slaves of those who member of the committee?" said two or three together. have it.

The Conference on Thursday, Isaid, "Now then, who will be conference on Thursday, Isaid, RIGHT IN SETTING MY FACE AGAINST FOR LIFE!" He did not whimper, and weep, and "IM- house in Ireland every Saturday throughout the year, THAT ADDRESS?"-Who do you pity now? You PLORE TO BE ALLOWED TO BANISH HIMSELF !!" and my letters were forwarded to my address from skulking, miserable wretch, you are even below He did not do this: nor did any one else, amongst the Leeds all the time that I was in Ireland. contempt. But, not satisfied with the evidence that hundreds of Chartists who were prosecuted in 1839, ex. I have so far adduced, I now beg leave most respectfully | cepting one. Who that one is "THE Statesman" knows!!! | little shall be upon the subject of your new alliance objected, and proceeded against him, I should be expelled." I had no alternative but to proceed, which I did this empire (infants, insane persons, and criminals only published in the Northern Star of the 3rd September, just one fortnight after the Conference sat; and read it, I pray you, with your last letter in the National M.P.'s for the county Kilkenny, kindly interposed, and on my behalf offered to proceed no further, and, for the sake who are not electors are outcasts; and that those who do there was a bigger fool! Read it especially with FELLOW-PRISONER!!! of unanimity, to let the matter drop. This proposition not seek for the franchise, in season and out of season reference to your present assertion, that it was the

> "WHO IS THE COWARD?" What a significant heading, and what an unfor-

"WHO IS THE COWARD ?" Were there any link deficient in the chain of evidence

before adduced.

If the Act of Union were repealed to-morrow we should The League plotted the "riots." The League plotted have a general election in Ireland. There would be no the "STRIKE." The League determined on the closing of change in the constituency. In the first instance, we the Mills. The League determined to reduce wages, and the beginning, warned the Chartists to have nothing to do ceeding events have served to verify it. The people have should return 105 members to College-green, and no more. to force the men out. The League hired men, Duffer with the Strike. We told them at the first that if they now the key to the whole mystery.—It has been dragged pies sent to all their relations and friends, they proceeded themselves to be mixed up with it they would to expulsion, which was effected by the forlest means. Parliament would be opened by the Lord Lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisHowever, it was some consoletion to me that they would be opened by the Lord Lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magisin the lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Br However, it was some consolation to me that they could Tory. This Parliament would proceed at once to pass trate; and be applauded for his clever speech! The League it, published three weeks ago, speaking of the tools em. serve him, there it is. The people now know "Jemmy not get a layman in Ireland to move or second my expul- an Irish Act for the enfranchisement of several large "did it all!" and when it was done; when the people ployed by the concoctors of this Strike, these were our towns: for the division of counties into equal electoral were our; when they were "rising;" when they were words:districts, on the plan published some time ago by Mr. "rioting;" when they were doing the work the League O'Connell. How many members of those called Liberal wanted doing ; when the people were doing these things, would be returned to College-green? It would be hard where were the members of the League? Where was a CHARTIST TINGE! They are to mix the Chartists To their credit, be it remembered, every Catholic priest work to return sixty. Now, that would give but a John Brooks, who had applauded Duffey, and who had up with it; and thus afford a pretext to the Leaguers and if we can help it, be mentioned, even incidentally, in our in Dublin sympathised with me, and never for a moment majority of fifteen in the Commons. Well, in the Lords, proposed that "THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT the Government TO PUT CHARTISM DOWN, when the forhesitated from proclaiming that I was grievously wronged, there would inevitably be ninety Tories and ten Whigs, SHOULD BE ARRESTED?" Where was Dickey Cob- mer have their own end served! but none of them were members, and could therefore ren- which would give a majority of eighty against any den, who had proposed "A SUSPENSION OF LABOUR" to

It is not Gregory and Grogan that would be returned for engaged in getting up and in circulating charges of Having disposed (I hope for ever) of that portion the City, nor Hamilton and Taylor for the county of cowardice ! - against whom, in God's name? Against of the subject which appertains to myself personally, I Dublin; but four staunch Repealers. Why not, then, Feargus O'Connor!!!! Because Mr. O'Connor did not prove himself a silly ass, and fall into the trap they had so nicely laid for him, they charged him with cowardand in all ages, to keep the people divided either upon The Union could be repealed in another way, by a ice! The men who had concocted the plot, and who Hence they think that, "above all, the non-insertion of political or religious subjects, to the end that they might species of commercial revolution, without the loss of one ought to have conducted their own work in its execution, the more easily keep them in a state of slavery, plunder drop of blood; a revolution which would do you, and all charged O'Connor with cowardice because he would not do scription; and this from the principle oracle of Chartism is them of their just rights, and maintain, by force and fraud, men who earn their bread honestly, a great deal of good. it for them! while they waited with THE LAW in their too bad!" The President of the United States made the best repeal hands to lay him by the heels if he should have done so!! On the other hand, whenever any man had the courage, speech I have read for a long time. He is sure to do all The whole Whig press has rung with the charge. They the honesty, and the patriotism to leave his own rank in he said. He will annex both Texas and the Oregon. have harped upon it again and again. Old Bloody, too, society for the purpose of promoting the happiness and Should England go to war about these territories, the has joined in it. The ball has been kept going amongst encounter great deal of prejudice, fostered by long and securing the rights of the working classes, those who may President will most assuredly stop the export of American them for the whole of the last fortnight. Every one who only parties who now regret it. Mr. O'Connor has thought Hall. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of be called, according to the fashion of the times, the cotton to Great Britain. The Yankees will hold their cotton ought to have been "at the head of the movement" seems proper to take upon his own shoulders the onus of this thanks was awarded to Mr. Doyle. nobility and gentry, were sure to merge all their own dis- fast; not a pound will be sent to England. This would to have thought it sufficient to sereen himself from a omission. We cannot allow him to do so. It was our

> This, from the Whig and Tory press, was to be expected. into acts of sedition and treason, in order to entrap those tastes meat now could get but half a pound a day It was no more than we had a right to look for. It is ever the practice of faction to take advantage of popular and knowledge sufficient to lead the people. Failing in this advice produce a revolution in the North of England ? excitement to throw suspicion upon the people's leaders, out amongst the people some red-hot sprigs of the aris- recommend "a run for gold." He has all these peace- of mind and great physical energy, he was accused of condescend to make you in any way instrumental in property, to ensure the Hanging and Belleading of Frost, procuring it, I would use you thus:—I was for six years of very troublesome time associated with one William Hill in the management of a popular paper this william Hill management of a popular paper the william Hill management of a popular paper this william Hill management of a popular paper the will be will quarters" to be disposed of as the Queen should, most chery and hypocrisy. It is nearly two years since I discharged him, and during that period he has publisharged him, and during the hard he has publisharged him has published he has pu the hardy mountaineers, and "head them" in an attack upon the Judges and the city! and because he applied all points of doctrine. All these, and many others, have prietor of a weekly thing that he called "The Life his powers in aid of Frost's defence to the charge against Boat." He appears to have treasured up every word I him, and succeeded in enabling him to escape from the knowing why or wherefore. Whigs and Tories, high and spoke, and every line I wrote to him, for such future fangs of the bloody cut-throat Executioner!! And thus allow them to keep out of the way of the police, while he attack of that precious "trinity in unity," O'Brien, tunity to spread distrust and sow the seeds of disunion

> > calculated on from the conductors of the factious Press.

In the foolish and senseless cry that has been raised by the Manchester Guardian, and joined in by the Morning Chronicle, the Globe, the Sun, Old Bloody, the Weekly Chronicle, and by every Whig and Whigling paper in the kingdom, against O'Connor, because he did not take Cobden's place in the "suspension of labour" business; or John Brooks' place in the "ARRESTING OF THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT" business; or Ald. Chappel's place in the "closing of the mills" business; or Dr. Black's place, in dose of that sort is enough! erecting "BARBICADES"; or Murdo Young's place in putting "LADIES' HEADS on Poles;" or George Henry of "cowardice," raised and kept up by the enemy against O'Connor, because he did not do these things, has a professed Chartist Journal, and a professed Chartist Editor, taken part! In this matter he has ranged himself with the enemy! In this matter, he ranks with the deadliest foes of the people! In this matter, he but echoes the slander and calumnies that faction has long since

uttered! What strange phantasies personal malevolence will make us play before high heaven! What strange bed-John Edward Taylor, with Old Bloody, with Dr. Black, with Murdo Young, and with the man at the Greenacre shop: who could have expected that "THE Statesman" would have been found in such precious company, flinging their dirt at second hand ! joining in their war-whoop and savage yells against one who has made the Chartist

The letter that appeared in the Statesman of last Saturday, signed "An Old Chartist," will be found in another portion of this sheet. That letter the Editor has made his own, by his approving commentary. Were we disone of the committee : but, parsen like, you tell us posed to find out the author of it, we are convinced little difficulty would present itself. He may be ferreted out Now, there was no committee at all appointed. I of the "Old Chartist" Warren in Manchester, in which he has taken refuge. But this is not of moment to us. With the Editor we have to deal; not with his nameless, brainless, "cowardly" scribe.

O'Connor is "a coward." So says "THE Statesman." The fact of his "cowardice" we have given above. He neglected to take the place which ought to have been occupied by some member of the League; and, therefore, he is a "coward!" He minded his own business, and left others to mind their's; and, therefore, he is a "coward!" He is invited to visit Manchester, to take part in certain public proceedings. He consents to go. He is elected a member of the Chartist Conference. He consents to go. Before he does go, he is apprised, through Sir Charles Shaw and the Rev. Mr. Scholefield, that if he ventures to show his face in Manchester, he will be instantly apprehended on a warrant granted for the purpose. "The coward" does not avail himself of the opportunity thus given him to decline his visit. He goes at his own cost! He publicly enters the town. He goes to the Conserve the Constitution !- out with the Destruc- THAT YOU SHALL NOT BE TRANSPORTED LIKE THE house of the man who had been informed by Sir C. Shaw get no one to find him? O, yes, "but you had not tives!" was the counter cry of the RAMPANT TOBIES. DORCHESTER LABOURERS." It was I, then, and not of the intention of the "authorities" to place him under the command of money to roam about as I had." -and you were the dupes of the other. Have you or I often claimed credit for my acts, that I am not as- stays till the last; and when his business in Manchester is ever gained any political advantage from the ascendancy tonished at your attempt to change places with me fully ended; when he has done all that had been arranged cost £1000, that it would have been furnished to for him to do; he openly departs for London, where you out of my means, without asking my consent. Now for the sworn evidence: Cartledge swore that he had other business to do. In this consists his and that when I saw it charged against me, I should "cowardice!!"

O'Connor is a "coward." So asseverates "THE Statesman." O'Connor once stood before the Judges to receive

Statesman," in his next number, will tell us who it was. "THE Statesman" seems fond of dealing in the history ones; such as could not fail to please him, they are so much in his own way.

It is characteristic of the starved viper to sting every interesting of the above council be held on Monday evening, May 20th, at Mr. Jeremiah Yates's, Miles Bank, Shelton, for the purpose of arranging measures to infuse now vigour into O'Brien. hand that warms it; and hence Mr. James O'Brien and

his double, the "Old Chartist," are not more angry with O'Connor than with "the miserable subterfuges of his editor, Mr. Hill, in attempting to run away from the Movement, and throw all the onus or blame upon the

If we had ever reason to congratulate ourselves upon we have taken in this movement. We did from the begin-

and the "riotings"! Give your enemies no hold of von and suffer them not to USE you, and then coerce you!" Had we been more heeded, and the "up-to-the-mark" men more prudent, we should not now have had to lament Chartist family that now wants bread would have had it! and many an amiable wife would have missed the occasion she now has of soddening her lone pillow with her tears! O! yes, the "up-to-the-mark-men," the "brave fellows," who talk about "going to the House of Commons, with a petition in one hand, and a pistol in the other," and who "dare not belong to the National Charter Association for fear some of its members should do an illegal act;" these " brave gentlemen" are terribly incensed that the Star did not goad on the people to a position which should have more fully gorged their middle-class free-trading friends with blood. O! they are "brave men," these "up-to-themark" gentlemen! and honest as they are "brave"!! the Executive address was treachery of the basest de-

Well! this may be a terrible piece of treason; if it be

we plead "guilty" to it. We did not publish the address. We never intended to publish it. We regret much that it ever was published. And we fancy that we are not the nobility and gentry, were sure to merge all their own disputes and combine together for the purpose of preventing the people from even seeing their own interests. In order to effect their object they have ever been and ever defect the defect of the defec seizure of poor Turner's traps, write a note to the editor requesting that it might not be published. We had heard their patience was exhausted, Mr. Trebilcock was of the people against those who, from a pure love of recommand here) not to allow one single drop of the blood whomsoever cooked, O'Counor ought to jump slap up to of the seizure before receiving Mr. O'Connor's note; and unanimously called to the chair, and, on the motion dressing their wrongs and restoring their rights, throw of Irish cattle, sheep, or pigs, to be shed in England, but the neck into it; and that if he "looks before he leaps" he had, before receiving that note, determined not to publish of Messrs. Snellus and Munday, after considerable it. Perhaps our readers will think the reason which discussion, the following resolution was unanimously actuated Mr. O'Connor a sufficient one. We should have adopted :—" That some individual or individuals thought so, if we had no other reason. But we had other having attracted public attention by writing anony. reasons. If Turner's types, &c., had never been seized mous letters in Lloyd's newspaper, terming himself at all; if Turner had never been prosecuted at all; and or themselves 'Independent Chartist,' and adverthose modes of dividing the people, they had recourse to I have proved upon a former occasion that we could not if the people's leaders evince common prudence, and will if we had no note from Mr. O'Connor, or if Mr. O'Connor tisements having appeared in Lloyd's newspaper, the other, more insidious and more effectual, means of export a pound of beef, pork, or mutton, if every adult in not throw themselves, neck and crop, into the arms of had even written desiring us to print that address, we National Reformer, calling a meeting at this house Ireland, who rarely tastes animal food, got but half a their enemies. It has ever been so. When Huntattended should not have published it. We had reasons of our for this evening (May 11th), and no individual The mode usually employed for the purpose of effecting pound each day for two hundred and forty days in the the Peterloo Massacre-meeting, and when his life was own for our determination; reasons arising out of the having appeared to explain their principles, or decompassed, and the plot only defeated by his own presence document itself, and out of the circumstances under liver the promised lecture, it is the opinion of this which it was put forth. At a proper time we may give meeting that the writer of the letters in Lloyd's tocracy, by way of decoy ducks, whose zeal for the interests and well-being of the people far exceed all their predecessors. They discover some short, easy method of redressing the wrongs of the people; they talk eloquently; deal largely in loose generalities; confound the unwary with specious confound the unwary of the letters in Lloyd's able, legal, legitimate means of repeal in his power; and cowardice because he had not advised the people to come paper is actuated by malice, vainly attempting to read abuse of Mr. James O'Brien, or any of his nameless cowards that shall force us into statements which might be constructed to the prejudice of those reasons. We will not give them now. It is not the paper is actuated by malice, vainly attempting to read abuse of Mr. James O'Brien, or any of his nameless cowards that shall force us into statements which might be constructed to the prejudice of the working classes, and that no such overt act of treason, so that his accusers might have had be constructed to the prejudice of those reacted by malice, vainly attempting to read abuse of Mr. James O'Brien, or any of his nameless cowards that shall force us into statements which might be constructed to the prejudice of the working classes, and that no such of the letters in Lloyd's able, legal, legitimate means of repeal in his power; and cowardice because he had not advised the people to come abuse of Mr. James O'Brien, or any of his nameless cowards that shall force us into statements which might be constructed by malice, vainly attempting to read the proper time we may give them now. It is not the source of Mr. James O'Brien, or any of his nameless of the working classes, and that no such overtact of treason, so that his accusers might have had be constructed by malice, vainly attempting to read the proper time we may give them now. It is not the source of Mr. James O'Brien, or any of his nameless to come at the secur overt act of treason, so that his accusers might have had the high gratification of seeing his head roll from the scafthe high gratification of seeing mis head roll from the scarfold, and the pure purple life-stream sport from his
headless trunk! He was accused of cowardee because

because of the National Charter Association to dispose of ne defeated the hellish machinations of the compassers to publish it, we would at least have shown less of the a number were sold, and many applications were of his own life, and saved himself to rally his party, and coward in our daring than "THE Statesman" did!!! We made for cards of the Land Society (which were not of his own life, and saved himself to rally his party, and direct their energies in the cause of right and justice for a long period, and to a successful issue, in the legislative a long period, and to a successful issue, in the legislative of continuity of question it from the legislative of question in a long period, and to a successiul issue, in the legislative in the passing flown to the "miserable subterfuge" of quoting it from the A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the of the REFORM BILL! So with O'Conner. When Frost London papers! We would not have asserted the cow- meeting dissolved. was betrayed by spies into the Newport business, and ardly lie, that we "did not know whether it came from the TO WILLIAM IIILL.

