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PRICE FIVEPENCE or

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY FRIENDS,

From the day I ventured to assume the office of nublic instructor, I have, upon all occasions, asked my readers to weigh my writings in the scale of their own unbiassed judgment, adopting what apneared reasonable, rejecting what appeared unreaonable, and asking for explanation of all that appeared doubtful. In the course of my husy career it has fallen to my lot to have to deal with saucy insolent, conceited and ignorant antagonists, who relied more upon abuse of me, and your credulity than upon their own understanding. I have always held, that a virtuous, independent public writer, was the most valuable of all public functionaries; and, upon the contrary, that the hired writer was the nost debased and insignificant wretch living. The Messrs. Chambers, by a most unaccountable process -to me a riddle-have wormed their way into the confidence of a large portion of the comparatively satisfied of the working classes, and they have very extensively presumed upon the gullibility of that population, you say :--order. In truth, they have published more rank nonsense than any set of scribblers within the same period. It once before fell to my lot to expose their or carrying off to new fields of enterprise the redun servility and ignorance, and this week it has pleased dancy of the population. After the long experience of God to deliver them bound HAND and TONGUE, to my mercy.

As a matter of right to me, and of pride and instice to yourselves, I ask you to read their published opinions-upon a principle on which the mind cannot much vary-in 1845 and 1847, and then ask vourselves for an explanation of such heartless brutality, and you will find spite for my exposure of parish.

their former folly the answer. As yet, you have seen comparatively nothing of their duplicity. They with one instance of similar depravity-that is the answer to the article of W. C., and to come to some resolution upon the conduct of those public instructors, and send your verdicts for publication in the Star; and let them feel the weight of your anger

sufficiently severe for me, if the Star had thus doubly dealt with any subject of like fixity? My gulled, don't you.



VOL. X. NO. 489.

that the W. C. of February, 1847, may be confronted attempt to damn the HUMANITY-MAN. Theu with the same W. C. of May, 1845. you go on:--

On the true Malthusian principle, you commence your objections to the small farm system with a falschood, supported by a vague assumption as to the probability of a REDUNDANT POPULATION extensions of their business, sometimes losing, but more being the result. In speculating upon the chances of wretchedness and poverty caused by an over-

Such must inevitably be the consequence of every cheme for allotting patches of land to poor agriculturists, unless at the same time provision be made for employing [TURISTS TAKE MORE THAN ONE CROP the wretchedness produced by patch-farming in every of rape sown upon a wheaten stubble in August, part of the empire, Ireland in particular, it strikes us as omething very remarkable that men should be seen advo cating the institution of the practice on a wide scale, as a

means of national prosperity. Fascinated by the seeming humanity of bestowing allotments upon paupers, and gratified by the first appearances of prosperity which probably ensue, they altogether forget what is to come next -over-crowded cottages, new pauperism, and a poor-rate which may protty nearly absorb the whole rental of the

Now, I was the first person to distinguish between ing-stock for the Lothian farmers. Yes, yes, your what you call "patches of land" and a sufficiency friends, the manufacturers, do MORE FREhave published thirty-two whole columns in one to employ a man and his family every day in the QUENTLY MAKE LARGE SUMS, but not by their number of the most extravagant laudation of the year. The one I described as perfect freedom, the ENTERPRISE AND INGENUITY, but by the three-acre system. You shall see every word of it, other as GILDED SLAVERY, which tied a man PLUNDER OF THEIR HANDS. Again, I ask and then your indignation will be complete. As to the caprice of his TYRANT LAIRD, while, as how, in your endeavour to pull down, you could have MARKETABLE to prove that large long as I have been a public man, I have not met to the effect of the system in Ireland, you appear to be wholly ignorant on the subject. The only word in the English language to characterise cause of Irish poverty has been the breaking up of their corruption. I implore of you to read my the 40s. freeholders, and the throwing hundreds of small farms into one large one. The curse of Ireland is not the small farm system, but the WANT OF TENURE PRINCIPLE. You base your guess upon the presumption, that the HUMANITY-MAN proposes to also. Tell them plainly, that their insolence is an give the occupants small allotments; and from these insult to your order; and that you will not support false premises you arrive at the forced conclusion. such depravity. Now, a word-What would you that crowded cottages and pauperism must be the one of the main abuses which I seek to remedy. sav of me, or what punishment would you consider | inevitable result. Foolish, ignorant man ! If we

live for 500 years I will talk with you upon that subject. But have you ever thought, that a shilling a Land and Chartist friends,-if the Trades wish to be week paid by a father from the time two children arrive at the age of fourteen, till they are

Chambers is your most deadly enemy; and as I eighteen, will entitle each to four acres of GOOD have only one means of punishing such a fellow. I land, a cottage, OUT-BUILDINGS, and THIRTY resort to that plan. I will aid and encourage a few POUNDS CAPITAL, to make a home for himself well-informed men, of sound, good principle, in of some spot which the griping hand of trade has bringing out a weekly publication in every way supe- depopulated and made barren ? And, don't you

By no process can an agriculturist take more than one By no process can an agriculturist take more than one crop pe annum; and so neither can a landownerget more than a year's rent for a year's use of his property. While CHILDREN, not COMPARE THE himself? Was a public meeting, without loss of man's inhumanity to man. Towns had been throw time or material expense, to be got up, your of the got up, your of the solution the manufacturer and merchant are daily planning one of whom, most ORDERLINESS of nions to be recorded upon a solitary sheet of paper, frequently making large sums, in reward of their inge. Inkery, would be able MANNERS, THE, and signed by your build be able maine and on nuity and enterprise, the poor landed proprietor is left to to earn a penny at SOBRIETY AND under cover of a penny postage stamp; was this, I pine on his meagre rental, or draw consolation only from any kind of labour in THRIFTINESS of say, too great an exertion to be made in due time for How can you insert such unmitigated nonsense-

BY NO PROCESS CAN OUR AGRICUL. day school, booby, and don't make yourself a laugh-

so propped up my system as by the following commendation of fee-simple property :---

This entail system is more rigorous in Scotland than in England, and has greatly damaged the general and individual interest in land. Reducing the proprietor to the position of a life-renter, he is indifferent to improvements and, if otherwise disposed, he has not the means to execute any beneficial alterations on his property.

I quite agree with you, and the very same argument applies to farmers, who cultivate other men's lands on bad titles, or no titles at all, and it is just NARROW VIEWS. that cottage-farming You proceed-

again operates to subdivide. Suppose each to have five children, then each of these get four acres. There are now twenty five proprietors instead of one. But the sub- are all small, and increasing the pro- M.P., for presentation to the Compones House of

25 had each 25 children, and these 625 had each 625 THE NAME, NO tion which is still in

that the evil was universally execrated, and as uni-From Chambers' Journal, No. 72. vorsally demanded to be removed. Was this too THE LABOUR OF PULATION; AND much for your unpaid friend to expect, when it was likely, would be able MANNERS, THE and signed by your chairman, in the name and on towns. It is by call- THE PEOPLE, the cause of god-like Liberty? Let those who have ing up these engines AND THE SMALL been guilty of the neglect answer the question. I know not how far the apathy has extended, but I to assist him that he AMOUNT OF see by the public papers that a petition has been can outdo the large CRIME IN THAT presented, got up at the Crown and Anchor, in

STOCK COM- THEIR LARGE purpose were in progress. Shake off, I beseech you, PANY OF COW- AND SPLENDID my dear friends, this miserable apathy, and ever KEEPERS REINCE FARMS ADE bear in mind, and act upon my text, -what is done KEEPERS BEING FARMS, ARE ABLE TO COM- NOW BECOMING Remember that the National Petition has been before the public for months for signatures, and we PETE WITH THE UNHAPPILYDIS. know not how soon it may be wanted, and yet I see MISCELLANE- TINGUISHED? that in many places meetings are only now icalled OUS AND UN- It might be difficult for its adoption, though the importance for its nume rical strongth is great ; and I trust I shall not be thought egotistical when I say, that our poverty-HUMBLE DAIRY- any material degree, MAN AND HIS the cause of the social

FAMILY.* As to evils now exciting so the allegation that much attention; but 36, Sanvey Gate. Leicester, cottage-farmingwould it is clear that they cause a deterioration have not prevented Brass Founders' Arms locality, February 28th, if in society, it is also those evils. Without was unanimously resolved : - "That a vote of FOUNDED ON going so far as to say thanks is due and hereby given to Mr. T. Clark, for his energetic and noble defence of the six points of the Charter in the discussion with Mr. Gurney."