Was betrayed by spies into the Newport business, and when he was committed as a traitor, O'Gonnor was denounced as a "coward" because he did not turn-out, and "head the people" in a mad crusade against life and "head the people" in a mad crusade against life and "head the people" in a mad crusade against life and "head the people" in a mad crusade against life and "head the people" in a mad crusade against life and "was not to fence ourselves against the consequences of our daring! No, no; we never yet printed anything in that way! Had we approved the address, we since the last meeting, and read a letter from Mr. would have printed it. We would have sailed boldly in O'Connor, apologising for non-attendance on account the same boat with its authors, and not have skulked of his absence from London, inspecting some land, behind a dastard screen, which, after all, is no screen at and promising to be present at the next meeting of graciously, please to direct! Nay, even when the trial of all! O! he is a "brave" man, this James O'Brien! and the committee. The secretary having been authorities. this William Hill was a knobstick parson, was a Frost was proceeding; when the city of Monmouth was in the words "coward" and "traitor" do sound so pretty rised to renew his application to the secretary of the possession of a strong military force; when almost every coming from him, and applied to O'Connor and the Star! second man in it was a soldier; even when this was the He is a grateful man! and makes good use of the people's committee adjourned until Sunday next, at five case, O'Connor was denounced as a "coward," because he pence, for which, week after week, the Star drummed up o'clock.

The most curious part of the charge against O'Connor

putting "LADIES' HEADS on Poles;" or George Henry
Ward's place in the instigating the people to "SWING:"

Comment upon the above would be useless. It is following conclusion, and resolved, firstly—
all, every word of it, your own writing, and with it "That in the whole course of our experience in the senseless and foolish, but desperately wicked, cry I finish my comment upon that subject, by congratu- we have never read, nor heard of, a more horrible lating you that you have at length found a fitting | concocted system of treachery, lies, and perfidy than time to put the world in possession of your Content the charges hatched for the express purpose of deference revelations. But although I have done with stroying a man whose only fault has been, that he

last week's National Reformer :-2nd P.S .- May 6th. Since writing the above, I have O'Connor's long letter, entitled "The Destroyers of Frost expected "THE Statesman" would put up horses with to him Ashton's statements the very first time I saw him and corrupt perfidy of the villains concerned in this dress, I was not so great a fool as to send such a commuparty what it is, -the only party whose power is courted such a time as that (and he absent, too, in Ireland), to go Esq., with men of the past and present day-having or dreaded! Who could have expected this? YET so on a Quixotic expedition after Frost, not knowing where to seen him surrounded by hosts of enemies, spending find him, and if I did find him, not knowing the man when I did see him, I can very well imagine what Feargus would have said to it, if I had gone upon any such errand. Besides all which, he is pleased to overlook the fact that I had not the same command of money to roam about

with as he had. Now, you horrid villain! is it not clear that your confirmation of Ashton's letter was a wilful lie—the worst description of lie? A prevarication—but, merciful Providence! what could have induced you, just at the moment that you were laying claim to popular support, to have penned such a conviction; or how came your brother editor to allow you thus to brand yourself, and for ever, as the destroyer of Frost. What !-then, with a knowledge of the fact "that Frost's lifestood in danger;" with a knowledge of the fact "that he was sure to be sold by his associates." you would deem it a "QUIXOTIC EXPEDITION"
TO GO AFTER HIM, "NOT KNOWING
WHERE TO FIND HIM," AND IF YOU DID FIND HIM, "NOT KNOWING HIM WHEN

YOU SAW HIM!" Miserable childish priest! Not be able to find Frost in Wales, when his life was in danger, and not to know him if you saw him! Did you look for him? Didn't Ashton know where to find him? Could you knows full well, that if the "Quixotic expedition" not have objected to it. However, you did not go, although your going would have saved Frost—and, therefore, you are his destroyer; while, at the same time, you are now obliged to confess that you never wrote to me upon the subject in Ireland, and you say I shall now say but little more to you, and that

O'Connor is a "coward." So says "THE Statesman." with the "Starved Viper." If ever there was a But O'Connor NEVER DREW A KNIFE!! O'Connor bitter hatred cherished towards one man by another has knocked many a man down; and been knocked it was your hatred for O'Brien, and if ever mortal down. But it has been with honest fisting! HE NEVER | laboured to remove hatred from the breast of man I DREW A KNIFE, upon any man, much less UPON A laboured to remove it from yours, but all failed, and now I have lived to see you associated together-I assassin, with a knife in his hand. Perhaps "THE am not in the least astonished, while, at the same time. I am resolved to refresh your memory as to the opinion you once held of your associate. In the Star

In the Star of the 17th of September there appears the following comment upon my letter :-

"THE LAST OF THE STARVED VIPER." Mr. O'Connor's letter will be found in our sixth page. We have just one word to add to it. Mr. O'Connor might cause of democracy, by calling in the aid of all who have stated an important fact which he has omitted, for what reason we know not : we shall supply it, as it affords a key to the whole conduct of the "viper" for some above place, for the purpose of assisting the council any part by us taken in a public movement, it is upon that months back. While in Lancaster Castle he told Martin to devise measures best calculated to revive the conthat he saw no other way of getting through the world but test for political freedom. ning throw the onus upon the League; we do throw it by opposing O'Connor and the Star. Martin made this upon them; let them get out of it if they can. We, from statement immediately after his liberation; and all suc-O'Brien;" and we have great pleasure in shaking hands a plan of local lecturers to agitate the district occuwith so disagreeable a subject. He may now befoul his "Their instructions are two-fold. They are first to get own cess-pool at his leisure. He may rave as he pleases; mately agreed that the subject should be laid before the workpeople out; and then they are to give the strike lie as he likes; we have nothing more to say than "fare- the members in the several localities, and that cache columns.

I shall now conclude in your own language. "You measure passed by the Liberal majority in the Commons. stop the supplies? Where was Alderman Chappel, who ceedings. Keep Chartism distinct from the "risings" leisure. Rave as you please; lie as you like; I have attendance of delegates is particularly requested

nothing more to say than farewell Jenny O'Brien and William Hill. Your names shall never again, if I can help it, be mentioned, even incidentally, in the columns of the Northern Star."

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S.—In taking my leave, I cannot help observing that one paper-slaver was as much as any property could stand, while no amount of fortune could long sustain the assaults of two wholesale destroyers. I wish you joy of the alliance, and O! may you defend your country's cause with half that spirit that you tried to country's cause with nair that spirit that you tried to mar its progress. Farewell to the two "Starved Vipers." Go, club your spleen, and spit your venom upon the man who fed you when you were hungry, and when you are both starving, if the world shall frown upon you, turn again to me, and in your sufferings, I will forget your treachery, and forgive your

F. 0'C.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON. Mr. Doyle delivered a very instructive lecture on Sunday evening last, in the South London Chartist

Marylebone.—A numerous meeting was holden on state of parties." The meeting having waited until

VICTIM COMMITTEE.—No. 1, Turnagain-lane, Sun late Victim Committee, and to Mr. O'Comor, the

THE MANCHESTER CHARTISTS .- MR. O'CONNOR AND

HIS ENEMIES .- We know of no circumstance which by "THE Statesman" is, that he did not stay in Man- has produced so great an amount of indignant feeling chester, father the acts of M'Douall and Campbell, and amongst the working men of Manchester as the vile kept in it !! Can the Chartists understand this? Do Ashton, and the parson, on the reputation of Mr. they see through it? O! yes! O'Connor is to father all; O'Connor. Whatever company is met together, no to stand to all; to bear all the odium, and all the weight matter what their political opinions may be, they of Government persecution. "THE Statesman" knows with one accord denounce the base conduct of the that O'Connor has had to stand to other people's doings above three assassins. There is but one opinion as to While, however, such a course must be expected and before now! "THE Statesman" knows that O'Connor what is the cause of this base and villanous conduct as had to endure sixteen months of solitary confinement, and that is, that Mr. O'Connor's straightforward and But for a speech made by James Bronterre O'Brien!!! precious trio appear in the "Deformer," than a com-O! yes! "THE Statesman" knows about Mr. O'Connor mittee was appointed to examine into the whole of having had to father other people's acts: having had to answer for them with loss of personal liberty for sixteen members of the National Charter Association resimonths together, under restraints such as no other indident in Manchester, the following report of the comvidual in England ever before had to endure! Yes! mittee was read and adopted by a full meeting, Mr. 'THE Statesman" knows of this. He knows of "other John Sutton in the chair-"We, the committee appeople keeping out of the way of the police," and of pointed at the monthly meeting of members to exa-O'Connor keeping in it, to answer for those "other peo- mine into the charges made by Messrs. Mosley, Ashple's" acts; "THE Statesman" knows of this; and it ton, Hill, and O'Brien, and also the reply of Mr. cuts him to the heart that he cannot again play the same O'Connor to the charges; and having carefully, dilicard! But "no more Blue-stone, good doctor!" one gently, and dispassionately perused the statements on both sides, have unanimously come to the that subject I have not yet done with Frost. I copy would not allow himself to be made the dupe of the the following from the second P.S. to your letter in | infernal machinations of the above-named base and perfidious wretches and their coadjutors, or suffer the working classes of this country to be brought to seen the Northern Star of Saturday, containing Feargus O'Connor's long letter, entitled "The Destroyers of Frost condly, 'That we, the members of the Manchester Discovered." I shall not waste time and paper in ban- locality of the National Charter Association, do fellows personal malignity and ungovernable vindictive dying foul words with Feargus. Headmits that my letter hereby, in the most solemn manner, express our abness will make us acquainted with! Who could have contains nothing but the truth; that I did communicate horrence and indignation of the wilful, malignant.

after they had been made to me. That was all I could do : Judas-like affair. We, therefore, call upon the Charand he knows it. I could not write to him in Ireland, tists, and every well-meaning man in the British because I had no clue to his address; I could not write to empire, to join us in giving expression to our just Frost, for the same reason; and, if I had had Frost's ad- condemnation of such demoniac practices.' Thirdly, 'That having carefully and minutely scrutinised and nication through the post. As to my leaving the Star at | compared the public conduct of Feargus O'Connor, his fortune, and undermining his health, imprisoned when I saw him, and with nothing definite to say to him persecuted, and unjustly punished, and maligned and personated by pretended friends. After seeing and knowing all this, we do unhesitatingly and unanimously give and express to that gentleman our unqualified confidence: and, furthermore, we are determined upon all, and every occasion, when he may be mjustly attacked, to give him our cordial and undivided support, so long as he continues as he hitherto has done, the unpurchaseable advocate and steadfast friend of the toiling millions." LECTURE. -On Sunday evening last a lecture was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall to a numerous and

respectable audience, by Mr. John Leach, of Hyde, Mr. John Smith in the chair, when the above resolutions were put to the meeting, and carried by acclamation, not so much as one solitary voice or hand being raised against them. The Chartists of Manchester are convinced that the time has come when the good men and true in every town must set their faces against this system of abuse to which Mr. O'Connor has so long been unjustly exposed; and trust that they will give expression to their opinions on this subject, and by so doing for ever silence the growlers with the thunders of their indignation. The following resolution was likewise agreed to:—"That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the editor of the Northern Star with a request to give them insertion." John Sutton, chairman of the members meeting: John Smith, chairman of the public meet-

LECTURE. -On Sunday last Mr. J. West, of Macclesfield, delivered a lecture on "the remedy for national poverty," in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge-street. Mr. J. Lawless was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by reading the leading article from the Northern Star of Saturday last; after which he introduced Mr. West. The lecturer commenced by congratulating the working men of Oldham on their exertions in raising such a noble struc-

OLDHAM.

ture as this hall to meet in, and wished that such a building was erected in every town; it would tend to raise them more in public estimation than anything else. The lecturer said, before shewing a remedy, it would be necessary to point out some of the grievances which led to such an amount of poverty as at present existed. One evil was the monopoly of the land. Everything we enjoyed both of food and clothing was the produce of the soil, and, this being the ease, he contended the great mass of the people would never be better off until they enjoyed the privilege of having so much land as would by cultivation yield him the necessaries of life. This he contended was the only remedy. Great attention was manifested throught the address, which gave general satisfaction. STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

Shelton. - At a meeting of the newly elected council, held on the 12th inst., it was resolved-That an adjourned meeting of the above council tried friends having witnessed the apathy that has existed for some time past, arising out of the temporary improvement in the trade of that district, have resolved on using their efforts to resuscitate the noble beforetime have struggled for the Charter. They therefore, request a full attendance of friends at the

NORTH LANCASHIRE. DELEGATE MEETING .- The North Lancashire dis-

trict meeting, was held at Bradshaw's Temperance Hotel, Curzon-street, Burnley, on Sunday, May 11th. The following places were represented :- Burnley, Bacup, Colne, Haggate, Clitheroe, Wheatley-lane, Haslingden, and Marsden. The subject of carrying out pied the attention of the delegates, and it was ultiwell Jemmy O'Brien"! His name shall never again, if we can help it, be mentioned, even incidentally, in our with the names of suitable persons to carry the Lanch plan. The next district meeting for North Lancashire will be held at Bradshaw's Temperance Coffee

Foreign Mobements.

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

YOUNG AMERICA!

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN ARTISANS.—PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL REFORMERS.—ANTI-RENT WAR. We this week present our readers with the latest secounts which have reached us of the the progress of the American Reformers in their glorious efforts to redcem the wealth-producers of the republic of the States from the grinding tyranny of landlords the States from the grinding tyranny of landlords and capitalists. That excellent paper, the New York Political Victory of the National Reformers, at Birfive small farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Gilbert, anoted, commenced a new series on the 29th of March

should be so altered and revised as to afford cheap,

prompt, and efficient protection to all. "That in our State Legislature, as well as in Con-

secure our immediate and energetic co-operation.

commercial monopoly, and the influence of machinery in favour of wealth and in hostility to labour, predreamed of, is better than a netty office which they in favour of wealth and in hostility to labour, present a terrible example of the tendencies of modern society to sink the masses into poverty and ignorance, and loudly call upon every friend of humanity farmers that must do the most to carry the free land in our much-favoured land to aid in the discovery movement; it is the farmers that will do it, and adoption of measures which shall rescue the American labourer from the impending fate to which each of their sons a farm on which no specuhe is exposed, and which timely precaution and vi- lator or schemer can get his grip, and when

alone can avert.

"That in view of the approaching evils which threaten to involve the producing classes of this country in the serf-like dependence and misery which present so foul a blot on the fairest portion of the old world, it is hereby earnestly recommended by this Convention to our brother working men throughter the land of capitalists. Wherever there is a single National Reformer in a township, he should set up the Free Soil Standard, and make a beginning, if only of a single vote, at the next election. All the other reforms of all the reformers in the Union combined would not effect such mighty beneficial results as this one of restoring man's inout the land to establish an annual Congress, which shall have for its object to propose and adopt such recognises the principle should ever again throw away

others, the following :indispensable to secure the moral, social, and physical well-being of the producing classes; and all who oppose this salutary measure exhibit a gross and person who took the sheriff's papers was "Big Thunder,"

"That this Convention recommend to the several associations at once to commence raising a fund, against the time when one or more associations, on mature deliberation, shall attempt the adoption of Dr. Broughton has been absolutely acquitted—the the Ten Hour System, for the purpose of aiding such | truth of this report we have no doubt of, though we persons as would be prevented by pecuniary embar- have no positive proof of it.

"That on the morals and intelligence of the whole reorde depend the perpetuity of our republican insti-ken out afresh. Delaware and Ulster counties are tutions; it is, therefore, the duty and interest of the filled with 'Indians' up in arms. Men, it seems, State to secure to all children in the community an education that will fully develope their physical, moral, and intellectual powers, and render every inglist of "ANTI-RENT Triumpus.—In the town of Duanesperform the sacred duties of a freeman.

associations to form such arrangements as shall seem to them most efficient in carrying these measures successfully at the ballot box." My Ryckman, of Brook Farm, introduced the fol-

lowing resolution, which he sustained in an able speech, illustrating the necessity of a prompt, imme diate, and thorough revolution in Industry, and the out of 700. formation of an Industrial Congress, analagous to Republic. His remarks were most enthusiastically to 85.

Resolved,-That this Convention recommend to the New England Association to organise, as promptly as possible, a permanent Industrial Revotionary Government, upon the model of the Coniederation of the States in 1776, which shall be redged to direct the legal political action of the working men so as to destroy the hostile relations that at present prevail between capital and labour, and to secure to all the citizens without exception a full and complete development of their faculties by a thorough education, physical, mental, and moral, and the practical enjoyment of the only inherent and inalienable right of man—the RIGHT TO LABOUR. [The right to Land.]

We find the following article commenting on this Convention in Foung America :--THE CONVENTION.—The Working Men's Convention has been held. The friends from different sections of New England, embracing delegates from a number of Associations, have met, deliberated, and again separated with a determination, we hope, to no TOMETHING that shall tell for the good of humanity -that shall make known the wants and necessities, and ("last, but not least") the RIGHTS of that class who toil not only for their own support, but who, under the present system of labour, are compelled to surrender by far the greatest part of their earnings those who are constantly striving to oppress and degrade them. Among so many persons, from so many different localities, differences of opinion, and different views in regard to the means to be used, would naturally be supposed to exist. We believe, however, there was nothing, worth mentioning, to disarb the harmony of the Convention. There seemed to be a general and deep-seated belief in the minds these present, that we had talked, and preached, and petitioned enough,—that we now want actionarm, unvielding, determined action :-- that we want, and must have, a closer union among ourselves-in act, that we must raise ourselves, or sink deeper and legier in the mire of political and social degradation. lany eloquent champions of the cause were present from abroad, and contributed much to the interest of the Convention. Mr. Brisbane, one of the leading thampions of Fourierists, on Tuesday evening, gave 2 most eloquent address on subjects connected with

2 reform of the social evils of the present day. "Mike Walsh, who has been for some months labouring poor, was also present, and was received in a way that showed that his labours were properly appreciated. He was listened to with marked atten-

"Many short but interesting and acceptable addresses were made. Messrs. Wright of Boston. Pierce of Fall River, Ripley, Allen and Ryckman of Brook Farm, Cox and Robertson of Boston, and tahers, were among the speakers." Our next extracts refer to the progress of the Na-Reformers, or Agrarian party; we take the following article from Young America of March

The Movement Party.—The movement of the entire civilised world is toward Republicanism. No last of Christendom is so dark that it does not obey extracts from the Freeholder; at present we must 1; none so conservative that it does not yield to it. confine ourselves to the following correct statement husia is knocking the fetters from the serf, and of the close of the trial of the Anti-Renters: Western Europe is, by slow and toilsome progress, "The jury retired under the charge of the judge at gradually entranchising her "Commons." Probably half-past ten on Saturday night. On Sunday mornthe movement must have its apostles. These have Judge Parker discharged the jury.

more ultimate than they. In the next paper a more detailed statement of these societies throughout Europe, their rise and objects, will be given, with extracts from their constitutions, and other writings."

At the recent city election for Mayor, Aldermen, and what they want. It shall be no fault of ours if several candidates in the field, one for the Mayorship. Of course they were defeated—we say of are but little known, and less understood; but the several candidates in the field, one for the Mayorship. Of course, "because as yet the principles of the party are but little known, and less understood; but the several candidates in the field, one for the Mayorship. Of course, "because as yet the principles of the party are but little known, and less understood; but the several candidates in the field, one for the Mayorship. Of course, "because as yet the principles of the party are but little known, and less understood; but the several candidates in the field, one for the Mayorship. Of course, "because as yet the principles of the party are but little known, and less understood; but the seventation of the organic matter of the manurc the producers of the party are but little known, and less understood; but the seventation of the organic matter of the manurc that the workies of England and Scotland shall limits within which their statements are true." One of the German writers on this subject whom Professor Johnston quotes—a Mr. Vietor, an apothecary—thus day down the principle on which he prefers manuring the wealth-producers of both countries do not know the real truth of who the Anti-Renters are, and we will take limits within which their statements are true." One of the German writers on this subject whom Professor Law down the principle on which the in the workies of England and Scotland shall limits within which their statements are true." One of the German writers on this subject whom Professor Law down the principles of the gardina water wherever are defeated—we say of the wealth-producers of both countri course adopted of contesting every election, is the right way to make their principles known, and must result in victory some day or other. A victory has, however, crowned the efforts of the Reformers in the state of Ohio. In Young America of April 19th, we

find the following:-"Second National Reform Victory.—In a late "Second National Reform Victory.—In a late number of this paper was an account of the First Political Victory of the National Reformers, at Birmingham, Pa. I have now the very agreeable task of recording a second victory in Ohio, in favour of the same of the Earl of Dartmouth at normalize movement. Thus, in two coses out of five normalize movement. Thus, in two coses out of five same sould be Man Named.

consideration and adoption of measures for the projection of their labour. The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:—

Resolved—"That the present policy of the State with reference to the labour of the convicts employed with reference to the labour of the convicts employed only places where National Reform Tickets have as pure adopted by the Convention:

Pittsburgh and Birmingham, Pa., and Blendon Township, Franklin co., Ohio. At the two last named places the National Reformers have suc-Resolved—"That the present poncy of the convicts employed with reference to the labour of the convicts employed in the State prisons, is unjust to the honest mechanic, injurious to the State, degrading to labour, and hospide to humanity, and demands immediate revision or abelition.

That the present poncy of the convicts employed in the State of the Chio State Tribune, in announcing the injurious to the State, degrading to labour, and hospide to humanity, and demands immediate revision or abelition.

The Ohio State Tribune, in announcing the bourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaith-substances Vietor employs in manuring his seeds with one-cipitate of the convert, and National Reform ticket waite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the liquid state is mixed with one-cipitieth of its weight of Glauber salts, dissolved in a little water; when thus mixed it may be kept for a long time, in announcing the proper materials, and in the proper degree."—The CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to me contrary on the day of meeting.

June 5, R. Cann, Woolwich, bootmaker—June 5, C. S. weight of Glauber salts, dissolved in a little water; when thus mixed it may be kept for a long time, in and W. Kimber, Water-lane, City, wine-interchants—June 5, T. Clegg, Deptford, coal-merchant—June 5, E. Bumpcontest in New York, the Editor says :- "Our country friends must not expect too much of us in the cities. Our task is much harder than theirs. Here official patronage is concentrated, and here every working man has his nose to a landlord or capitalist's grindstone

"That in our state Legislature, and gress, and in all departments of the Government, labour should be represented as well as capital; and that the interest of the people of the States—those of the working men not excepted—are entitled to full and equal representation.

I can see that is so fast coming upon them. I can see that is so fast coming upon them. I can see that is so fast coming upon them. I can see that is so fast coming upon them. and equal representation.

"That the question of the freedom of the public lands is one which deeply interests the mechanics of New England; that the present monopoly of the same in the hands is one which deeply interests the mechanics of New Ling-land; that the present monopoly of the same in the hands of speculators is at once opposed to national prosperity and natural right; and that the freedom of these lands to actual settlers is a matter which demands and shall then the very reason that now prevents politicians from looking at our measure (the insatiate scramble That the oppression and degradation of the pro- for office) will urge them to consider it; and then,

dacing classes in Europe, caused by the accumula-tion of capital in the hands of a few by the spirit of hold for themselves and each of their children, and a gorous action in defence of the inborn rights of man they reflect that under the present system the land alone can avert.

beneficial results as this one of restoring man's inalienable right to the soil; therefore, no one who measures as shall be found necessary to secure the rights and interests of honest industry, and to hasten the accomplishment of the grand industrial revolution, which is alike demanded by the nature of man, which is alike demanded by the nature of man, which is alike demanded by the nature of man, leave men already in our ranks (I do not mean in New York) who are as well qualified for that office, the hopes of humanity, and the laws of eternal truth and instice." A later copy of Foung America reports additional have a much larger field to select from; a time not iar distant."

Our next extracts relate to the Anti-Rent war That an abridgment of the hours of labour is The trial of Dr. Broughton, at Hudson, on a charge nicious disregard of the essential principles of justice, an Indian chief, and the prosecutor endeavoured to show that Dr. Broughton was "Big Thunder." Young America, of April 5th, states that the jury had disagreed, eight being for acquittal, and four for conviction. We have heard from another source that

> Young America, of April 5th, has the following:-'ANTI-RENT WAR .- The Anti-Rent war has broare determined not to be vassals." The same paper of April 19th, contains the follow-

burgh, Schenectady county, the entire Anti-Rent That this Convention recommend to the several ticket is elected, without regard to old party distinctions.

"In Berne, the old parties have miraculously disappeared, and the clean Anti-Rent ticket went in without opposition. " In Knox township ditto. "In Sandlake the opposition did not get 80 votes

" In Bethlehem, the Anti-Rent ticket was elected that which fostered the liberties of the American with the exception of four names, by majorities of 44 "In New Scotland, the entire Anti-Rent ticket was 'put through' without trouble.

"In Guilderland all the elect profess to be Anti Renters. elected by a majority of 400 over the Whig and Demo-cratic Hunkers combined.

"The Anti-Renters expect to elect representatives from several counties in the Fall."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA - THE WAR QUESTION .-We find the following in Young America of April 19th. a capital way of "settling" the Oregon question :-"Some of the English papers are loud in condemnation of that portion of the President's Message relating to Oregon. The London Times says that England will never give up Oregon without a war. If she sends troops to Oregon, the plan would be to

he officers back again for more. "They are talking in the British Parliament about relieving the agricultural labourers: that is something. When they begin to talk about righting them, by restoring their land, that will be something more. But if we once set the example, they must do something more than talk about it, and that soon."

American Reformers! May their exertions to restore the land to those to whom it alone belongs, the entire -the sovereign people, be imitated throughout Europe: and may the only war between England and America be the war of generous rivalry in promoting the principles of Equality and Justice: or, if there ever again shall be war, may it be a war, not of the industrious millions against each other, but a war of the millions against the land-robbers and labour of soda 20lbs., mix well together, and scatter the plunderers of both countries!—the only enemies of Britain and America.

mprisoned in a leathsome prison in the enlightened blished organ, the Albany Freeholder. For American if boning may have been ample in preceding years, about the stems from each seed, were prepared from sulabout the rich and aristocratic oppressors of the papers, the Freeholder is a noble-looking sheet, worthy to be compared with the most aristocratic of the New York journals. Of course we speak of its appearance; in its contents, it is infinitely superior to the entire of the American press, with a few-too few exceptions. The editor is Mr. Devye, formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne. His motto sufficiently explains

his principles :— "The man of wealth and pride Takes up a space that many poor supplied. Space for his lake, his park extended bounds: Space for his horses, equipage and hounds. The robe that wraps his limbs in silken sloth Has robbed the neighb'ring fields of half their growth."

Next week we shall try to find room for a few

class, now from another; patriotic, ardent, and selfsacrificing; preaching the doctrines of progress unto

"The prisoners were remanded for trial at the next practical men show that it is possible in certain men. Societies have been formed, congresses have assembled, of these lovers of their race. Of late years they have begun to take the name, according to their nation, of "Young Poland," "Young Germany," and "Young England." These societies, in Europe, are on, and constitute the extreme right of, the great army of Progress. They represent nothing the long, tedious months of almost every kind, will be permitted to go at large, frequently on straw bail, tiples which to the world are young, now fast emerging the following polarity of no crime (a fact in the properties).

The secondary of these lovers of their race. Of late Monday in September next. We hear that applications to bail out the prisoners have, hitherto, been unsuccessful. But certainly, the "authorities" will next be a so doctor or manure the seed we intend to sow, as to doctor men. Societies have been formed, congresses have regular term of the Court, which will be on the first circumstances, and by the use of certain substances, permitted to go at large, frequently on straw vall, ing into the light of day. In different countries they demand different specific measures, according to the notions of their Governments and the condition of the people, but tending always to human advancement. In this country we already possess most or all of those means of progress for which the resonances of the old world are now chiefly contend. The prisoners have a right-of ment. In this country we already possess most or all of those means of progress for which the resonances of the old world are now chiefly contend. The prisoners freedom be not a mere mockery of the soil in which they are again brought to be sown. It is in Germany that this latter broad assertion has been most confidently made and most to a trial that everybody now knows will result in their acquittal.—The prisoners have a right to demand all of those means of progress for which the resonance of the old world are now chiefly contend. The prisoners have a right to demand their acquittal.—The prisoners have a right to demand the condition of immuned for long months before they are again brought to a trial that everybody now knows will result in their acquittal.—The prisoners have a right to demand all of those means of progress for which they are to be sown. It is in Germany that this latter broad assertion has been most confidently made and most pertinaciously repeated. It has met with some to a trial that everybody now knows will result in the pound, we demend they are now confidently made and most pertinaciously repeated. It has met with some to a trial that everybody now knows will result in their acquittal.—The prisoners have a right to demand the condition of the soil in which they are unnecessary any manuring of the soil in which they are unnecessary any manuring of the soil in which they are to be sown. It is in Germany that this latter broad assertion has been most confidently made and most to a trial that everybody now knows will result in unnecessary any manuring of the soil in ing: Young America, then, must embody something and delusion."

This is their who, like the German fathers of the statement, who, like the German fathers of the statement, know a little more than the generality of practical men, but who do not know enough to enable them to Manchester.

T. Cartwright, Heaton Norris, banker, first dividend of the statement, know a little more than the generality of practical men, but who do not know enough to enable them to Manchester.

Send over your Albany Freeholder, Mr. Devyr, in see the difficulties that beset their own views, nor the G. Sharp, Liverpool, grocer, dividend of 2s 6d in the London Smithfield Cattle Market, Monday xchange for the Northern Star and we will take limits within which their taken and any Wednesday at the Organ Liver, May 19 __The late almost unprecedented advance

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS. For the Week commencing Monday, May 20th, 1844. of recording a second victory in Ohio, in favour of the last, under the title of "Young America." It is to feeting America that we are indebted for the information contained in the extracts given below.