In some parts of the would furnish a unicanton of Vaud and versal remedy, we on Sunday evening, February 28th, at the Globe Each child has now twenty acres, and the same law elsewhere in Switzer- think that, independland, where the farms ently of its use in division does not stop; on it goes, generation after gene-ration, till at length the whole land is cut up into paltry sections not the size of a cabbage garden. BULTIONES IN THEIR PRO- country, it would at

PRIETORS, there least afford some re-Man alive ! why stop at this simple progression ? why not proceed geometrically, and suppose these 25 had each 25 children and these 625 had each 625 masterly manner in which he' discussed the princi-

best means of both obtaining the land and kceping it when obtained. After a vote of thanks to the Doctor and the chairman, the meeting, which was a very good one, quietly separated, highly gratified. MANCHESTER, SUNDAY EVENING.—The chair-man commenced by introducing Mr. Grocot, who read Mr. O'Cennor's letter from the Northern Star, which was listed to rith gract that in and lad which was listened to with great attention, and called forth general applause. Mr. Ernest Jones's speech was then read, which gave great satisfaction ; afte wards the editorial article in the Northern Star, which was received with approbarion. About this time Mr. Clarke arrived and was received with applause. He commenced his address byshowing the erroneous constructions of old prelacy, in attributing the present Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quatter calamities to Providence. Cobbett had predicted from natural causes the failure of the potato crop yet no attention had been paid to that prediction and hence the baneful result, and, forsooth, they laid he bame on Providence, which went to say that Providence was improvident! The history of the human family clearly demonstrated the evil effects of in a state of riot through famine, nations had ren belled against the wicked laws of selfish rulers, andkingdoms had been revolutionised, when famine, occasioned by avaricious tyrants, had naturally forbidden further forbearance. Still further lessons were wanting ; all had not yet been sufficient to teach mankind that the great evil in society was too much love of self-appropriation. The lecturer then condemned the political economists of the present day. Free-traders, and Protectionists, and Aristocrats, PER ANNUM! Now, what do you think of a crop of rape sown upon a wheaten stubble in August, eaten off by ewes and lambs and cut for cows in spring, a crop of early potatoes, planted in March, and turnips sown and transplanted as the potatoes are cleared? Now, there are three of the most.pro-fitable crops for you in one year. What do you say to four groups of clover or four of grass? Go to a Sun distribution, he concluded an interesting discourse amidst loud applause. A few questions were asked the lecturer, which he answered to every one's sat s-

faction, and the meeting terminated. MACCLESFIELD.—The members and friends of the Mutual, Improvement Class in connection with the Macclesfield Branch of the National Charter Association, met in their room on Monday evening last, when Mr. John West delivered an address on the present prospect and position of parties, with a LABOUR OF A farms have been, in strickon friends here have obtained more than eleven amelioration of the people. Mr. review of the schemes propounded by them, for the West will deliver a lecture next Monday night at the same place, at S o'clock. Subject-" 'I he real cause o the present Famine in Ireland, and the real Remedie to prevent its recurrence in future.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL, 115, Blackfriarsroad.-A special meeting of the members of this distric: of the National Land Company will be held at half-past six o'clock precisely, on business of urgent importance. on Sunday evening next. March 7th, and at eight o'clock precisely Mr. J. Skelton will deliver a lecture. Subject, -- "Education versus

Theology," GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.-A special meeting of the Chartists of the above locality was held at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, on Tuesday, March 2nd, Mr. John Woodward in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :--" That the Executive be requested to furnish each locality with a list of the divisions on all important questions introduced into the House of Commons since the year 1842, so that each locality may know those who have voted for and against the interests of the people

BERMONDSEY .- At a meeting of the members on Tuesday evening, in this locality, the following members were nominated for councillors :-- Messrs. Grady. Chapman, Stratton, Law, Barker,

housand signatures to that decument. I am, Brethren, Your faithful servant, T. R. SMART.

28th Feb., 1847. WIIITECHAPEL -At a general meeting of the

rior to Chambers' trash, for 1d. I will write gratuitonsly for it, and would rejoice in such an auxithese countries independent of the world and their people independent of the domestic tyrant and foreign invader. I hope the Manchester men will get Mr. all will listen attentively.

Ever your consistent instructor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE HIGHER A MONKEY CLIMBS THE MORE HE SHOWS HIS ____

CHAMBERS CONVICTED OF CORRUPT. MALICIOUS, AND WILFUL LYING.

TO MR. W. C.

February, very forcibly reminded me of its legitimate use. Now, you must bear patiently with this sort of press. You have mistaken your calling-you were of a house and land of his own inspires the workingmade for the SCISSORS, and not for the PEN.

men's brains, but whenever you have stepped from the narrow and easy path of compilation and selecprescribed by nature. So long as you confined your | following beastly passage ?-research to bees and ants, moles and frogs, you were at home, but THE LAND AND ITS CAPABILI-TIES is beyond your genius. You have attempted much so, that I venture to assert, if a wag fastened a turnip-top to a "cricket hall," and drew it from the drill in your presence, you would describe it as the discovery of a new species of black turnip. You Trades, especially with the ATHENÆUM TRIBE of that order, and you-not unreasonably-suppose them gullible upon a subject of which they are as ignorant as yourself. The blind leading the blind !

I had reason to hope that my refutation order to show you that I rely upon the poison carry- linquish the trade of an agriculturist. ing its own antidote, I have given it at full length in the second page. You commence your observations with a kind of apology for a former atticle on some very meagre experiments made by Lord George Hill, and having committed yourself when commenting upon those experiments, you are compelled to say that "you bestow on the CLAP-TRAP HUMANITY-MAN, far for the benefit of your Free Trade clients.

think a boy's labour, from fourteen to eighteen, worth sixpence a week, or one penny a day, to his liay. This week's letter to Chambers is my greatest father? And, don't you think, when the boy arrives at triamph. No man can meet me in opposition to the age of twenty or twenty-one, he will take unto the Small Farm system and Spade, Husbandry as a himself a wife from the family of some neighbourmeans of elevating every class of society, and making freeman, and go cheerfully to that location which LOT shall assign as IIIS OWN-HIS FUTURE, HIS HAPPY HOME? And, don't you think he will a better man, and she a better wife, than if both W. Grocet to read my answer to Chambers, and that were bred up in an immoral manufacturing town ? You next come to the cream of your opposition. -

Silly man ! How could you be so foolish as to throw yourself thus into my power ! What has given me so much strength as the ignorance of malicious fools, whose folly requires but the repetition to insure its refutation? You say :---

At this moment a scheme is on fuot in England and Scotland for buying and giving an acre of laud to every working man who is a member of a certain association. In other words, a section of industrious and well-disposed overatives have, through the agency of some clup-trap humanity-man, been deluded into the fancy that each of Sin,-I dare say you are aware that the first large them would be happy if he became the owner of a morsel letters which strike the traveller on alighting from a of land-land situated, perhaps, hundreds of miles from train are W. C. on a certain door, and I assure you the place of his ordinary occupation. We have no hesi tation in denouncing this project as one of the greatest the same letters appended to your paper entitled, "A follies ever conceived. While Nature's laws work as they WORD ON LAND," in your Journal of the 20th of are doing, there cannot be a doubt that it will terminate in the loss and discomfiture of all concerned.