The working men of New England—the factory district of the United States—have been holding a working Men's Convention" at Lowell, for the consideration and adoption of measures for the processideration and adoption of measures for the process Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington—all of them within a few miles of East-

Note.—The school farms are cultivated by boys, who

Piper. Hoeing onions, but not very deep; they love a clayey but rich soil. Dumbrell. Digging, wheeling

SATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys emptying tanks, and cleaning up for Whitsuntide, Eastdean School, tares, hoeing potatoes, cleaning school. Piper. Hoeing potatoes. Dumbrell. Gathering and burn-

ing rubbish, the ashes to manure his turnips with. YORKSHIRE. turnips, planting potatoes, preparing ground for tares. John Bamford, earthing cabbages, &c.

COW-FEEDING

Willingdon School, Cows stall-fed on tares.

Piper's. Cows are stall-fed with tares and lucerne. and doing well. Dumbrell's. Two cows grazed in the pasture, and stall-fed morn and even with Italian rye grass.

Heifer stall-fed with potatoes and rye. NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS. AUXILIARIES TO FARM YARD MANURE. - ["Before substances are required by them."-Liebig.]-Experience would seem to suggest that natural or domestic guano, as well as the other hand tillages in general, should be used in aid of, rather than as substitutes for manure. The turnip may not be like the Italian rye grass plant, so greedy as to eat up nearly all and every kind of plant food it can find, to the starvation of neighbouring plants, fetching out of the ground as before our readers :- "Much has of late been said and if does so many of the inorganic matters that are required for the support of animals. It has, how elected by a majority of 400 over the Whig and Demo-The Soil—Who owns it?—The Anti-Rent war in western New York is still going on. The fact is, people are beginning to enquire whether God or man has decreed that the earth shall be the property of the few, while the many shall have no resting place for their fact. The supremers of capital over labour is their foot. The supremacy of capital over labour is beginning to be felt seriously in this country.—Lowell phate of lime or bone ash, must yield, I think, in this use of manures, is certainly a great desideratum. respect, the palm to the domestic guano; for during Now, this desideratum, however strange it may apthe manufacture the latter may be fed to almost any pear, I have good ground for concluding I have extent with the bone gruel solution and chamber-lye. recommend this to be your first medicine for turnips, and to be applied in conjunction with dung that has

been completely saturated with tank liquid IN AID OF FARM YARD MANURE. APPLICATION No. 1.—Domestic Guano.—The dose give the soldiers 160 acres of land apiece, and send before described containing one bushel of bones, will suffice for half an acre; but wood-ash charcoal, instead of coal ashes, would be better in fabricating the domestic guano for this purpose. No. 2.—Native Guano. - Mix 2 cwt. of finely pounded guano with eighteen bushels of wood-ash charcoal, or if you have none, with half a ton of coal

ashes, or mould. Place the manure in the drills, Here we must close our extracts. Success to the scatter the mixture upon it by hand, close in the drills, and sow in the usual manner. No. 3.—Bone Dust.—Drill under the seed 4 cwt. to the acre, after the manure is placed in the drills. No 4.—Rape Dust.—Drill near the seed, not in contact, about six bushels per acre, after the manure

s placed within the drills. No. 5.—Artificial Mixture.—For one acre, take sypsum 1 cwt., sulphate of ammonia 30lbs., nitrate mixture upon the manure when placed in the drills. In applying the above substances, estimate their

TURNIP SEED .- That which is new comes soonest. therefore it may be well to imitate Mr. Tull, by had an average of ten available stems, and each stem mixing new seed with old, so that the plants coming an average of 34 grains in the ear; and the latter an at different times may chance to escape the fly.

Professor Johnston says, in an article with this the promiscuous specimens of oats were from nitrates tremely difficult of disposal; in some cases low rates rates. At our market this morning but few transheading, in a number of the Highland Society's of soda and potass—strong, numerous in stems (some were taken for foreign—say 25s. duty paid for Danish, actions occurred in any description of wheat, and we heading, in a number of the Highland Society's of Society's preparation from the sulphate or muriate of ammonia. It was objected by some that the tallest oats were too otherwise doctoring the seeds of our usual grain crops and would break down before coming to seed. otherwise doctoring the seeds of our usual grain crops before they are put into the ground, as to do away with the necessity of manuring the soil itself. It has been long known to practical farmers that, by steeping their seeds in urine, in salt and water, or in other solutions, and sprinkling them while wet with quickline, their growth is in many cases promoted, and line, their growth is in many cases promoted, and the productive. From the experiments of the productive. From the experiments of the productive. From the experiments of the productive of the producti onfine ourselves to the following correct statement the close of the trial of the Anti-Renters:—

"The jury retired under the charge of the judge at the rust, smut, and similar diseases, in a great degree grain equally productive. From the experiments the enquiry for other sorts of seeds was slow, quotations underwent little or no variation.

Canaryseed maintained its former value, and though the rust, smut, and similar diseases, in a great degree grain equally productive. From the experiments the enquiry for other sorts of seeds was slow, quotations underwent little or no variation.

York Cory Market, May 10.—We have a thin the control of the state of the sta bue-half of the privileged and educated classes of ing, at eleven o'clock, having been out upwards of the cuttings more productive than they would other-common manures, double crops, at least, may thus be Europe, all who are not hopelessly wedded to the twelve hours, they announced to the court that they wise be, and that, when powdered with gypsum, they raised; and under the application of the ordinary has the indeed, of manner to be in had not agreed on a verdict, and that there was no thrive still better. The absolute effect, indeed, of manner to be in had not agreed on a verdict, and that there was no thrive still better. bedience to an irresistible law; and therefore, likelihood that they ever would agree.—The court all such applications, to the seed-corn or to potatoes, various salts were prepared by me from their carbonic on the seed sound in common bone on the seed sound in common with the general tide. But this law counsel had to suggest. They referred the matter must have its expounders more or less authoritative; entirely to the discretion of the Court, and thereon salt, the salting of the seed will be less efficacious, while, which if it be rich in lime or in gypsum, the dusting ron time to time appeared, coming now from one class, now from another; patriotic, ardent, and self-viction, and eight for acquittal.

"We understand that four of the jury were for concless triking effect. Yet the above observations of the position of th

has become decomposed and lost; and even the inorganic matter is liable to assume forms of combination in which it can with difficulty be made to a sum of the pound, wednesday, May 14, and two following Wednesdays, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry, City. tion in which it can with difficulty be made available to the nourishment of the growing plant." These to the nourishment of the growing plant." These to disadvantages, he says, may be avoided by manuring the seeds themselves; while, at the same time, the following advantages will attend the adoption of this England. The Diary is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for position: or clotted blood may be dried either alone,

Boys digging, and sowing turnips, hoeing forward potatoes and tares, gathering weeds, and weeding parsnips. Piper. Hoeing between potatoe rows. Dumbrell. Digging.

Wednesday—Willingdon School. Boys pulling thistles from the wheat. Eastdean School. Boys cleaning the piggery, and pouring tank liquid from it along the drills of mangel wurzel and carrots. Piper Hoeing onions but not very deep: they love there can scarcely be a more economical way of manure—one in the same quantity of manure—one in the sam though we may fairly doubt, or perhaps entirely disbelieve, that the quantity of manure with which he 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box; or, post free, 3s., 5s., envelopes his seeds can be sufficient to supply the wants of the crop that is to spring from them, yet Piper. Hoeing onions, but not very deep; they love a clayey but rich soil. Dumbrell. Digging, wheeling out manure and spreading.

Thursday—Willingdon School. Boys hoeing wheat. Eastlean School. Boys digging, and sowing lucerne, watering it, turning dung and mould, hoeing potations preserving the weeds. Piper Keeping his tops preserving the weeds. Piper Keeping his the same quantity of manure—one in which there will be less waste of it, or in which it will be more useful to the growing plant. In every way of applying manure to the soil which has hitherto been adopted, a large portion never reaches the roots of the plants. Even when drilled matism, lumbago, gonorrhæa, gleets, local debility, irritation of the bleddes or weetling and other diseases of the

mode of manuring be found easily practicable, more the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these fore had occasion to notice. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Boys emptying tanks and portable pails, rolling be more certain to succeed, and such as would cases, many of them most inveterate—in many thousand be fitted specially to aid the growth of this or that cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to kind of crop—could easily be suggested. The fact | produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced that saline manures are beneficial, in many cases, to while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually the growing crop, when merely applied to the soil, is resorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pledges Slaithwaite Tenants. James Bamford, sowing swede in favour of steeping the seeds in saline solutions. himself that not one particle of copaiba, either resin or The salts, it is true, when applied to the soil, enter | balsam, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their the plant by its roots; but, nevertheless, their action composition. Copaiba and cubebs have long been the is simply to yield saline matter to the plant in a larger quantity than it could otherwise readily obtain it plaints; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together from the soil. This additional supply might at once with their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining of Wight, 200 lambs came to hand per railway; from

> At the Highland Society's late show at Dundee, the most extraordinary exhibition, amongst the seeds, particulars of his process in the hands of the Society, for the benefit of agriculturists generally, and, violent effects are not experienced as while taking copaiba, but they seldom effect a cure, unless more active medipublished his own explanation, which we now lay cines are administered. attained. It is now a considerable time since I began

Speaking then from some experience, I may safely to imagine, that if the ultimate principles of which the proximate constituents of most of the gramineous | medicine venders in town and country. seeds are composed, could, by any possibility, be the end would be accomplished; and it is by doing carefully protected from observation, this to a certain extent, that I am convinced I have succeeded. I steeped the seeds of the various specimens exhibited at the Highland Society's show in sulphate, nitrate, and muriate of ammonia in nitrate of soda and potass, and in combinations of these, and in all cases the results were highly favourable, For example, seeds of wheat steeped in sulphate of ammonia on the 5th July, had, by the 10th of August, the last day of the show, tillered into nine, ten, and eleven stems of nearly equal vigour, while seeds of the same sample, unprepared, and sown at the same time, in the same soil, had not tillered into more than two. three, and four stems. I prepared the various mixtures from the above specified salts exactly neutralised, and then added from eight to twelve measures of water. The time of steeping varied from 50 to 91 hours, at a temperature of about 60° Fahrenheit. I found. however, that barley does not succeed so well if steeped beyond 60 hours. Rye-grass, and other The Trial of the Anti-Renters.—Since the above article was in type, we have received numbers, one, two, and three of the Anti-Renters' newly estaphate of ammonia. The specimens of barley and bear were prepared from nitrate of ammonia; the former average also of ten available stems, with 72 grains in the ear. The other specimens of oats which were next On the Manuring and Steeping of Seeds .- the most prolific, were from muriate of ammonia, and

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

John Furnival, Kettering, Northamptonshire, corn-dealer—Thomas Seager, Hammersmith, leather-cutter—

pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liver- May 12 .- The late almost unprecedented advance m. Williams, Newborough, Anglesea, shop-keeper, dividend of 8½d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of the description of stock here alluded to, which has the description of stock here alluded to, which has

June 6, T. G. James, River-street, Myddleton-square, builder—June 6, J. Hopkins and J. Drewett, Arundel, bankers—June 6, S. Cox, Brunswick street, Stamford-street, horse-dealer—June 3, R. Slade, sen., Poole, mer-

agricultural value of the south with the north of ingland. The Diary is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for ingland assason, which we subjoin.

"Let us ever remember that, in all our attempts to immod unsophisteated. By giving them sound mental and hysical training, we may correct the errors and subdue principles of their elders."—Ason.

Note.—The school farms are cultivated by boys, when in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours' elaching in the morning, the master's beneft, which renders the schools self-surportine. We believe that at Farnly Typas size-sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the sends self-in the date them, in addition to reading, uriting, &c., to connert their produce into the canding to produce into the canding to produce into reading, uriting, &c., to convert their produce into reading, uriting, &c., to convert into the produce into reading, uriting, &c., to convert into the produce into read into the produc and W. Kimber, Water-lane, City, wine-merchants—June opinion that—though, on account, perhaps, of over

Monday—Willingdon School. Boys digging, and manuring for swede turnips. Eastdean School. Boys digging, and sowing turnips, chopping clods, gathering weeds and stones. Piper. Hoeing between potatoe rows. Dumbrell. Digging.

Tuesday—Willingdon School. Boys digging, and manuring for swede turnips. Eastdean School. Boys digging, and sowing turnips. Eastdean School. Boys digging, and potatoes and tares, gathering weeds, and weeding parsnips. Piper. Hoeing between potatoe rows.

The parsnips digging, and sowing turnips. Eastdean School. Boys digging and sowing turnips. Eastdean School. W. W. Bitchie, City, commission merchants.

The partnerships Dissolved. To Chapter of any

and 12s. COPAIBA AND CUBEBS ENTIRELY

toes, preserving the weeds. Piper. Keeping his in along with or near the seeds, a notable quantity tion of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the his hoe at work continually. Dumbrell. Gathering escapes from the neighbourhood of the roots, urinary passages. The unprecedented success that has and burning rubbish for the ashes, sowing turnips.

Friday—Willingdon School. Boys and self hoeing intended to feed. Such must obviously be the case made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensive intended to feed. wheat. Eastdean School. Boys digging, chopping to a very much smaller extent where it is in contact than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the circlods, sowing turnips, rolling and watering. Piper. with the seed it is to nourish, and actually envelopes cumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of Setting potatoes, and damping the rows, put in a little tank liquid, and covered up. Dumbrell. Dig- effected by this method will be equal to the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, effected by this method will be equal to the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the second in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and in the cost of many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, and time and labour which it involves. Should such a &c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalled in most commonly employed medicines in the above combe given to it, to a certain extent, by steeping the seed 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 condemn it as dangerous, and a meroots, plants, &c., was that of Mr. James Camp- dicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after bell, of the Dundee Public Seminaries. It consisted having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than we choose manure for plants, we ought to inquire what of magnificent plants of oats and barley, grown from the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but painseed which had undergone a certain chemical pre- ful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish its paration, and without the aid of any manure what- use, the whole system having become more or less affected, ever. Since the show, Mr. Campbell has placed the and the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the com-

The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above obit does so many of the inorganic matters that are written on the subject of extraneous and other ma- jections; they act specifically on the urinary passages: variety, and sends forth its long attenuate roots a have been formed, whose tendency is to yield abun- neither confinement nor alteration of diet (except abstigreat distance, to pick and cull the best of every dant crops on certain soils; but it must still be connected from stimulants, where considerable inflammation fessed, that no manure or other application of much exists), and, as experience has amply proved, they will invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also a desideratum.

> Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and 344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable advance of 1s. per quarter on barley. The general made so to enter the substance of the seed, and at the treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, lower qualities of Irish to Manchester at 6s. to 6s. 1d. same time not to injure its vitality, as thoroughly to and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forper 70 lbs., which is a new feature in that direction. warded to any part of the world, securely packed, and The value of other descriptions has been pretty well

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 12.—The arrivals of wheat coastwise were very liberal during the past 2s. 11½d. for second quality. Oatmeal has also been week, but those of barley and oats from our own in fair request, 24s. 6d. to 24s. 9d. being realised for coast were small; of the latter grain, however, the good Irish manufacture. No change as regards bar-receipts from Scotland and Ireland were good. Of ley, beans, or peas. In the bonded market, the prin-English beans and peas the arrivals were very moderate, but of flour and malt more than a usual weekly quantity came forward. From abroad a few arrive, and 26s. 6d. per quarter in store here. cargoes of wheat, a large supply of barley, and several thousand quarters of oats were received. At to-day's market the show of wheat by land-carriage samples from the near counties was moderate, and there was less barley offering than might have been expected. considering the extent of the arrivals; of oats there was a good display, but of beans and peas few were exhibited. The weather continues cold for the season of the year, and vegetation is generally backward, The demand for wheat was slow to-day, except for choice qualities, and even the best sorts were not dearer than on Monday last, whilst all other descriptions moved off tardily at the rates then current. The transactions in free foreign wheat were on a restricted scale, still lower terms were not accepted. The recently received Rostock cargoes were mostly rate consumptive demand without material alteration held at 52s. to 53s. per qr., duty paid,—prices which the millers did not seem much disposed to pay. Flour hung heavily on hand, without being actually cheaper. paratively low offers. A steady inquiry was expe-Barley, whether of home or foreign growth, was ex-CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

QUARTER.—British. s s s is in better demand, at last week. Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 48 White 49 54 dull sale; oats and beans as before. Meat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 48 Write

Norfolk and Lincoln. . . . do 43 47 Ditto

Northum, and Scotch white 42 47 Fine

Irish red old 0 0 Red 42 44 White 46 48 50

Rye Old 30 31 New 28 30 Brank 33 35

Barley Grinding . . 25 26 Distil. 27 29 Malt. 30 32

Malt Rever 53 55 Pale 55 59 Ware 61 62

MALTON CORN MARKET, MAY 10.—We have a fair supply of wheat and barley, but moderate of oats, offering to this day's market. Wheat and barley same as last week; oats a trifle lower.—Wheat, red, Malt

| e- | Essex and Kent 34 35 Irish | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-------|----|-----|--|
| e, | | Free. | | | |
| i- l- | Foreign. | | 6 | S | |
| l- | Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c | | 52 | 56 | |
| r- | Marks Mecklenburg | • | 48 | 91 | |
| s, | ———Danish, Holstein, and Friesland re | ed | 42 | 40 | |
| m | lRussian, Hard 44 46 Soft | ٠ | 44 | 40 | |
| m | Italian Red . 46 48 White | | | | |
| | Spanish, Hard . 45 46 Soft | | | | |
| | Rye Baltic, Dried 28 30 Undried . | | | | |
| 0- | Rowley Grinding , 24 26 Maining . | | | | |
| v. | Reans. Ticks | | | | |
| of | Peas. White 36 38 Maple . | | 36 | 37 | |
| ~ | Oats. Duten, Brew and Thick | | 24 | 26 | |
| of | Russian feed | | 21 | 22 | |
| íť. | Danish, Friesland feed | | 21 | 23 | |
| ٠-, | Flour, per barrel | | 24 | -2€ | |

dend of \$1\text{d} in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liverpool.

B. B. and B. G. Owen, Pall-mall, tailors, first dividend of \$8\text{s} in the pound, Wednesday, May 14, and two following Wednesdays, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry, as to the probability of the present quotations being City. supported for any length of time. As this is a matter of such vital importance to graziers and others, especially at a moment like this, when the transactions in store animals are becoming extensive, we shall here lay before our readers a few facts connected with the cattle trade as it now is, and which may preve interesting, and serve as a guide to present and future operations in this and other markets. Assertions have, we find, gained currency to the effect that the quantity of stock in England, sheep in particular, is smaller than has been known for a series of years past. We are quite ready to admit that in some porter merchant—June 6, W. Ghandler, Minorics, chemist
—June 6, R. M. Herbert, Reading, tea-dealer—June 6, R.
Blanden, Alton, Hampshire, plumber—June 5, M. Oxborrow, Stockport, pawnbroker—June 5, J. Peters, Godstone,
Surrey, innkeeper—June 6, G. Woolcott, Brownlow-mews,
Gray's-inn-lane, builder—June 4, J. H. Hardyman, Lovelane, Eastcheap, merchant—June 4, D. W. Acraman, Bristol, merchant—June 9, G. D. Thomas, Wem, Shropshire,
grocer—June 6, J. Storey and J. Gibb, Liverpool, ship
chandlers—June 3, C., and A., and J. Potts, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, ship-builders—June 4, W. Hall,
Durham, grocer—June 4, R. Spencer, Newcastle-uponTyne, serivener—June 4, A. and F. Atkinson, Newcastleupon-Tyne, colour-manufacturers.

Gertificats (arising from many of the flockmasters being
compelled to dispose of their supplies at a much
earlier part of the season than usual, in consequence
of the want of fodder—the result of last year's protracted drought) such is positively the case; yet we
see no reason to justify the statements lately published, that the arrivals of sheep hither during the
next three or four mentas will be exceedingly limited.
So far as we have been enabled to learn, the greatest
deficiency appears to be in the northern districts, to
which large numbers of sleep hither during the
next three or four mentas will be exceedingly limited.
So far as we have been enabled to learn, the greatest
from Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. Shead, however, the num-So far as we have been enabled to learn, the greatest deficiency appears to be in the northern districts, to which large numbers of sleep have been lately sent from Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. Shoald, however, the numbers of sleep have been lately sent from Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. Shoald, however, the numbers of sleep have been lately sent from Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. bers of that stock shown here prove even seasonably large during the present year, we conceive it is placed beyond a doubt they will be light weighers from the fact before stated. However we are of abundant supplies, the present extreme rates may not be maintained during the next three weeks or a month-prices will prove nore remunerative than was the case last year. Still much remains in the hands of the graziers themselves, for it must be evident that by sending us large numbers of any kind of live stock. fall in value will be a necessary consequence. As an illustration of these remarks we may refer to last Friday's trade. On that day the numbers of sheep and lambs were nearly 12,000—far above average ones—while, to effect a clearance, the salemen were compelled to submit to a reduction of quite 2d per 8lb in the quotations. As respects the slaughtered condition of the sheep, we may observe that it certainly exceeds our previously-formed expectations, yet we think the future supply of rough fat will be smaller than usual. There is one circumstance connected with this market demanding some attention we mean the transmission of stock per railway for it. It has frequently happened that the trains on some of the lines arrive in the metropolis too late for the day's trade; hence very great losses are thus incurred by the graziers. When we observe that nearly a moiety of the beasts and sheep now sold here are received per railway, all will agree with us that it has become indispensably necessary that they should come to hand as advertised by the various companies. In the past week, three steamers, viz., the Giraffe, Columbine, and Batavier, have arrived in the port of London, from Rotterdam, with live stock for this market. The number of beasts thus received has amounted to 125 head, in, generally speaking, good condition. At the outports, about 90 oxen and cows have been received from Holland. The above imports, added to those previously advised, form the following totals for

| present year— | • | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| London | Oxen and 1496 | Cows. | Sheep. 900 |
| Liverpool | 6 | ******** | _ |
| Hull | 184 | ******* | - |
| Southampton | <i></i> – | ******** | 3 |
| Totals | 1680 | | 903 |

The number of foreign beasts here to-day was 40, the whole of which found buyers, at prices varying from £18 to £19 each. From our own districts the bullock droves fresh up this morning were but moderate, and, for the most part, only of middling quality. The attendance of buyers being tolerably numerous, the beef trade was steady, though not to say brisk, and last week's quotations were supported in every instance; the primest Scots producing 4s to 4s 2d per 8lb. Both the beasts and sheep were again suffering from the epidemic, though instances of losses on the roads have not been so numerous as we have be-Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1600 Scots. homebreds, and shorthorns; while from the northern districts we received 150 shorthorns; from the western and midland counties 390 flerefords, runts, Devons, &c. ; from other parts of England 300 of various breeds, and from Scotland 400 horned and polled Scots. With sheep we were scantily supplied for the time of year, hence the mutton trade was steady at fully last Friday's currencies, and a clearance was effected without difficulty. From the Isle other parts receipts were scanty; yet the lamb trade was exceedingly dull, at a decline on last week's quotations of from 4d to 6d per 8lb. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, sold heavily on somewhat easier terms. The pork trade was rather inactive. yet the prices ruled about stationary.

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

| To Continue | | | | s. | d. | s. | đ |
|-------------------------|------|-----|---|----|----|----------|----|
| Inferior coarse beasts | | | • | 2 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Second quality . | | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Prime large oxen . | | | | 3 | 8 | 3 | 10 |
| Prime Scots, &c. | · | • | • | ă | ñ | Ä | 2 |
| Coarse inferior sheep | • | • | • | 9 | Ÿ | 7 | |
| Second quality | • | • | • | 0 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| Decond quanty | • | • | • | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Prime coarse woolled | | | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Prime Southdown | - | | | 4 | 8 | <u> </u> | 10 |
| Lambs | • | • | • | 7 | _ | 7 | |
| | • | • | • | 4 | 10 | Ð | 10 |
| Large coarse calves . | • | | | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Prime small | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | R |
| Suckling calves, each | | - 1 | | 18 | ñ | 3û | Ň |
| Large hogs | • | • | • | 10 | ~ | | 0 |
| Neat small porkers | • | • | • | 3 | Ų | 3 | 6 |
| Oranton ald porkers | • . | • | • | 3 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| Quarter-old store pigs, | each | | | 16 | 0 | 20 | ă |

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,705—Sheep and Lambs, 20,620—Calves, 72— Pigs, 315.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 12,these advantages, the very convenient form in which this From our own coast or from Ireland, we have had only a moderate supply of grain, meal, or flour this week; but from the Baltic we have the first arrivals, in several cargoes of wheat, from Rostock, Stettin, retail, at 118, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depot, and Wismar. The only alteration in the duties is an demand for wheat since Tuesday has still been limited; Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be but we have been able to move several parcels of the maintained, without, however, any activity of business. The sale of sack flour has been steady at the reduced quotations. We have continued to experience a steady country demand for oats at fully late rates; 3s. per 45lbs. has been easily obtained for choice samples of Irish mealing, and 2s. 11d. to cipal business has been in Egyptian beaus, at 26s. per imperial quarter, cost, freight, and insurance, to

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 12.-There is no alteration to quote in the supply or quality of stock at market to-day from that of last week. Beef, 51d. to 61d.; mutton, 7d. to 71d. per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 5th to the 12th of April.—Cows, 1839; calves, 16; sheep, 3026; lambs, 366; pigs, 8491; horses, &v.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 10. -The weather during the week has been showery and cold for the season of the year, casterly winds having for the most part prevailed. The flour trade for the same period has varied little, if any, from the tone of our previous advices, prime fresh manufactured descriptions having continued to necet a modein value; whilst parcels that have been long in warehouse could only be moved off by accepting com-

attendance of farmers to-day. Fresh threshed wheat is in better demand, at last week's prices. Barley

44s to 48s; white ditto, 48s to 52s per qr. of 40 st. Barley, 27s to 31s per 32 st. Oats, 11d to 11fd per

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, MAY 13 .- Our supplies of wheat, barley, and beans, this week are moderate; of oats we have more offering than for some weeks past. In the value of wheat, to-day, some weeks past. In the value of wheat, to-day, there is no material change, but the demand is confined almost entirely to the best fresh qualities; all stale chambered descriptions are very dull and rather lower. The weather continues cold for the season, 26 28 and the inquiry for barley is, in consequence, kept up
26 28 at full prices. Oats and beans do not go off freely at last week's rates.

28 32 | LEEDS CLOTH TRADE.—During the past week the demand for woollen goods has been limited, though 26 30 trade may still be considered good, as most of the clothiers in this neighbourhood are pretty fully em-15 16 ployed making goods to order. Wool still continues 2 15 16 paoyed making goods to order. Thou sum communes
3 15 17 high, and an advance rather than a diminution in
19 20 price is anticipated at the present sales in London.

...

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE. MONEAY .- FELONY .- A young man, named Robson HOMEAY. FELONI. A young man, hands on the loth of June, 1819, but who had here separate from her for many years past, and who declared most examination, upon the charge of having robbed his employers, Messrs. Boyd and Co., of Friday-street, warehousemen. The brother of the principal witness for the prosecution, it appeared, was the discoverer of a system a plunder carried on by another servant of the prose cutors against the house of Cooke and Co., of St. Paul's Churchyard, as well as against the prosecutors themselves, and the individual so charged had been committed for trial for the present session by the Lord Mayor. Mr. Walker, of the firm of Boyd and Co., stated that when the prisoner was taken he made a confession, upon being told that he should be confronted with the pawnbroker to whom he had parted with the goods. At the same time no promise whatever had been made to him. The prisoner said he had taken altogether seventeen pieces of lawn and two dozen of handkerchiefs, to Newman, the on his threatening to quit the house altogether, unless pawnbroker, in Brury-lane, and that he had also taken to she consented to accept him, the prisoner at length the same place twenty or thirty yards of vesting satin, and a quantity of satin scarfs, but he had had the vesting married in the month of June, about twelve years ago; satin and satin searfs from a friend in Lancashire, who had sent them to him in payment of a debt of honour.

The prisener was fully committed for trial. A COWARDLY RABCAL,-A young woman of engaging appearance was put to the bar. A policeman stated that was well acquainted with the fact, although he now proa captain who had followed the prisoner from Norwich. and charged her in the City with being in possession of a witness spoke in the highest terms of the prisoner, and trunk containing his property, had thought proper not to said they had lived together in uninterrupted harmony appear to support the charge. It appeared from the re- and happiness ever since their marriage. Mr. Heritage, luctant statement made by the young woman, that Captain P-- had been paying marked attention to her in great respectability, submitted that the legal evidence of Norwich, and had promised to marry her, but that, finding his intentions were not honourable, she had suddenly left tify his client's committal; but should the magistrate be of a the town and come to London to avoid importunities which were insulting and degrading to her; that the captain followed her to town, and perceiving that she was deter- fact at the time, but that the woman with whom he mined to shun him, charged her with having robbed him of his trunk just as she was getting into an omnibus. The captain sent a certificate to the Mansion House, stating that he had no intention to appear against the the case before a jury; but under the peculiar circumyoung woman, and the Lord Mayor discharged her.

BOW STREET.

SATURDAY .-- A MONOMANIAC .-- A respectably-attired young man, named Harrison, was charged by his brother- prisoner left the court with her friends in-law. Mr. Roberts, a solicitor, residing in Montagueplace, Russell-square, with an assault. The prisoner Higgs, the driver of Willan's Stoke Newington omnibus, went to the complainant's house on Friday evening, and No. 1,257, was brought before Mr. Broughton for final complainant and his servant. The prisoner was fre- Thomas Roberts, a retired publican, then residing at quently in the habit of committing these assaults, and the Kingsland. It appeared from the evidence that, about complainant was forced to press the charge for his own nine o'clock on the night of the 4th inst., the deceased, a protection.—The prisoner conducted himself in an ex- very infirm and elderly person, was crossing the Kingscited manner, and repeatedly produced a small pocket land road, supporting himself upon crutches, when an bible, from which he read aloud. He said people accused omnibus, which was driven by the defendant, came so him of being a madman, because, whenever he wanted an bible.—Mr. Twyford said there could hardly be a doubt fore wheel of the vehicle passed over his body. The ombut that the prisoner was deranged, and to prevent his nibus was then stopped, and the deceased having been doing any mischief, he thought it would be better to bind him over to keep the peace in heavy sureties.

Monday. -- Stabbing .-- A pauper, named Mary Eaton, wounding Charlotte Refaute, another inmate of St. Giles's o'clock ou Saturday morning, as she was walking about the yard with another female, she observed a portion of the oakum the prisoner had been picking adhering to her Coward gave orders for the defendant's apprehension, nose, and on telling her that she looked like a fool with such a mark on her face, she flew at her in the most violent manner, tearing off her bonnet and using very hands and arms. The prisoner was fully committed for of the nearest gaslights it was impossible the defendant MARYLEBONE.