You commence here again with a falsehood. reasoning upon that article, as I shall presently prove, There is no such scheme now on foot in England to the satisfaction of the merest dolt, that when you as that of giving AN ACRE to every working man : wrote it, you knew you were writing a mean false- and then you come to Nature. YOU SAY, WHILE hood. No man is disreputable in that situation of NATURE'S LAWS WORK AS THEY ARE ife, to which it has pleased God to call him, so long NOW DOING. Foolish man !- what has Nature to as he fills it to the best of his ability. A sweep with do with leases and their harsh conditions? with his eye up a chimney, is not at all a ridiculous cotton lords and their tyrant oppressions? with object ; while he WOULD be an object of ridicule, if scribblers and their folly? The very thing the found investigating the planets through Lord Rosse's HUMANITY-MAN is endeavouring to do is. to telescope, with the intention of instructing the world bring man to a more natural state, by taking his in astrology. The BAWD who sells her beauty and artificial shackles off him. You follow the passage fascinations indiscriminately for hire, is an object of I have quoted, with one of the OLD SYMPA profound respect, when compared with the PROSTI. THETIC Free-Trade appeals to the working classes. TUTE who indiscriminately hires himself as a writer "BY EARNESTLY INVITING the members of There is no more dangerous instrument than a pen the association to ponder well over those things;" in a corrupt hand ; while a standing army would have and then you are obliged to meet the selfbut a sorry chance against the battery of a virtuous respect and pride with which the possession

man. Ay, ay, Mr. INHUMANITY-MAN. That As long as you confined your labours to the art of is just the fulcrum by which I hope to raise him compiling, you were a useful LITERARY COOK, and beyond the reach of your debasing folly, by which not unfrequently gave us savoury hashes from other you would reconcile him to the poor pittance doled out by his tyrant master.

You next tell us a story about a laird, who pretion into the unbounded field of originality, you ferred 4s. a week at home to 14s. in Edinburgh ; became lost in the vastness of space, and were un- and I honour him for it. Were you sober when equal to the task of recovering your narrow limits you, the advocate of the working classes, wrote the

The heritable possession of dwelling houses, or scraps while calculated to or bequeath it as he of land, we repeat, may in many instances be injurious to a long and rambling article upon a subject of which their labour, which is their capital, they ought to hold pers, is only distract- latter case, to making the repeal of the rate-paying clauses, in what is nick-themselves ready at the shortest notice to remove to in manual lubuur a reasonable movinion named "the Reform Bill." You, as Chartists, What, then, your object is to make men mere

transportable machines, allowing them no local attachments, no home, no neighbourhood, no assopossess some influence with the aristocracy of the ciations beyond those imposed by dire necessity ! How the following passage, so entirely in keeping with the HUMANITY-MAN'S project, and so at variance with your little attempt at reasoning, happened to creep into the WATER CLOSET, I cannot understand :---

tious in your future experiments even upon that class of gullible readers; but I was mistaken. There is much more lenity due to an adversary who errs forn ignorance, than to him who LIES FOR HIRE; upon the land, if I was not in a situation to prove your meanness from your own lips. I shall now proceed to comment whos the article is much now proceed to comment who remove to a larger farm, or, without loss, altogether re-Why, Mr. W. C., that is just the marrow, the essence, the whole of my plan. I quite agree with you; and, for that reason, I propose giving every man capital at the rate of £7 10s. for each acre to enable him to get on in the commencement. You proceed then, after a little rubbishexperiments, you are compelled to say that "you pronounced no opinion on the question of land allotments;" however, you do admit that you said December. The landowner has no such chance. In England a freehold prometre in land may realize from the obstance. In Lord George Hill DESERVED HIGH PRAISE, England, a freehold property in land may realise four spade husbandry and source of general ious clauses under the consideration of the house; and therefore we may notically conclude that he did rarely returns above two and a half per cent. What a well - paid employ- impoverishment and hoping that the enormity of the age, might induce that

more? Now the only observation that I shall conde- OVERPLUS PO- a healthful moral scend to make on this portion of your folly is this -As I was going to St. Ives I met nine men and * Are not the Chambers' condition.

their nine wives; each wife had nine sacks, each humbugs? sack had nine cats, each cat had nine kits, each kit had nine tails, and how many tails, kits. you feel? But I have not half done with you yet. cats, sacks, men, and their wives, did I meet going to I have commented upon your article in No. 164, but St. Ives? None, as they were all coming from St | have only taken the concluding paragraph from that Ives. Now, so exactly with redundant population of 72, the whole of which thirty-two columns you they would be all going to another estate. Of the devote, exclusively to prove the advantage of small French system you know nothing; however, you have farms and spade husbandry over large farms and the the grace only to predict the consequent evil, and plough, and in which you adopt Mr. Vavasour's plan, at a very distant period ; so remote, that, as the and enforce its practicability, that upon three acres judges say, "WHEN THE CASE ARISES WE'LL badly managed, a man can make 421. a-year, after deliberation before the committee at its next KNOW how to deal with it." However, you are paying rent and for seeds.

compelled to admit that "even in this abject and You enforce the fact, that a man earns, by twenty precarious state, they enjoy greater tranquillity and days' labour for himself, on his three acres, 211. 28.; to draw up a short address calling the attention of independence than their forefathers prior to the while, by 285 days' labour given to the farmer, he the country to the division list on Mr. Duncombe's revolution." Ay, and you might have added, that only earns 211. 7s. You speak of digging three feet while your well-paid migrating operatives with deep, and of reclaiming land to a depth of twenty- requested to meet the central committee on the 22 are Government officials, and 30 belong to the old HIGH WAGES are starving, those PAUPERS are two feet of moss, and with great advantage; and first Tuesday in each month, at their office, at eight safe from famine. I seek but to deal with the you show, and you enforce, a preference for the adjourned to the 9th instant. errors of my time; if the condition of the French spade over the plough, on Mr. Scott's authority, people has been bettered by the revolution, you who tried equal portions of the same field, and had justify the revolution; I hope to gain a better result fifty-two bushels of wheat from the spade, and forty- chair. After the financial business of the association without violence, revolution, or bloodshed, or even two from the plough; and how he saved a whole was disposed of, on the motion of Mr. Dyson, a com-

proceed to kill you, or rather to make you commit and you give, in a table from X to A, as much as were disposed of for the country districts. Persons are not without hope of being able to effect some suicide by drawing YOUR OWN PEN ACROSS would kill an ordinary man; and this you term wishing to have sheets in their workshops may have YOUR OWN THROAT, I have merely to observe, having three stories to your land, and show that We have already obtained several thousands of sigthat all I desire is a field day with the COMBINED four acres dug may be thus made equal to twelve natures. As far as Sheffield is concerned we are under the impression that steps will be taken by the press, from the "THUNDERER" to a little thing ploughed ; and you speak of the improved morals determined to do our full share towards the required Chartist body to find persons more willing and comthat calls itself the "LONDON PIONEER," and that | and laugh at over-population ;-- and, in short, you | would not know a cucumber from a hand-saw; and I have adopted every word ever written in favour of promise, single-handed, and without the aid of mortal man, to demolish you all upon the question of the Land, and the principle that the adoption of the Small Farm System is the only hope of the country's compilations that I shall give every line of them in of Mr. O'Connor on behalf of Dr. M' redemption and the labourer's escape.

LCOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THIS. Chambers' Journal, Chambers' Journal May, 1845, No. 72, of February, 1847, NEW AND IM-No. 164. PROVED SERIES. NEW SERIES.

The only point that All things consiemains to be settled dered, we arrive at is one connected with the following propopolitical economy. It sitions respecting the is alleged by the lead- tenure and manageing political econo- ment of land. First, mists of England, that that land, like every cottage farming (see other commodity, article Cottage Sys- ought to be at the tem in the Encyclo- free disposal of its pædia Britannica, proprietor, to sell it

working men. It indisposes them for removal; fixes promote the growth of thinks proper-subing manual labour a reasonable provision of employment. But dren. Second, that innumerable since the passing of that infamous mea-

Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Sohn, on Tuesday evening. and Thorpe; Millward sub-treasurer, I horpe sub-March the 2nd. Mr. T. Clark was unanimou-ly called to the chair. Mr. Stallwood gave in a report of the recent meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern for the repeal of the rate-paying clauses, together with the balance-sheet of receipts and Now, what do you say for yourself, and how do expenditure for the same, and handed in £1 7s., being the balance of receipts over the expenditure. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to Mr. Stallwood for his zeal and ability in getting up and conducting the late meeting to a successful issue. The committee next resolved, in order to show their determination to carry on the struggle for the repeal of those obnoxious clauses, "That & deputation consisting of Messrs. T. Clark and J. Milne, be appointed to wait on Messrs. Duncombe and Wakley, M.P.'s, and consult with them as to the next best steps to be taken, and lay the result of their

TOWER-IIAMLETS.-At a public meeting held

following resolutions were unanimously carried :-

That a petition be sent to T. S. Duncombe, Esq

meeting, with a view to the taking of immediate

active steps for the accomplishment of the desired end." "That the Executive Committee be requested "That in future the metropolitan local motion '

secretaries of the registration committees are The committee then

SHEFFIELD. - The council of the National Charter Association held its usual weekly meeting on Sunday, February 28th. Mr. Jackson in the without violence, revolution, or bloodshed, or even two from the plough; and how he saved a whole was disposed of, on the motion of Mr. Dyson, a con-spoliation of any kind. Now, Mr. W. C. before 1 year's rent of land, by digging, instead of fallowing; the National Petition. A goodly number of sheets four millions.

BIRMINGHAM .- At our usual weekly meeting on Sunday last. Mr. P. Campbell in the chair, Mr. small farms and spade husbandry in opposition to O'Connor's letter was read from the large farms and ploughing; and you have wound up which the following resolution was un No. 72, as I have shown, and so excellent were those Fussell, "That we highly approve of the passed : moved by Mr. Porter, and secon that we immediately open a subscription above purpose, which shall be kept open t mas next." A subscription was then en agents will receive orders in thousands to stop and the sum of 14s. 6d. collected, after w Chambers' Journal, as the time has really arrived of thanks was passed to Thomas Slingsby when even clever men can no longer cult their M.P., and those members who voted with THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER I AND DEBATING SOCIETY .- A pu sion on " The Evils of the Law of Prin

scenetary. It was also resolved "that a meeting be held in Dockhead Chapel, for the purpose of forwarding the cause of Chartism, and the Co-operative Land Company." MARYLEBONE LOCALITY .- Moved by Mr.

Godwin and seconded by Mr. Ilutchings, " That it is the opinion of the Marylebone locality of the National Charter Association, that a correct list of members' names on the books up to the 1st of April, 1847, should be sent to the General Secretary, so that he may lay the same before the annual Convention, to enable the delegates to form an opinion how they can best advance the movement; and that we recommend the Executive to issue an address to this effect."

TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

FRIENDS,-At foot you will find an analysis of the division in the House of Commons on Mr. Duncombe's motion for the repeal of the Rate-paying Clauses of the Reform Act.

Upon an examination of that division, it will be seen that of the 58 who voted against the motion-Tory faction.

So that, without the assistance of the Torics, the Liberals" could not have defeated the attempt of Mr. Duncombe to abolish those disgraceful clauses which tend so much to limit and narrow the elective ranchise.

The Executive Committee, along with the " Central Election and Registration Committee," are now devising means to bring the conduct of those "ligood. In the meantime, they consider it their duty to call the attention of the country to those men who Chartist body to find persons more willing and competent to do the work of legislation.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, Secretary.

1	Of Gunnar's latter war word from the chair, Mr.	Clinis	JOPHER DOILE, Secretary.
ł	O'Connor's letter was read from the Star, after	Top	IES-29.
ł	which the following resolution was unanimously		
ł	passed : moved by Mr. Porter, and seconded by Mr.	Acland, T D	Manners, Lord J
	Fussell, "That we highly approve of the suggestions	Bailey, J Jun	Mainwaring, T
	of Mr. O'Connor on behalf of Dr. M'Douall, and	Bentinck, Lord G	Packington, Sir J
	that we immediately open a subscription for the	Boldero, H G	Plumptre, J P
	above purpose, which shall be kept open till Michael-	Borthwick, P	Polhill, Captain
	mas next." A subscription was then entered into,	Copeland, A	Rich, II
	and the sum of 14s. 6d. collected, after which a vote	Dick, Quentin	Sandon, Viscount
	of thanks was passed to Thomas Slingsby Duncombe.	Forbes, William	Shaw, F
	M.P., and those members who yeted with him upon	Graham, Sir J	Spooner, R
	his late motion for repealing the rate-paying clauses	Greene, Thomas	Stewart, J
	of the Reform Bill.	Harcourt, G G	Tollemache, John
	THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER LIBRARY,	Ilenley, J W	Vesey, Hon T
	AND DEBATING SOCIETY A public discus-	llervey, Lord A	Vyse, R H
	sion on "The Evils of the Law of Primogeniture"	Lygon, Hon Gen	Wood, T
	took place at the Temperance Hall, Broadway, on	Johnston, Sir J	·
	Saturday, February 27th.		MEMBERS-20.
	Mr. Jourson was called to the chair.	Annon IIan Cal	Maule, Hon F
	Mr. BowLER ably opened the debate, in favour of	Craig, W G	Morpeth, Viscount
	the abolition of the law.	Dundas, Admiral	O'Conor Don
l	Mr. CASTLEBAR followed on the opposite side.	Eng (1D	Paget, Lord A
İ	Mr. EDWARD STALLWOOD, amid loud applause, re-	Gibson, T M	Palmerston, Lord
	plied to him.	Grey, Sir George	Parker, John
	Mr. TRUMBLE ably followed on the same side.	Unwes D	Russell, Lord J
	Mr. Invinc also ably supported the abolition of the	llobhouse, Sir J	Rutherford, A
	law.	Laborations II	Somerville, Sir W
	Mr. GALLAGUER looked on the law as the great	Macaulay, T B	Wyse, Thomas
	cause of vice, injustice. and immorality.	LIBERALS N	OT IN OFFICE-9
	Mr. THOMAS supported the Law of Primogeniture,	Arundel, Earl of	Mangles, R D
	by sundry deductions from " Holy Writ."	Baring, F T	O'Brien, C
1	Mr. NEWSOME, a Chelsca pensioner, opposed the	Buller, P S	Stewart, W V
	Law of Primogeniture, and said the working classes	Gore, 11on Robert	Winnington, Sir T
	could not be blamed for the introduction of laws, seo-	Howard, P II	
	ing that they had no voice in making them.	MINORIT	Y-Ares 38.
	Mr. CATLEY replied to the several speakers op- posed to the Law of Primogeniture, and concluded	Barnard, E G	Molesworth, Sir W
,	by declaring, that he wished, or rather that he did	Blake, M J	Morris, David
	not care, how soon it was abolished ! (Laughter	Bowring, Dr	Napier, Sir C
	and applause.)	Bright, John	O'Brien, W S
	The discussion on this subject was here concluded,	Brotheston, Jos	O'Connell, M
	and "The Land and the Charter," selected for Sa-	Christie, W D	Pechell, Captain
	turday (this evening) March 6th. During the debate	Collins, William	Plumridge, Capt
	Chambers' philosophy came in for some "very several	Crawford, W S	Ricardo, John L
	rub«, whilst Mr. O'Connor's Small Farms was	D'Eyncourt, C T	Roebuck, J A
	highly eulogised. The room set apart for the disens.	Duncan, Lord	Scott, Robert
1	tion was densely crowded. In the library we found	Duncan, George	Thornely, Thos
5	many volumes of highly useful books, including the	Duncannon, visct	Turner, E
ſ	works of Thomas Paine, William Cubbelt Are Are	Ercott, B	Villiers, IIon C
•	Works of every phase of politics, morals, philosophy.	Fielden, John	Wakley, T