Bracy, who was footman to Captain Carnac, absconded on therefore, order the defendant to be discharged. the morning of the 17th ult. Soon after he was gone it was discovered that a large quantity of plate, wearing apparel, cash, jewellery, chimney ornaments, &c., had been carried off, and that information of the robbery was communicated to the police, when hand-bills were speedily issued, offering a reward for his (Bracey's) apprehension Through the exertions of the police of the D and N divisions, the whole of the prisoners, three of whom were transaction, were captured, and the property, most of recollected that a woman, who gave her name Eliza Jones. and who for some time past had been living with Fisher, participator in the robbery; and it was imagined, from

TUESDAY .- A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED .- George Henry Green, in the employ of Mr. Davies, a carman in Blackfriars-road, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having caused the death of Lucy Bradley, aged 15, servant to Mr. Rice, dairyman, Paddingtonstreet. John Dunn, potman at the Shepherd and Flock High-street, near this court, deposed that on the previous evening, about eight o'clock, he observed the deceased crossing the road from Paradise-street towards his turned round to look for her sister, who was following her, and at the same instant she fell violently to the ground, in consequence of one of her feet becoming somehow or other entangled in her dress. The prisoner was coming along with his horse and cart towards Thayerstreet at the time, at by no means a quick pace, and before he could possibly have an opportunity of pulling the name of Walter Murray, for placing his hand on the up, one of the wheels of the vehicle passed over the head of deceased. Witness picked her up, and assisted in conveying her to the residence of Mr. Watkins, a court to beg for a small portion of the £5 penalty inflicted no blame could properly be attached to the prisoner. The

of the prisoner next Saturday. WEDNESDAY .- STABBING .- Mary Sullivan, a masculine looking woman, was placed at the bar charged with the serious offence of stabbing a man named William Sheehan, living at No. 40, Horace-street, John-street, Edgewareroad. The prosecutor, whose shirt, jacket, and trousers were covered with blood, and who had on his forehead a quantity of adhesive plaster, deposed, that on the previous night his brother and the prisoner's husband were fighting; he (prosecutor) interfered, when Sullivan directly knocked him down, and the prisoner then rushed at him with a knife, the point of which entered into the apper part of his face; the wound was dressed, and he soon afterwards gave the prisoner into the custody of Compton 87 D. The constalde, in reply to Mr. Rawlinson, said that the kuise with which the wound was inflicted had not been found: it was no doubt picked up by one of the mob of persons who had assembled. It further appeared, from the evidence of the prosecutor, that as soon as the prisoner had stabbed him, she ran off and threw the knife away. Numerous other witnesses pro and con were examined, and the prisoner, who denied her guilt, was committed for trial.

WORSHIP STREET. Charles George Wilmhurst, a very intelligent-looking boy, 14 years of age, apprenticed to Mr. Fisher, a bootmaker to have been forced away and broken open. The box had in Hill-street, Walworth, was placed at the bar before Mr. | been placed there to receive subscriptions towards the Bingham, charged with having attempted to commit erection of St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, and proself-destruction.—Thomas Goodacre, a journeyman paper-stainer, stated that while crossing the Regent's periodically and paying the money it contained into Canal Bridge, in Whitmore-road, Hoxton, at nine Coutts's to the account of the building fund, which geneo'clock the preceding evening he stumbled over a pair rally amounted to £4 or £5, and as it had been unopened of boots, which were lying close the wall, and rather a longer time than usual, the presumption was that suspecting that some one had thrown himself off about that sum or more had been purloined. Prosecutor suspecting that some one had thrown himself off the bridge, he leant over the parapet, and observed suspected the prisoner from the circumstances above Royal College of Surgeons of England;—also, to investigate the understood and declared that principle a boy's head rise to the surface in the centre of the canal. stated, and went to his parents, who having on the return He immediately hastened down to the bank, and having procured the assistance of a private watchman, they such the admitted it. On prosecutor's observing "that he must effects produced by the operation of that charter upon also desired that the people should be free in mind, also desired that the people should be free in mind, also desired that the people should be free in mind, also desired that the people should be free in mind, also desired that the people should be free in mind. cceded, with the use of a boat-hook, in dragging out the prisoner, whom they conveyed in a state of insensibility to admission, and said he had taken £1 8s. from the box, the members of the college." And should that resolution should be no disqualifications, but it must be constituted by the members of the college." the Roserrary Branch Tavern, where every attention was and had spent half a guinea that evening in riding about be negatived, then to move the following:—"That in fessed they were serious impediments to the proper paid to him, but more than two hours clapsed before he in steam-boats and buying oranges and biscuits; he sub. any charter which the Crown may be advised to grant for exercise of even the most democratic powers; the was restored to consciousness.—In answer to the masequently gave another version of the matter, declaring the incorporation of the general practitioners, those genstate of Switzerland, the United States, and other gistrate's questions, the prisoner, in a mild and tem- that he had gone by a steam boat to London Bridge, and the the prisoner, in a mild and tem- that he had gone by a steam boat to London Bridge, and the prisoner, in a mild and temgistrate's questions, the prisoner, in a mind and temperate manner, repeated in substance the statement he from thence had a cab to Wandsworth, where he again sional station with the newly-created Fellows; that a had made to the serjeant, and added, that about took the steamer; and it would appear, by the statement nine months since his master had been brought before he had made, that he must have found more money in the Mr. Broughton for his cruel conduct towards him, and box than he allowed. He also made the following conserve to be founded as an institution inferior to the would be the real rulers of the State. His against the same of the series of the state. His against the same of the series of the state. His against the same of the series of the state. His against the same of the series of the state. His against the same of the series of the state. His against the same of the series of the state. His against the same of the series of the state. His against the same of the series of the series of the same of the same of the series of the same of the series of the same of the severely censured by the magistrate, who exacted from fession of the means by which he had effected the rob. College of Surgeons." The honourable member spoke him a promise that he would treat him better for the bery:—He had been let into the chapel by the vestry-wofuture; but that he had since pursued the same system man, and having placed a basket before him at a retired of severity, and had recently beaten him with a strap part of the building threw the pulpit cloth over him, and reuntil the blood came. Mr. Bacon, the master of St. mained concealed during the prayers, and until the school Luke's workhouse, from which parish the boy had been was over and all were left, and he then opened the box apprenticed, stated that about a twelvemonth since the with a poker and a knife. Prosecutor observed that it boy had made a formal complaint to the parish autho- was evident that prisoner had endeavoured to force the rities of harsh usage on the part of his master, in whose | chapel door open with a poker, or some such instrument. presence the matter was subsequently investigated but failing in doing so he must have left the chapel, he before the board of guardians, and the charges having presumed, by the window, which was found open. Probeen fully substitutiated, the master was reprimanded secutor did not press the charge against the boy in the by the board, and cautioned that a perseverance in first instance, as he wished to make some inquiries, which such treatment would lead to the cancelling of the in- turned out unfavourable to the prisoner, who appeared dentures. The prisoner was an intelligent and excel- callous, and boasted of his exploit to the police. Prolently disposed boy, and the parish authorities were most secutor strongly suspected that prisoner was connected anxious to do everything to insure his protection. The with others. He was committed for trial at the Central prisoner was then discharged, and handed over to Mr. | Criminal Court. Bacon, with whom he left the court; and just before the magistrate rose, the master himself attended, and on learning the facts of the case gave a general denial to the charge of ill-freatment, and pertinaciously refused for some time to follow the advice of the magistrate to cancel the indentures; but ultimately consented.

stigation of the first husband, to whom she was married. on the 13th of June, 1819, but who had lived separate positively that he was entirely ignorant of the second marriage until about a twelvemonth ago, since when he had been using every effort to substantiate the fact, and bring the prisoner to justice. The second husband George Allender, a master carpenter, stated that about twelve years ago he went to lodge in a house occupied by the prisoner, in Albany-street, Commercial-road East shortly after which he paid her his addresses and made her an offer of marriage. The prisoner rejected his offer, and stated that she was already married to a mar named Robert Wire, who was at that very time lodging it the same house in an adjoining room to the witness's and cohabited with another woman, who passed under he considered it a mere subterfuge to get rid of him, and acceded to his proposal, and they were accordingly but he had no recollection at what church the ceremony took place, or in what parish it was situated, The first husband continued to reside in the same house for a long time after the witness's marriage with the prisoner, and fessed himself to have been wholly ignorant of it. The on behalf of the prisoner, whose family was stated to be of the second marriage was altogether too inconclusive to juscontrary opinion, he should be in a condition to prove at the trial that the first husband was not only aware of the cohabited was actually in the habit of waiting upon the newly-married couple with his entire knowledge and sanction. Mr. Bingham said that he felt bound to send stances attending the second marriage he should accept bail for the prisoner's appearance at the Central Criminal Court. The bail was immediately produced, and the

WEDNESDAY. - DEATH FROM AN OMNIBUS. - James suddenly upon him, that, before he had time to get out of authority to prove any proposition, he appealed to his the way, he was knocked down by the horses, and the off extricated from between the wheels, was carried into the shop of an adjoining surgeon, who ascertained his injuries to be of such a serious nature that he directed his instant was brought before Mr. Hall, charged with cutting and removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The circumstance was considered to be accidental at the time of its workhouse. The prosecutrix stated, that about eleven occurrence, and the defendant allowed to proceed on his journey; but it being subsequently found that the deceased was in an extremely dangerous state, Serjeant The deceased meanwhile gradually sank, and ultimately died in the hospital of the injuries he had sustained. Several witnesses, passengers of the defendant at the time foul expressions, and happening at the moment to have a in question, proved that the omnibus was proceeding at knife in her hand, she stabbed witness with it in both her an extremely moderate pace, and that from the position could have observed the deceased in sufficient time to avoid the calamity, which they all concurred in describing MONDAY .- THE LATE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF PLATE, as purely accidental, and were of opinion the defendant was not in the slightest to blame. Serjeant Coward Fisher, and William Tomlin were placed at the bar before having informed the magistrate that an inquest had been Mr. Rawlinson, for final examination. The first two, held upon the body of the deceased, and that the verdict charged with having plundered the house of Captain returned was one of "accidental death," Mr. Broughton Carnac, R.N., 46, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and said, as the evidence now adduced went to completely the third with receiving a portion of the property, knowing exonerate the defendant, he saw no grounds for differing the same to have been stolen. It will be remembered that from the verdict the jury had come to, and he should,

MARLBOROUGH STREET. SATURDAY .- EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ASSAULT .-George Barnett, a respectably dressed young man, in the residing with his parents at No. 43, Royal-streot, Lambeth. was placed at the bar before Mr. Hardwick, charged with a brutal and unprovoked assault on Mr. John Corry, an upholsterer, carrying on business at No. 31, Portlandclearly proved to have been concerned in the nefarious street. His right eye was discoloured, and he appeared to be suffering from the effects of ill usage he had received. which was found at Bracey's lodgings, in Short-street, He stated that he was on his return home, and, whilst Hoxton, was produced, and identified by the captain as close to his own door, at about one o'clock that morning his ; the value of all that was taken away was about £400, the defendant came up, and put some question to him, nearly all of which, with the exception of £26 in notes and but before he understood it, or could have time to cash, had fortunately been recovered. It will also be answer it, he raised his arm, and struck him with so much violence over the left eye, that his hat was knocked off. He fell, with considerable violence, on the ground was upon the first examination charged with being a He was positive defendant was the man. Police-consta ble C. 175, said, the desendant was given into his custody what transpired, that she would be admitted as evidence at a quarter to two o'clock that morning, in Duck-lane against the other prisoners. This course, however, it The prosecutor was drunk. First of all he said he was was not considered necessary to adopt, and she was not sure that the prisoner was the man, but afterwards discharged. Bracey, Fisher, and Tomlin were fully said he was; he certainly did not know what he was doing .- The prisoner said he was not the person that committed the assault. The complainant passed him twice before he said he was the man, and before he gave him into custody. The only inference he could draw from his having been given into custody on the charge was, that the complainant was desirous of punishing some person for the treatment he had received, and, with that object in view, gave the first man he met into custody.-Mr. Hardwick said it was his opinion that the prisoner was the person, and it was his duty to the public to inflict master's house, when, just as she was in the centre, she such a punishment as would be a warning to others. He should fine him £5, or, in default, one month .- The defendant appeared astonished at the decision. The fine, we believe, was paid.

Monday .- The Law's Justice !- James Magnay, the poor labouring man who was knocked down by a blow with the butt-end of a riding-whip by an officer who gave gentleman's horse to prevent himself and child from being ridden over, came to-day, with his foreman, to this surgeon, adjacent to the spot. In his (witness's) opinion by the magistrate on the perpetrator of the outrage. -The foreman said the poor man had been unable to go to his prisoner, on being asked what he had to say, expressed work owing to the injury he had sustained from the blow his extreme regret at what had happened, and attributed on his head, and as the man had a large family wholly the melancholy affair entirely to accident. Mr. Davies dependent on him for their bread, he hoped his worship entered into security in the sum of £50, for the attendance | would assign him a part of the fine, by way of compensor tion for his loss of time.-Mr. Maltby said he had no power to award any part of the penalty to the poor man. He would, however, assist him as far as was in his power, and he would therefore order him to be paid half a sovereign from the poor-box.—The money was handed to the poor man, who received it most thankfully.

TUESDAY .- DARING ROBBERY .- Edward Kitchen, a boy

daring robbery :- The Rev. James Gibson, of No. 4, Westbourne-place, Pimlico, minister at the Episcopal Chapel, Halkin-street West, Belgrave square, stated that the prisoner used to attend a Sunday school he had there, but in consequence of impropriety of behaviour was virtually dismissed about three months ago. He was, however, on Sunday re-admitted. A few minutes after two on that day, as prosecutor was leaving the chapel, he saw the prisoner outside, and told him he was a great deal before his time. On his return at three in the afternoon he found the prisoner amongst the boys, but missed him at prayers, and inquired for him; but he was nowhere to be found and the service having concluded, prosecutor locked up the chapel, and went home. After the evening service secutor, who kept the key, was in the habit of opening it

CLERKENWELL.

SATURDAY .-- INFAMOUS PERSECUTION OF THE POOR .-Wite a kery respectable looking middle aged woman, was she refused. At length she placed her basket on the pearance corroborated by the condition of the body when pavement, and asked a woman, who came up, to buy, viewed by the jury, at the residence of the deceased's

it down.—Mr. Coombe said he would fine her 5s. Not having the money she was locked up, but the magistrate ordered her dischaage soon after.

SOUTHWARK. WEDNESDAY .- SAVAGE ASSAULT .- Three powerfullooking men, named John, Patrick, and Michael Carney, were placed at the bar before Mr. Cottingham, charged with committing a most violent assault on John Hayes, middle-aged man, whose head was covered with adhesive plaster, and his left arm in a sling, from the brutal treatment he had received. It appeared that the prisoner John Carney, was married to the complainant's sister, and had neglected to support her. They all resided in Bull's-head-court, Tooley-street, and on Sunday night the wife of John met her husband in the court, and asked him for some money; the other prisoners were with him, and Michael knocked her down and began to ill-use her. The complainant being near the spot at the time, interfered, and endeavoured to protect his sister, when Michael Carney came up and knocked him down. The other prisoners kicked him and beat him until he became insensible. His left shoulder-bone was broken, and he had lost the sight of his left eye from repeated kicks from one of the prisoners. Mr. Cottingham said it was a most commit them for trial at the next sessions, when the judge called the "first building;" and when he saw me he knew would inflict the punishment they deserved.