I remain, Mr. W. C.,

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE EMPIRE. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it quickly."

cause of vice, injustice, and immorality. Mr. THOMAS supported the Law of Pri has been once more forcibly impressed upon my by sundry deductions from " Holy Writ. working men. It indisposes them for removal; fixes promote the growth of thinks proper-sub- motion in the House of Commons, by our unchange-them to a spot; whereas, in order to make the most of a population of pau- ject, of course, in the able and unflinching advocate, Mr. Duncombe, for could not be blamed for the introduction of mind by the circumstances attendant upon the recent ing that they had no voice in making the cannot be ignorant of the mischievous effects of those Mr. CATLEY replied to the several s from its proper field for widow and chil- clauses. It has been preached in your cars times by declaring, that he wished, or rather t posed to the Law of Primogeniture, and of employment. But dren. Second, that this allegation pro- land should be agri-cceds on an un- culturally managed proved assumption. If in that form which is allegation pro- land should be agri-sure; to what an extent it destroyed those rights which it falsely pretended to bestow; and how its complicated machinery opened at every point new sluices through which the stream of corruption, silently, though surely, flowing, left you completely, the stream of corruption, completely, though surely flowing, left you completely, the stream of corruption, turday (this evening) March 6th. During it could be shown that would cause it to at the mercy of irresponsible hirelings in the shape rub*, whilst Mr. O'Connor's Small F. silently, though surely, flowing, left you completely Chambers' philosophy came in for some every able - bodied yield permanently the of revising barristers, and even the very insertion of highly eulogised. The room set apart for u wour names on the lists, at the option of the petty ion was densely crowded. In the librar shillings a-day by duce at the smallest could be easily compensated for the omission, leaving works of Thomas Paine, William Cubbet working as a weaver, expenditure of means. you no remedy but what was worse than the disease. Works of rhours rame, what is observe, as, as, billosophy, Fielden, John Gisborne, Thomas ment cannot be per-manently had, and in small farms could week, a month, or a year: but while our united such situations—TO propose to do, then the towering evil, it is surely sound and necessary the memorial for the restoration of Frost, Wil-WHICH SOCIE- LARGE FARMS policy on our, part to lop off such of the branches as TY IN ENGLAND ARE IN EVERY SEEMS ADVAN- RESPECT THE numbers of our fellow workmen from rendering us their assistance to accomplish this mighty work. CING-the choice is MOST SUITIBLE And the question is, has this been done with the in a great measure AND RECOM- spirit, the zeal, the promptitude, which is demanded. between SPADE MENDABLE; and H USBANDRY all excessive cutting been exhibited by us, as a body, been manifested on branch of the legislature to consent to wipe away that abomination from the statute book. Mr. Duntowards the conclusion of the existence of parliawishes, and that numerous petitions would be poured

subsequent numbers of the Northern Star. And now Mr. Water-Closet, you may rely upon it that your

when even clever men can no longer gull their his late motion for repealing the rate-par dupes. Your attempt has been insolent and pre- of the Reform Bill, sumptuons. You have got out of your depth; stick to the scissors, and abandon the pen. Old Robin.

THE HUMANITY-MAN.

Chartist Intelligence.

Brethren,--The aphorism contained in my text

At this critical juncture the above announcement political economist whose experiment goes much farther; perhaps too was dangerous to the cause of your clients, because entirely overlooks the every working man will very naturally ask himself fact, that THE COT-I cheerfully accept the name of HUMANITY. whether the cent. per cent., or the £100 profit, on TAGE - FARMER MAN, and I shall now proceed to quote your ob- the £100 spent, was made by fair speculation, or DERIVES IMjections to the small farm system for two purposes. STOLEN FROM WAGES. You should b MENSE ADVAN-Firstly, to refute them seriatim; and, secondly, cautious how you damn your clients' cause in you |TAGES FROM

ment. Besides, the disaster. W.C.

liams and Jones. Chairman, which was carried unanimously. A number of signatures were attached to the petition. on Monday evening, March 15th, at S o'clock.

combe had the encouragement of the time; it was course of which he fully explained the principle of suffering from the fearful injuries they have susment, and ere long the candidates must stand as Labour Bank. He also explained the capabilities of bodies was holden at the Granby Inn, in Hessle, the soil and conclusion of the court concrete and the capabilities of bodies was holden at the Granby Inn, in Hessle, the soil and conclusion of the court concrete and the capabilities of bodies was holden at the Granby Inn, in Hessle, the soil and conclusion of the capabilities of the court concrete and the capabilities and the capabilities of the court concrete and the capabilities and the capabilities of the court concrete and the petitioners on the hustings before their constituents. the soil, and concluded a most instructive and argu-But in pleading for the people's rights he expected to mentative address, by pointing out the great neces-be able to show that he was expressing the people's it of the Torres, by pointing out the great necesin from all parts, proclaiming, as with one voice, bitain the enactment of the People's Charter, as the "Accidental death."

Warburton, II Ilall, Sir Benj Williams, William Yorke, Henry R Hume. Joseph Humphery, Ald Marsland, H TELLIRS. Duncombe, T Mitchell, T A Evans, Sir de L Moffatt, Georgo Mr. Pattison paired in favour of Mr. Duncom motion for his Registration of Votors' Bill with be's Egerton.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE HULL AND SELBY RAILWAY .--- We regret to say that one of the most dreadful accidents that has ever happened on this line occurred on Sunday evening last. The mail train left the flull station, at six p. m., for London, being The resolutions and petition were all carried drawn by eight engines, the "Kingston" and unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the "York," and having eight passenger carriages and five Doctor, who in reply moved a vote of thanks to the waggons laden with fish attached. The train had proceeded to within about a mile and a half of Ilessle, the first station, where, from some unex-DERBY .- A requisition by 150 electors has been plained cause the second engine, the "York," sprang presented to the mayor of Derby, requesting him to off the rails, and dashed into the passenger carriages call a public meeting to adopt the National Petition. attached to the "Kingston," forcing seven of them He deelined, excepting at eleven o'clock in the fore- off the rail with terrific violence, and smashing them noon. It being impossible for the working men to at- to atoms. The greater number of passengers were tend a meeting at that hour, we have resolved on taking the Mechanics' Lecture Hall, for a meeting to adopt the National Petition, which will take place an Mendar or waring, of Devsbury, was o much injured that he died at the Coburg Hotel, HULL,-Doctor M'Douall delivered a lecture in whither he was taken on the following evening; and the White Hart room, on Sunday evening, in the eight others are now lying at various inns in Heasle, ity of the Land members (whilst seeking to redcem | into, but very little light was thrown upon the origin

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

What a pai_ful and noxious disease is the Files! and comparative, how few of the afflicted have been per-nanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful perients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed) strong internal medicine should always be avoided a all cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself ander the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed t ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years. during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a very con-fiderable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was mtroduced to the public by the desire of many who had been per-fectly healed by its application, and since its introduction the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow add unwilling to acknowledged the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment is not only a valuable preparation, but a never failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appaling malady. themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernetity's the only entrient is not only a valuable preparation, but a never failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady. Sufferers will not repent giving the Ontment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered Pots, at is, 6d. or the quantity of 'hr.e is, 6d. Pots in one for 11s, with full directions for use, by C King, (Agent to the Proprietor,) Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, Loudon, where also can be procured every Patent Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six at a time. ***Be sure to ask for "ABENETHV'S PILE OINTMENT." "The Public are requested to be on their guard 't inst noxious compositions sold at low prices," and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name (). King, is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor en abled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, dec.

it a sure and speedy Cure for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all It a sure and speedy cure for time servere annoyances, without causing the least path or meonvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary : indeed, we have say, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamen-table consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth ; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces in instant and delightful relief from forture, and with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most aveterate Corns and Bunions.

Testimonials have been received fr m upwards of one hund ed Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence,

Testimonials have been received fr m upwards of one hund ed Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, is well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town ind country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy. Prepared by John Fox, in bases at 1s 12d, or three small bases in one for 2s 9d, and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. KING, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town ind country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. 2s 9d Box cures the most obdurate Corns. Ask for "Paul's Every Nau's Friend." Abernetity's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable

memists and bealers in ratem meanines : Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street ; Edwards, 67. St. Paul's Church-yard ; Butler, 4, Cheapside ; Newbery, St. Bauray and sons, Farringdon-screet; Edwards, 6. St. Fair's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Chcapside; Newbery, St. Paurs; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 62, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co, 61, Bishopsgate street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmond-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Gos-well-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and retail by all respectable chemists and medicine venders in London.

Nespectable chemists and medicine venders in London.
 COUNTRY AGENTS :- Baines and Newsome ; Mr. Buckton, Times Office ; Heaton Smeeton, Hall, Reinhardt and Sons J. C. Browne, 45, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey Haigh, late Tarbottom Bolland and Kemplay, Laud Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Rhodes, Bell and Brooke Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall Leeds : Cooper, Key and Fisher, Bradford ; Hartley, Berry, Suter, Leyland Halifax ; Smith, Eland, Hurst, Cardwell Geil, Smith, Wakeheld ; Pybus Barnsley ; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke and Spircy, Hudderstield, Hudson, Keighley Lofthouse, Reinhardt (late Carlton', Kirton, Alcock, Bavnes Burrell, Bell, Burton, Healey, Medson, Freeman, Picker; ing, Garton, Williamson, Chapman. Hammond, Wallis, Walker, Broomhead, Noble, Forster, Hardman, Stephenson, Weir, Eyder and Raker, Hull ; Pipes, Keningham, Johnson, Earle, Cornwall, Rolinson, Brigham, Beverley ; Brookes; Doncaster ; Matthews, Creascr, Driffield ; Cass, Goole ; Milner, Pickering : Stevenson, Whitby ; Bolton, Blaushard; and Co., Hargrove, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York ; Marston, Brigg ; Hurst, Robson, Armitage, Ingolby, Longbottom Lonthy, Wainwright, Howden ; Rayner, Smith Burlington ; Hornsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton, Rhodes, Solton Puller, Schotton ; and Yuetal, Scarborough ; Smith, Fu, by, Bridbington ; Adams, Colton, Pullen, Selby Ombler, Market, Weighton ; Fleck, Marsh, Rotherham, Hattersley, Ball, Officer, Barton, Northallerton, Ward, Rich mond; Ward, Stokesley, Foggit and Thompson, Thirsk, Monkhouse Barnard Castle ; Pease, Darlington ; Jenn ett Stockton ; and by allrespectable chemists and medicine venders in every market town in England.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMAT AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

EFFECTUALLY CUBED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of thirty years experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed on them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdon; and, above all the Faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing efficacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the per-fect safety of their use, (for they contain no Opium nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the most tenderest years without hesitation. Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s, 1¹/₂d.; and Tins, 2s. 9J. Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s, 1¹/₂d.; With TING Cha tory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the per-

45.6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Che- foot, and with the utmost difficulty reached Bristol. By

J. MORRIS and Co's, "Ratameal Purifying Pills" may also be had as above, price 2s. 9d. per box, with directions or free, on receipt of Postage Stamps to the amount of Three Shillings .- These far-famed renovating Pills have, for many years, been celebrated for their wonderful for many years, been celebrated for their wonderful powers and purifying qualities in all complaints, arisinl from Indiscretion, &c., the effect produced after a fey doses is truly astonishing, not only in purifying the blood, but also establishing a complete renovation of the consti-tution, and being prepared solely from vegetable sub-tances will keen in every climate. To contains of climate tances will keep in every climate. To captains of ships and others taking long voyages they are invaluable. Medical Vapour Bath Establishment, 31, Newington

Causeway, London.

A N Additional and Important Evidence of the Salutary Effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, from Mr. Thomas Yates.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to that it affords healthful occupation at leisure hours. plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health ania balance of advantages and disadvantages. constitution. fo persons entering upon the responsib during their more youthful days to be affecteanyd with remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the stream that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bex,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible gonorrheen, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im-examples which have fallen under our notice, that 1793, will, in the course of another generation, mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further pregress.

lies. Proud of their petty properties, proud of having Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the a vote for members of Parliament, proud of being loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disordors of the urin- lairds, they lead a poor struggling existence ; yet, ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a attached, nailed, as it were, to the spot. they cannot short space of time, without confinement or the least ex- be induced to remove to places where they would be

The above medicines are prepared only by Messre, R. sion. a laird of this sort, who was starving with his and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, sion, a latre of this sort, who was starting which he realised as Oxford-street, London.

Messre. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual to Edinburgh to be employed at fourteen shillings fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in

e detail of their cases, as to the duration of the comlaint, the symptems, age, habits of living, and general instances be injurious to working men. It indisposes ccupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of them for removal ; fixes them to a spot ; whereas, he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Fatent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Con-cific Fills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by ost of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses Load on, of whem may be had he "Silent Friend." at the snortest notice to remove to places where the highest wages are to be obtained. Our opinion regarding heritable property gene-rally is, that it is better in the hands of persons who make a business of letting it, than in the possession of those who at once own and have to use it. Among the middle as well as the humbler classes, where

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

THE POPULAR REMEDY.



A mild, safe, and most effectual cure of Indigestion Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Sick Head-ache

Communicated by Mr. G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar,

I remain, gentlemen, yours, obcdiently

Communicated by Mr. GAMIS, Ycovil.

1

Nottingham.