THAMES POLICE. WEDNESDAY. - UNMANLY AND BRUTAL ASSAULT. -James Baker, an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Seaward and Co., the engineers, at Mill-wall, Poplar, was brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with committing a most savage assault on his wife. The complainant, Mary but that not being the regular day, I was not allowed to Ann Baker, appeared in a most deplorable condition. Her face was a mass of bruises, and her eyes were swollen and discoloured. She stated that she lived at No. 6, Oaklane, Limehouse, and that she went upon an excursion to Gravesend with her husband and family on Tuesday, in the Pearl steamer, with the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Seaward, and their wives and families. During the excursion a quarrel took place between her and her having forced his way into the hall, he threw down the examination, charged with having caused the death of the children, and her sister-in-law (the prisoner's sister) advised him to mark her when he reached home, and he too faithfully attended to the suggestion. After landing at the Limhouse hole pier, she went into a gin-palace with her husband to obtain some refreshment, and he struck her twice with his fists, and after dragging her out of the house he kicked her and knocked her down. When she reached home, he beat her in the most savage manner, forced her into a vard, and held her head down while he struck her with his clinched fists, and reduced her to a state of insensibility. John Green and his wife, who said they lived in the adjoining house, stated that they heard cries of murder and the screams of the woman and upon looking out of the window they saw the prisoner inflicting great brutality on his wife. He beat her with his clinched fists, and the blood flowed profusely from her eyes, nose, and mouth. Charles Bushnell, a policeman, No. 263 K, stated that the poor woman suffered much from her husband's ill-treatment, and when he was called to the house her face was a mass of bruises. The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, made a long harangue in a very impassioned manner, and said his wife neglected her home and her family, and that she was in the habit of pawning his children's clothes. He concluded by saying that he struck his wife, and was sorry for it. Mr. Broderip said, that the prisoner's sorrow came a little too late; and that he had committed a most savage and unmanly assault. It was fortunate for the consequences. He would not dispose of this case summarily, and he would state his reasons ;-in the course of a long experience as a magistrate he had found that the infliction of money fines was of very little utility, and he heartily wished the system were altered. If the police magistrates were to retain their summary jurisdiction, it would be much better that they should not be enabled to fine any persons at all, and then the poor man and the rich man would fare alike. The rich man would no longer have it in his power to throw down £5 and say, "I have gratified my brutality for a sum of money-it's nothing employment of a jeweller in Gerrard-street, Soho, and to me." The penalty he was enabled to inflict would no be adequate to such an outrage as this, and he should call upon the prisoner to find bail, himself in £30 and two sureties of £15 each, to appear at the sessions and take his trial. The prisoner was not provided with bail

Imperial Barliament.

and was committed to Clerkenwell gaol.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 9. ACADEMICAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND. Sir J. GRAHAM stated the plan contemplated by the Government for the promotion of academical education in Ireland. Various attempts had, he said, been made to extend the blessings of education to the people of Ireland, and he had no hesitation in saying that these attempts had failed whenever they were based upon the principle given. The extensive sores on the body were quite suftiof interfering with the religious belief of the people. In cient to account for death. I never, in all my experience 1826, and in 1828, a committee of the House of Commons | before, saw such extensive bed sores. There was also recommended separate religious education for Protestants | sufficient disease in the head to account for death. and Catholics, the literary education being combined. The matter was again referred to a committee of the Lowndes, surgeon to the Newington union workhouse, house in 1830, and by that committee the suggestions | Edward Coppin, and Mrs. Rhodes, one of the nurses, and a of the committee of 1828 were adopted, and in pauper who had slept in the next bed to him, that there the course of the following year the present sys. Were bruises or sores on his body before he was sent to tem of national education in Ireland was agreed to. the asylum. The object of sending him to the asylum In the year 1839, after its adoption, there were 1581 na- was that he might have closer attendance than he could tional schools in Ireland, and 205,000 scholars; and at the have in the workhouse. close of 1844, the number of schools was swelled to 3151, and of scholars to 395,000. Her Majesty's Government that he was placed for the first four days on a straw were now prepared to recommend the establishment of bed, but he acted on the arrangements of the establishthree provincial colleges in Ireland-one of them in Cork, ment. another in Limerick or Galway, and the third either at Belfast or Derry. He estimated the cost of building and place, but that he, for one, should like to keep out of it as founding each of these colleges at about £30,000, or in round numbers at £100,000 for the three. The annual endowment of each college would be about £6000, which would include for the president a salary of £1000, and for that every attention had been paid to him. each of the ten or twelve professors a salary of £300 per annum. As he attached great importance to the establishment of medical schools, the professors would include lectures on anatomy, surgery, and medicine. He pro-posed that the professors should be nominated by the Crown, and that they should be removable for cause. This latter power was deemed requisite in order to prevent any undue interference by the lecturers with theological opinions. He proposed that the president should reside in the college, and that the instruction should be by lectures and daily examinations. He did not propose that there should be any professors of theology or lectures on divinity in any of the colleges, but the Crown would not object to the private endowment of such professors, subject to the inquisitorial visitation and control of the Crown. A question would arise as to whether there should be one central college for granting degrees only nine years of age, was charged with the following in arts, science, and medicine, or whether the Crown should endow all three colleges with that power. On that question, however, it was unnecessary to come to any definite arrngement, but his opinion was decidedly in favour of one central college. The question was, however, full of difficulties; one of which related to Trinity College, with which they were resolved not to interfere. It was a strictly Protestant foundation, established by Queen Elizabeth for avowedly Protestant purposes. Mr. O'Connell, himself, in his evidence before the House of Lords, had given it as his opinion that the scholarships should not be given to Roman Catholics. The bill, however, did not propose to establish a university, and it would be open to the wisdom of Parliament hereafter the pew-opener called his attention to a box which had for either to endow the three colleges, or establish a central some time been placed in the lobby of the chapel, fastened university in Dublin. He then concluded by moving for to the wall by a staple, and which he had just discovered leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to endow colleges for the purpose of academical education in

After considerable discussion leave was given to bring

in the bill, and the house adjourned. Whitsuntide recess, at four o'clock.

at great length in support of his resolution. At the conclusion of Mr. Wakley's speech, Sir James Graham rose to address the house, when an hon, member the house adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock,

On Wednesday forenoon at ten o'clock an important investigation, adjourned from Wednesday the 30th ult., and which occupied several hours, was resumed before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., and a jury of seventeen householders of St. Paneras, at the Earl Cathcart, Munsterstreet, Regent's Park, with respect to the circumstances involving the death of William Holden, aged sixteen and a half years, lately an inmate of Peckham House Lunatic Asylum, where he had been placed by the authorities of A poor, ragged, famished-looking little girl, was brought the parish of St. Mary, Newington, to which parish he before Mr. Coombe, charged with obstructing the public belonged. The inquiry was adjourned in order to obtain footway in Exmouth-street. Police-constable Taylor evidence, the authorities of the asylum having been swore that, on that day, he saw the prisoner selling ra- charged with the death of the deceased through neglect MORBAY. CURIOUS CASE OF BIGARY. Wary Anne dishes on the footway, and he warned her to go away, but or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all appropriately later to go away, but or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all appropriately later to go away, but or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all appropriately later to go away, but or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all appropriately later to go away, but or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all appropriately later to go away, but or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all appropriately later to go away, but or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all appropriately later to go away, but or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all appropriately later to go away, but or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all appropriate to go away, but or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all appropriate to go away.

charged with having feloniously intermarried with George and she refusing, the prisoner used bad language towards mother, No. 32, Munster-square. It was covered with basket on the pavement, as she was tired when she laid and local authorities of Newington, as also from the lunatic asylum, were present during the inquiry.

> there, except that I thought they had tied him down to the bed too tightly. The last day I saw deceased at the workhouse was on a Friday, and I was told he was going through the enlightenment of the masses, therefore to be moved that day to Armstrong's asylum. There he rejoiced at this meeting; the freedom of the mind summit of the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, where were no sores or bruises on his person whatever when he was the only sure safeguard of all freedom and in an observatory erected upon scatholding several went from home to the workhouse. For two months before he went to the workhouse, Mr. Stuart, a medical gentleman, attended deceased for ill health. I did not brutal assault, and it was fortunate for them that murder see any wounds or sores upon his person the day he left had not been committed. The punishment which the the workhouse for the lunatic asylum. After his removal law empowered him to inflict would not be sufficient for to the asylum on the Friday, I think I went there to see such a brutal and cowardly assault; he should, therefore, him on the following Monday. He was then in what they me, for he called me "mother." He was then lying on what I was told was a water bed. I was not allowed to see him alone, and I had not been there more than five minutes when the keeper said, "There, that's enough, bid your mother good-bye;" and I then left. There were some other patients in bed in the ward at the time. went on another occasion to see deceased, on a Thursday do so. I did not see him again in the asylum, but my sister did, and I stayed down stairs. I caused him to be removed from the asylum, as I thought he was ill-treated. It was on a Wednesday when he came away. He seemed in great agony, for they had pulled his trousers on over his sores on his hips and back, and when he got home they were completely saturated with the discharge from the wounds, and I was forced to cut his trousers from his body to get them off. His legs were quite contracted, so that he could not stand or sit, and he was too insensible to make any statement as to his treatment. Dr. Stuar attended him after he came from the asylum, but he was first seen by two other medical gentlemen, by one on the day he came home. They both said he had been

By the Coroner.—The deceased when at home used to sleep in a bed. He usually laid on his side, I think Mr. Stuart saw deceased three days after he came home from

the asylum. Mr. Alexander Patrick Stuart, examined,-I am a graduate in medicine, and reside at 130, Hill-street, Berkeleysquare. I first attended deceased as a patient of the St. Pancras General Dispensary, with which institution I am connected. Mr. Hardwicke, the surgeon of the dispensary, had attended him before me. I found him labouring under mental excitement, but not to a great extent. In two or three days after his excitement increased considerbly, and I ordered cupping between the shoulders, which afforded great relief. This was a few days before he went to Newington Workhouse. When he left my care to go there, deceased was not much emaciated. His body was perfectly sound, and there were no sores whatever upon it. I again saw deceased on the 1st of April, after his return from the asylum, and understood me a little too late; and that he had committed a most rage and unmanly assault. It was fortunate for the soner his violence had not been attended with fatal he had returned three days before. His condition then and his skin quite cold. There were wounds covering the whole of both hips and haunch bones, which presented themselves quite bare, and there was a large sloughing sore at the bottom of the spine. The sores were in the most unhealthy condition. I ordered them to be washed with chloride of soda, which greatly improved them. The bones of the lower part of the back were also entirely barc. The parts were in a state of mortification.

> cause of those wounds you have described? Witness .- I am not aware that they would be likely to Witness.—I am not aware that they would be likely to be caused by anything else than the pressure arising from the continual lating on these parts. They are what is the continual lying on those parts. They are what is termed bed sores, which I have had considerable opportunities of seeing in all their stages, having been for seven years in the Fever Infirmary at Glasgow. I may say, I be him continued from the land his coadjutors, have seen thousands of cases; but in all my life, never one in the least approaching this continuous of the least approaching one in the least approaching this. In reply to inquiries from the Coroner,

The Coroner.-What do you believe to have been the

Mr. Stuart declared his belief that the deceased had Mr. Stuart declared his belief that the deceased had died from the bed sores; and had his death occurred a lest his compliments might not have that air of sinfortnight sooner, he would have had no hesitation in stating that it had been caused by want of proper treatment in the lunatic asylum. Mr. Robert Liston examined .- I am surgeon to University College Hospital, and reside in Clifford-street,

Bond-street. I examined the body of the deceased with Mr. Stuart after death, and concur in the opinion he has It was subsequently shown by the evidence of Mr.

Robert Birkbeck, a keeper in the asylum, admitted The Coroner remarked that it might be a very nice

Mr. W. J. Hill, surgeon to the asylum, deposed, that the deceased had sores on his body when admitted, and Coroner.-Criminals are better off than lunatics, but a new bill is about to be introduced that will remedy the

long as he could.

Mr. Hill stated that no violence had been used, and that the wounds were no worse when deceased left than they were when he arrived.

The Coroner here said that this admission was a severe reflection on his own evidence, and was totally at variance with that of the other witnesses. Mrs. Hill, aunt of the deceased, corroborated the statenents of the other witnesses, that he was free from sores

when taken to the hospital. She had remonstrated with the people of the asylum on his treatment. Several of the witnesses were recalled, but nothing further of importance was elicited; after which the inquest was, at the request of the jurors themselves, adjourned, for the purpose of obtaining further evidence.

SOIREE IN HONOUR OF MR. HOLYOAKE. On Sunday evening, May 11th, a numerous party of friends belonging to all sections of the movement party assembled at the Hall of Science, City-road, for the purpose of demonstrating their esteem for Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE, and taking leave of that gentleman previous to his departure from the metropolis for Glasgow. Among the company were many well-known and long-tried friends of freedom. At the conclusion of the tea, Mr. Julian Harney was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that the meeting he addressed

represented the democratic and anti-theological

parties of the metropolis. Such re-unions as the present were very desirable, they brought together persons, who, differing on many points, nevertheless could agree to meet upon a common ground in defence of truth, freedom, and right. Such meetings, more frequently held, would not only advance right The Speaker took the Chair for the first time after the principles, but also cause a better understanding between all true reformers. All could agree upon Mr. Wakley rose to move, "That a Select Committee some points. All true patriots gave their adherence tigate the circumstances which led to the grant of an ad- to its fullest extent. He desired that the people countries proved this. If a people were priest-ridden there could be no real freedom; no matter deep and lasting injury would be inflicted on many thou- how theoretically just their institutions, the minoquaintance with Mr. Holyoake commenced in Sheffield, and he could bear testimony to the important services that gentleman rendered to the cause of during his unjust imprisonment.-He next spoke of Mr. Holyoake's writings, the tone and temper of which were most exemplary. He (the chairman) thought that creeds and systems might be exposed and confuted without descending to ribaldry and abuse; this had not always been attended to, but this error could not be laid to the account of Mr. Holyoake. That gentleman never hesitated to use strong language, never blinked what he believed to be the truth, but at the same time his language, both as a

> "A virtuous man, Great in his humility, As kings are little in their grandeur.

Holyoake to be, in the language of Shelly,

writer and a speaker, was worthy of universal imi-

tation. In short, he (the chairman) had found Mr.