Ithough for a while undiscovered, at length break out | sake of argument, that each of the members of the | during his life, he is, in fact, little better than a | workhouse, by Mr. Wakley, on Harriet George, aged pon the unisopy individual in its most dreadful forms association really does get his acre, has he fully puppet in the hands of his family. Far better the 70. The peceased, who was respectably connected or else, unseen, 'ernally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of which this disease may have left behind in the form of business of agriculturist? also on the possibility of that with a population of about thirty-nye millions, was superstandance, when Di. Kinapp anowed her accordary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the proceeds? We carnestly France has upwards of eleven millions of landed pro-isecondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the proceeds? We carnestly France has upwards of eleven millions of landed pro-on Saturday the unfortunate woman was found in a sicons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, would ponder on these things before it be too late. than five acres each, and a vast number not more sc., modes on the shin bones, or any of those painful It may perhaps be alleged that the possession of a than one acre. It is calculated that five and a-half a cinder, and the whole aparrment in flames. It affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis. small piece of land in connexion with his cottage millions of these proprietors do not realise indicriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect raises aworking-man materially in his own respect, and visually above £11. 10s. annually; and yet, with the trunk, that a spark ignited the contents of the their families, they amount to twenty-seven millions be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking We agree with these propositions; but here, as in of souls. Thus the great bulk of the population of Verdict, "Accidental death." the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com all other matters, it is desirable to calculate the France, with the name of proprietors in enjoyment

or prospect, are in a condition allied to that of pau. In all cases in which a working man has a reasonable pers. That even in this abject and precarious state ties of matrimony, and who aver had the misfortune assurance of permanent and properly remunerative they enjoy greater tranquillity and independence; than employment in any particular place, it may be for their forefathers prior to the Revolution, may be form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine his advantage in various ways to own a house and acknowledged; but to compare them-a poor, bareis highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as garden or small piece of land; but if he possess no legged, wooden-shoed, half-clad, half-fed set of beings moer serious affections are visited upon an iunocent wife assurance of this kind, and is exposed to the neces- - with the artisans of Great Britain, would be maniud offspring, from a want of these simple remedies sity of seeking employment in another district, it festly absurd. Yet, as we have said, some people than perhaps half the world is aware of ; for, it must be | will be preferable to rent by the year at most what are actually so insane as to propose a subdivision of accommodations he requires. Instances of the advan- lands in these islands on a similar scale. In certain tages of small proprietorship are no doubt common ; districts of France the morsels of land are so small, but so also are instances of a contrary nature. In that some families own no more than a single ridge ; many country towns and villages, a number of the and the consequence is, not only excessive poverty, inhabitants following handicraft employments possess but constant litigation as to the elucidation and small pieces of land, and also dwelling-houses; in settlement of rights. If this practice of subdivision an affidavit in the Court of Bankruptcy with the every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be Scotland, where they abound, they are termed bonnet remain unchecked by law, an agrarian convulsion, the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for lairds. Now, it is our conviction, from sundry more fearful in its effects than the Revolution of lairds. these inheritances are frequently injurious to fami- | inevitably ensue.

Metropolitan Antelligence.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD .- On Saturday last bread was raised in price generally throughout the metropolis, the advance being one halfpenny per loaf of 41b. On Monday the price was again advanced one halfpenny more, making the charge by the cheap bakers from 9d. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. for a loaf of 4lb., the full price bakers charging for what is termed the best bread from $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11d. A further rise is anticipated. a week, because by doing so he would have abdicated his dignity as a proprietor, and become only a plain operative. The heritable possession of dwelling-

houses, or scraps of land, we repeat, may in many THE WONDERS OF ETHER.—The formidable operation of removing the entire blade bone from a patient in King's College Hospital, under the influence of ether, has been succeeded by a still more formidable one, performed with equal success at the London Ilespital, by Mr. Adams. 'The patient, a young man, while attempting to oil the wheels of an engine on

the Eastern Counties Railway, was knocked off dur-ing the motion of the train, when the wheels of thirty carriages passed over both legs, crushing them completely, almost as high as the knee on both sides. The only chance of saving him was by the amputation of the middle as well as the humbler classes, where both thighs, to which the patient readily consented on by Miss Coutts, consisted of the last two stanzas of a there is little chance of any temptation or need for hearing that the operation could be performed without removal, the purchase of a house may be advanpain. In one minute and a half he was completely tageous. In numberless instances, however, persons etherised, and the limbs were both amputated in 85 who buy or build dwelling-houses for their own use, seconds. During the operation the patient appeared get tired of them, or in time find them unsuitable, as if in a tranquil sleep. When he recovered from and are tormented till they get them off their hands. the effects of the ether, he said that he knew some-Unless, therefore, from particular circumstances it thing was being done to him, but he had really felt s on the whole best to lease houses for private residence, leaving capitalists, by general competition, to provide the accommodation wanted. Billous, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Sick Heid-ache, Costiveness, &c., &c. Their composition is truly excel-lent; they are compounded entirely of vegetable products, freed from all irritating and deleterious matters, which require the least confinement or alteration of diet; as an occasional dose in all nervous and debilitated cases, found highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system when emaciated by disease. Their value as a general tonic and restorative of the to the proprietors by their increasing rapid sale, and the

The following, with many others, has been recently where the received :loss, altogether relinquish the trade of an agricul-store the bone to its socket ; but the muscular resist-Cau I ever forge Landowners are usually considered as a very rapa-cious set of persons. Our notion is, that, as a whole, then came to London. He said he had suffered That mixture of love and aversion ; Of love for your lass severely from the attempts already made to restore And disgust for your glass, every other patent medicine. Old and young, rich and poor, all acknowledge the great benefit they drive from taking them. Many ladies and gentlemen of high stand-ing in society, and numerous respectable families have adopted Parr's Life Fills as a family medicine ; and thou. sands have given me full proof, workelly, of the and thou. Just like a teototal conversion. When poor papa's gout Put us all to the rout, And drove us to Norwood Hotel, unwarrantably large rents, the term is certainly not place. The sensation felt by the patient during the Your flame growing stronger, applicable. In adventuring money in trade, it would process he described as a "numbing" feeling, not a You couldn't wait longer, be deemed a poor enterprise which did not return pain. Two other cases have occurred, in which the So posted away there as well. nails of the great toes have been extracted without Our servants to cool pain : one at the Middlesex Hospital, when, imme-Your heat in the pool. diately after the operation, the patient declared he And cure you of love so mysterious, felt no pain in his feet, and wished to prove this by Immersed you therein, dancing the Polka. As this illustration was not per-Nearly up to the chinmitted, he was obliged to content himself with whis What a scene both of comic and serious ! tling the tune, which he did most lustily. In a short But such are the antics time the excitement passed off, and he resumed his That come from romantics, usual quiet manner. On Saturday afternoon Thomas When once they lay hold of the brain, Wakley, jun., Esq , surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, performed a very difficult operation upon Miss That you termed it "Baptizing Ann Skeen, aged 20 years, in the presence of several My lover," and prizing My dower as much as love's chains. medical gentlemen connected with the charity. The ether having been administered by Mr. T. W. Cooke, My pretensions grew grander. the house surgeon, and inhaled a short time by the 'Till stern Alexander patient, a tumour of a cancerous nature was removed By a capias ad sat. capiendum, from the right breast. On recovering from the effects Put the lock on your love, of the vapour, the patient spoke some incoherent And caged my sweet dove, sentences, and asked if some one had not been prick-With his billings and cooings to end'em. ing her with a pin, and, on further recovery, ob-But at last I'm relenting, served that she would rather defer the operation, and My jewel, repenting, was greatly astonished on finding it already effected. Of all that you've suffered for me; ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.-By Mr. W. Carter, at Nay! I'm even grown tender, the Rose, Russell-street, Bermondsey, on the body of Disposed to turn lender a fine male child, which was supposed to have been Of cash, your sweet person to free: murdered. On Wednesday last, as a shipwright was Send to Coutts' your billat work on a vessel at the East-lane tier, Bermondsey There are lots in the till-I have received of the good effects of Parr's Life Pills for all disorders in the Head and Stomach, and particularly prescriptive fancy that he is the salt of the earth. A a floating stage attached to the side of the ship. He I'll give the clerks orders to do it ; Then get your discharge, little consideration suffices to show that the land- got it out, and found it was the body of a full grown owner is a man more to be pitied than envied. Ilis male child, quite naked, and very much decomposed Your dear body enlarge, situation imposes on him a certain degree of state having been in the water some time. Mr. Fergusson And in Stratton-street do let me view it: and ratio of expenditure, too apt to be beyond his a surgeon, who had examined the body, said he found And, by the bye love, no external marks of violence; the child appeared to have been born about a fortnight. The lungs were BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. None are genuine unless the words "Parr's Life Pills" are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Govern-ment Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the December of the December of the Second to prove that, as a class, they are not advanced in while it is coupling where the the terms of the birth, but it was difficult to say accurately. The dead, but they had no sufficient evidence as to the