But whilst doing honour to Mr. Holyoake, they Allender, the first husband, Robert Wire, being then and still living. The prisoner was given into custody at the increased by the had nothing, she said, but her little ated condition was such that not only the Coroner, but of free thought in past and more dangerous times. basket of radishes, and did not offend any one. She every other medical man who saw it, declared they had He need not enumerate their names—Thomas Paine positively denied having used any bad language, and never witnessed such a herrible sight before. The pro- stood forth the type of all. Paine was the first Enghoped the magistrate would forgive her for placing her ceedings excited intense interest, and some of the clergy lishman who caused his countrymen to think upor subjects bound up with their vital interests. He taught the millions "Common Sense"-proclaimed Sarah Holden, the mother of the deceased, was the first the "Rights of Man"—and heralded the "Age of witness called. She said—I am a widow, and reside at Reason," at a time when dungeons, chains, and No. 32, Munster-square. The deceased was my son. He gibbets were the safeguards of despotism; and when had been ill for some months before his death, which took often ruin and death, and always calumny and perplace on the 18th of April, at seven o'clock in the even- secution, were the rewards of those who sought ing, at my house, and in my presence. He had been an to elevate their fellow creatures. He (the chairing, at my house, and in my presence. He had been an to elevate that the time was at hand when and the beauties that abound in the exhibition, in Asylum, from which I had fetched him about three weeks the freethinkers of this country would have to the hope of inciting in them a desire to "go, and before. He was in the lunatic asylum about five weeks, do more than of late years they had done to arrest see" for themselves. but a week before had been in the workhouse of St. Mary, the march of priestly fraud, and prevent the triumph Newington, to which I took him. A few days before I of priestly domination. On the Maynooth question took him to the workhouse he became insane, and so Protestant bigotry was arrayed against Popish sides, with a cupola and a massive Doric porticoviolent I could do nothing with him. I saw him once or twice during the time he was in the workhouse, and I trammels of both parties for the most part looked Originally the leading feature of its interior was a have nothing to complain of with respect to his treatment quietly on, and allowed human reason to be crucified grand panoramic view of London, covering no less

> right:-"The falchion's blade may shiver, Stone walls with time may sever, 'Tis mind alone. Worth steel and stone. That makes men free for ever !"

cluded his address, of which the above is but an out- tleman it has just been almost entirely repainted: line, in the course of which he had been repeatedly and warmly applauded.

speak to the sentiment—"The people, the chief source of power, and may they soon chiefly wield it, ful than might have been expected. Amongst other without partiality in politics or bigotry in religion"- | failures, there was evidently a deficiency of judgment who, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to in limine, in the general character of the exhibition, characterise in rather desponding terms the slow pro- and of the entertainments introduced. Mr. Braham gress of popular principles.

the way.

this sentiment, in awarding prosperity to the Union and Mr. Holyoake, in the proportion of their services, really implied superlative praise, as the services of both had been great. Of Mr. Holyoake he could say, from intimate acquaintance, that, like the poet Nichol, he was always prepared to subsist on small means, when necessary to preserve his independence. It was rarely that persons could be found possessing the perspicacity of intellect and varied ability of Mr. Holyoake, to devote themselves to such humble, but important objects as those of the Anti-Persecution Union. Mr. Hetherington next spoke of the Union generally, and concluded by hoping that the breezes of Scotland would so invigorate and restore the health of Mr. Holyoake, that when he returned to the metropolis again he would be as strong in body as he was in mind, and be still more capable than ever of battling for freedom, mental and political. (Applause.)
Mr. Warson said he dissented from the gloomy

view of progression taken by a previous speaker. The possession of that very hall in which they were the rotunda, or museum of sculpture; the interior met was a proof of advancement. Why, men were of which—a lofty dome of several thousand feet of there who could remember when Daniel Isaac Eaton Paul's cathedral, and no man made him afraid. Only last Friday night Sir R. Peel had moved a bill respecting colleges in Ireland from which religion was to be excluded. Was that no sign of progress? Of Mr. Holyoake it was not necessary to say more than that his knowledge of him enabled him to bear out all that had been said of him by other speakers. Mr. Watson's address was much cheered.

Mr. Holyoake, who was warmly received, in re-

sponding to the sentiment, said, that three years ago

he entered London alone and unknown, and when ther that night, and the pleasing anticipations of that hour, he need not further express to them the other atmospheric changes—the lighting of the Watson, and numerous others, he owed particular acknowledgments; but as they had so kindly spoken cerity which compliments ever should wear. But he still desired to distinguish his colleague during his (Mr. II.'s) days of journalism, Mr. Ryall, to whom the consistency of tone which pervaded the Movement was so much owing. Mr. H. commented on that marked feature of the Union—the never encouraging the provocation of persecution-only the manly resistance of it, whenever, or by whomever instituted. Mr. H. thought that the Maynooth agitation would further the Union's object, whether it was insisted that no party should be, or remain endowed, or that all should be placed on the same footing. To increase endowed sects was to extend the means of persecution. The new-made state priest could operate with more decency than before, and hence it was thought that he was less industrious. Fatal mistake! He was the same enemy of reason, only with more power. Mr. II. then descanted on the advance of mankind, both at home and abroad. Intelligence and independence of mind had undoubtedly of late years made rapid strides in this country, while emigration had taken to other and distant lands intrepid men, who bore with them the seeds of civilisation and fraternity. It would soon be seen that society, alike in its cities and wilds, would become one vast and brilliant brotherhood. There was every hope of the humblest effort. Their own endeavours were at that hour gratefully appreciated where they little expected it. He could not better take leave of them, for his new

that hour to him. Mr. Holyoake resumed his seat amidst universal marks of kindly approbation. Mr. Ryall next, in an interesting speech, proposed The intrepid band, who, emancipated from the thraldom of religion, labour, in the face of persecution, for the enlightenment of mankind: may their sacrifices meet with reward in their own day, and find appreciation through all times."

field of exertion, than by wishing that the future of

all his friends might be as pleasant as they had made

Mr. Ruffey Ridley followed with a few remarks, expressing his approbation of the sentiment. Mr. Powell then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Holyoake, and awarded unanimously. Mr. HARNEY responded to the compliment, and the meeting separated at eleven

Suspension Tunnel.-Probably one of the boldest railway projects of the day is that suggested by Mr. exhibition is the "Stalactite Cavern" at the village Robert Stephenson, the engineer, of crossing the Menai Straits by means of a tunnel in the air. Mr. cavern is described at length by John Russell, Esq. Robert Stephenson, the engineer, of crossing the Stephenson proposes to throw an iron tube over the in his German tour. It is said to be six miles in ex-Straits, by means of suspension chains, using the tent. In one part it is intersected by the dark waters Britannia Rock as a buttress in the middle; the tube to be 25 feet in breadth, by 15 in depth, conobserves Mr. Russell, "not a sound is heard, except structed in the same way as an iron ship, composed of large plates put together in form of a great iron tunnel. He also proposes to have two tubes, one for each line of rails, and expresses himself satisfied upon stalactics. Yet." he adds, "these abodes are not stalactics." the strength and safety of the tube, having tried experiments on an iron vessel 220 feet in length, suspended by the stem and stern, with a weight of 1200 burgh and the neighbourhood assemble in this cavera tons in her centre, without the slightest straining to a ball. Here, many hundred feet beneath the effect. The plan would be calculated effectually to surface of the earth, and a mile from the light of day prevent interference with the navigation, the great the rude music of the Carniolan resounds through difficulty to be encountered in carrying the Chester more magnificent halls than were ever built for and Holyhead over the Menai Straits.

Extraordinary Machine.—Bad News for Washerthe stalactite walls in a blaze of ever-changing light, WOMEN.-Mr. Marsden, Guilford-street, Leeds, has and amid its dancing refulgence the village swains and village beauties wheel round in the waltz, as it taken out a patent for a washing, wringing, and the dreams of the Rosicrusians had at length found mangling machine. their fulfilment, and gnomes and kobolds really lived

Necessity of Freewill has in former times agi-ated the public mind more than in the present day. and revelled in the bowels of our globe." This is only a slight portion of Mr. Russell's description. Boerhave says, "It has been either by chance or necessity that all the great discoveries in medicine have duced by Mr. Bradwell in this place of gems: the been made;" but still he has left the question of seemingly interminable distances, illuminated by the NECESSITY Versus FREEWILL undecided. And although miners' fires and rude chandeliers, the lights from Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills are manifestly one which are reflected from the dropping crystals, glitter of the greatest discoveries with which the world has ing and trembling as they fall; the mingled, rich, and been blessed, it certainly has not brought us nearer ever-varying hues of what appear to be myriads of the to the decision of the important question.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- Dr. Ryan is at present going through a course of most interesting and instructive lectures on Domestic Chemistry. Having dwelt upon the importance of ventilation, and taught the doctrines of heat and light as applicable to the common condemocracy there - services by which he sacri- cerns of life, the talented lecturer has, in his more recent observed that there were not forty members present, and fixed his interests with the party to whom he lectures, considered the chemistry of the table. On a rewas allied. If the most friendly feeling did not cent occasion he gave the chemistry of the breakfast-table, exist long ago between the political and social re-formers of this country it was not the fault of formers of this country, it was not the fault of of modern epicurism, that the world had to be encom-TREATMENT OF INSANE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE

Mr. Holyoake. The chairman then alluded, in very complimentary terms, to Mr. Holyoake's defence fast." Nor is this exaggerated; for as the learned ecturer on his trial for blasphemy, and his conduct proved, the furniture of this, our most simple and economic proved, the furniture of this, our most simple and economic proved, the furniture of this, our most simple and economic proved, the furniture of this, our most simple and economic proved, the furniture of this, our most simple and economic proved, the furniture of this course and proved the furniture of the furniture of this course and proved the furniture of the furniture of the furniture of this course and proved the furniture of the furniture of this course and proved the furniture of the furn cal meal, requires no ordinary preparation. To use his own words:-" Upon a table formed of the rare woods of Honduras is spread the snow-white damask of our own land." Before us are placed the beautiful wares of China or of Staffordshire, and the lustrous silver, dug from the bowels of some distant land. To gratify our palates we have the fragrant tea-leaf from the Celestial Empire, and the aromatic coffee-berry from Mocha, Ceylon, Berbice, and St. Domingo: nor is to be forgotten the luscious produce of the sugar-cane of the West Indian colonies. Thus, to supthe sugar-rane of the west indian colonies. Thus, to supply the breakfast table, art and ingenuity must be taxed—the labour of man must be exercised, and perils by land and sea must be encountered. On each of these topics the Doctor dwelt with much effect—from the bleaching of the damask table-cloth to the laws of heat developed during the maceration of a cup of tea. The audience, who, at the commencement, seemed to expect merely the common-place topics of the breakfast-table, were delighted to find that so simple a meal was made the vehicle of scientific astruction in its most delightful and entertaining form.

THE COLOSSEUM I stood within the Colosseum's wall 'Midst the chief relics of almighty Rome: The trees which grew along the broken arches Waved dark in the blue midnight, and the stars Shone through the rents of ruin. BYBON'S Manfred

On Tuesday we were favoured with a private view the new arrangements, improvements, and crea tions which have been effected at the Colosseum, in the Regent's Park, now opened to the public under a new and spirited management. We shall endeayour

The structure itself—a vast polygon of sixteen feet above the top of the cross, he took up his resi dence for many months (sometimes remaining all night) for the purpose of making accurate sketches of every visible object. In this pursuit he covered many hundred sheets of paper, the drawings upon which constituted the material for the great picture. After a few more observations the chairman con-but chiefly by E. T. Parris, Esq. By the latter genand, embracing all the modern improvements of the metropolis, it will now possess a higher interest than The Chairman then introduced Mr. Skelton to ever. Through a variety of unforeseen circum.

the vocalist, who purchased the establishment some Mr. Marshall next spoke. He eulogised the great endurance of Carlile, and thought that Robert Owen would have been less bold if Carlile had not paved more splendid, more imposing, more intellectual-some. Mr. HETHERINGTON next proposed "The Anti-Persecution Union, and its indefatigable and energetic grees of the human mind in our day—was weather gress of the human mind in our day-was wanting. Secretary, G. Jacob Holyoake: may the prosperity of both be commensurate with their services to the cause of general freedom." Mr. Hetherington said, cause of general freedom." Mr. Hetherington said, prietary likely to be honoured with the highest patronage of the realm; and, if artistic judgment, taste, and skill, sustained by an unlimited pecuniary outlay, may command success, will not fail to realise for its possessors both fame and fortune. To Mr. W. Bradwell, formerly of Covent-garden Theatre-a gentleman whose genius in decorative art, and in the production of wonderful scenic effects, is well known —was confided the task of modelling and renovating the whole of the establishment. With the aid of competent artists under his control, he has literally wrought wonders-wonders which, in ancient times would have been, with an air of feasibility, ascribed to magic. In addition to the original entrance from the park, there is a new one, of a most imposing character, from Albany-street. It is a vast corridor with spacious flights of stairs, easy of descent, and with several landings. On each side are numerous busts, groups of statuary, and colossal candelabra; and at the entrance end is a stained-glass doorway. imparting warmth and mellowness to every object around. Ascending a few steps, we find ourselves in richly-cut glass-has been entirely reconstructed from designs by Mr. Bradwell. The trieze of the dome is enriched with the entire Parthenaic procession from the Elgin marbles; over which, in panels, are twenty allegorical subjects painted in fresco. The mountings, cornices, &c., are in gold, modelled by Mr. Henning, jun., and painted by Mr. Absolon. In the centre of the rotunda, concealed by tasteful draperies resembling a tent, is the Elizabethan "ascendingroom," for the conveyance of visitors, by means of machinery, to the point for viewing the panoramic picture of London. For those by whom it may be preferred there is a spiral staircase for the same purpose. At night a painting, illuminated in a peculiar manner, and with astonishing effect, takes place of Parris's picture. This is, in fact, a panoramic view of London by moonlight; in which are beheld the streets, squares, bridges, &c. The effect is heightened by snatches of street music, the striking and chiming of church clocks, and other sounds of night For day visitors there is a station above the panoramic pictures, with a camera obscura, commanding the beautiful scenery of the Regent's-park. But we must return to the rotunda. This is one of the most classical and most exquisitely-beautiful apartments in the whole establishment. Justice could not be done to it in a whole page of description. Around the entire circuit are recesses occupied by equestrian and other groups of sculpture, colossal tigures, historical and allegorical subjects, busts, &c., all of them the production of contemporary artists, Baily, Carew, the Wyatts, Ternouth, and others. Many of these productions are in marble. The rich velvet couches in the rotunda are resplendent in gold and embroidery; the most refined and luxurious taste everywhere presiding. And then, from the park vestibule, passing the fountain to the south of the lodge, we wander through a maze of conservatories, abounding in rare plants, trees, and choice exotics; with birds of song in cages, gold and silver fish in globes and vases, and innumerable other objects to charm the eye. The decorations are in the richest style of arabesque—the whole vividly recalling to our imagination the enchanted gardens of Armida, or those not less fascinating of the Alhambra. Another of the wonders of the scene, setting at defiance all powers of description, is the "Aviary," with its magical mirrors, its birds, its fish, and a thousand other charms. Hence we proceed to notice the ruins, the awful grandeur of which constitutes a scene of romantic sublimity such as Byron alone could adequately describe. Amongst the ruins may be particularly mentioned those of the Temple of Venus, the Parthenon, a Roman Fountain, the Arch of Titus, the Temple of Vesta, the Temple of Theseus, some portions of the Parthenon, and the Temple of the Sibyls at Terni. There is an air of antiquity, a semblance of truth, about these rains which cannot be imagined without ocular demonstration. The remains of the fresco paintings on the walls, in their delicate though faded colours, are wonderful. We have yet to mention our old acquaintance, the Swiss Cottage, all the appointments of which are surprisingly improved. And here are the lake, the distant mill, the cottage, the bridge, and the mountain firs. Beyond the lake, to the lett. is the Mer de Glace, in the centre the towering Mont Blane, with huge piles of rocks and glaciers below, all admirably painted by Danson. Down the rock rushes a cataract discharging water at the rate of eight hundred gallons in a minute. Intended, we believe, for a separate or extra

> A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR ILL-HEALTH, BY HOLL WAY'S PILLS .- Mrs. Long, residing in Merrow-stree Walworth, had been for three years in a very clining state of health, owing to her having arrive at that period termed "the turn of life." Her coll stitution appeared to be almost broken up, and wi considered by many as fast approaching to a considered by many as fast approaching to a sumptive state. She is now restored to a very high state of health by these invaluable Pills. All female who by their age may be near to that critical period would find these Pills the only effectual remedy the such a dangerous time requires. This medicine likewise invaluable to all young persons approaching the term of womanhood.

most precious stones paling the lustre of all that we

have read or heard of in eastern lore.

always so still and deserted; once a year, on the fes-

monarchs. The flame of chandeliers is reflected from

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