perambulated the various streets in Lambeth, Ken-

sitting posture near a trunk in her room, burned to was supposed that while looking over her clothes in trunk, and that the flames extended to her person.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

On Saturday last, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Denman and a special jury, Mr. Dunn, the barrister, was indicted for perjury, on the prose-cution of Miss Burdett Coutts. Sir F. Thesiger, Q.C., Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Hawkins, were counsel for the prosecution ; the defendant acted as his own counsel: The prosecutrix, Miss Burdett Coutts, is a partner in the banking-house of Coutts and Co., and preferred this indictment against the defendant, Mr. Dunn, a member of the Irish bar, for perjury alleged to have been committed by him in swearing ostensible object of obtaining from that lady, under compulsion of the bankrupt laws, payment of the sum of £ 100,000. The material part of the affidavit, which was sworn under the 5 & 6 Vict., c. 122, s. 67, before a registrar of the court on March 30, when the court was not sitting, was in these words :--"Richard Dunn maketh oath, and saith, that A. B. Coutts is justly and truly indebted to this deponent, Richard Dunn, in the sum of \pounds 100,000., by virtue of a certain bill drawn by this deponent on the bank of Messrs. Coutts and Co., by the especial authority in writing given by the said A. B. Coutts to this deponent, which was expressly given by her as compensation for divers injuries and imprisonments inflicted, and for which injuries this deponent had commenced legal proceedings against the said A. B. Coutts, and which sum she promised in writing should be duly paid, but which said bill, although duly presented, was not paid or honoured, and which said bill tremains wholly due and owing to this deponent; and this deponent further saith that the said A. B. Coutts is a partner in the banking-house of Coutts and Co., and is a trader within the statute. as this deponent verily believes." The "bill " was in fact an order thus worded :- "4th March, 1846, Massrs. Coutts and Co. Pay myself, or order, one hundred thousand pounds. R. Dunn, (by authority of Miss Coutts)." The "" cspecial authority in writing," alleged in the affidavit to have been given by Miss Coutta applied of the latt thread of the copy of doggerel verses, which the defendant held himself out to have received from Miss Coutts by post in the year 1814. They were in the form that follows :—

> Ob, Mr. D., You've spoilt all our fun By your very imprudent advances : Why didn't you meet Me, except in the street-Why not meet me at routs or at dances ? You called me "fair girl," Till you made my head twirl, So that all the folks thought I was siliy ; At the window I stood, With my tears in a flood-You were posted just in Piccadilly. When to Harrogate sweet Papa beat a retreat, To take spa waters supersulphureous, I could hear your heart thump As we stood near the pump, While you bolted that stuff so injurious. Oh ! how, my dear pet,

N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine at the shortest notice to remove to places where the

m st, &c., No. 79, St. Panl's Churchyard, London. Sold this time the disease had so much increased that I could retail ; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in not place my foot on the floor. the swelling being extensive

The following Testimonial of a Coure of a Cough of twenty years standing, and recovery of strength will be read with much interest:— Sin.—I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have have under mudical treatment with but littlerallic and bean under mudical treatment with but littlerallic and During my illues my residence use at the Stars with the severe the severe of the severe of the severe of the severe the severe of the s been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your requisite, will confirm the facts I havestated. f Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day "I forward my case to you for publication, that the walked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost walked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges You are at liberty to make what use you please of the letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries re-Specting my cure.

I remain, Sir. your obedient and obliged servant. (Signed) MARY COORE.

Penerais, July 16th, 1815. To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

Cheetham Hill near Manchester, August 21st, 1845.

Sin — I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr. EAKTING'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, and derived very little benefit from them: but since I have Sin .- I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr. made trial of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone.

I am, Sir, your's truly,

To Mr. CROFT. To Mr. CROFT. To Mr. CROFT. To Mr. CROFT. Last wenty years, and have always derived benefit from hem. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly li with a COUCH and could got no ralief from any media li am, Sir, your's truty, SARAH FLETCHER. July 11th, 1841. Lasingwol4; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darhington, Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rkodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfe freet; Cordwell Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wake field; Berry, Renton; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Duan, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Borough-bridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley: Il with a COUGH, and could get no relief from any medi-Barnsley; Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. fine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief ; and and observe the name and address of "Thomas Frout, I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had ! 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine. surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any zood. ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly, J. MILLER

To Mr. KEATING.

P.S.-I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them. S1R, -I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges,

for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent Cough for many years, and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief.

I remain, Sir, yours traly, HENRY WOODERSON. I, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow,

Feb. 12, 1845. To MR. KEATING, St. Paul's,

DEAR SIR .- Having been for a considerable time during perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully, JAMES ELLIS. [Lat: Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.) 9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville,

Feb. 17, 1845. To ME. KEATING.

London, 63. Cheapside. Dec. 3, 1815.

DEAR SIE,--- Having for some time past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are the best remely, and have given me more case than anything I have ever met with.

I am, dear Sir. yours truly, (signed) WILLIAM WHITE. To ME. T. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard. Medical Warehouse,--Halifax, Novo Scotia. August 15, 1846,

To the Proprietor of Kentinng's Cough Luzenges, 79, St. Paui's Charch Yard, London. Sis,-In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second consignment of Lozenges by the "Racer,"

retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom. VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL. The following Testimonial of a Cauge of a Cough of twenty The following Testimonial of a Cauge of a Cough of twenty HUG? when I had taken, the pain had wholly subsided. I con-tinued the pills until I had taken two-and a half boxes

During my illness my residence was at Mrs. Slocombe Greybound Inn, Broadmead, Bristol, whose family, i

" I am, Sir, yours respectfully. "THOMAS YATES,

" Traveller to Messrs. Day and Martin, of others. 97, High Holborn, London."

To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London. The efficacy of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills is now universally acknowledged, and for the class of diseases known as Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Tic Doleroux, and all analogons, complaints, comment is unnecessary. The continued series of testimonials, of such indisputable authority as the above, renders this one the most popular medicine of the present age. and all respectable Medicina Venders throughout the

W. E.-A young man, who had for a long time been rendered incapable from following his usual employment, being painfully afflicted with a most obstinate complaint in his stomach, is now able to follow his usual employ-ment, by persevering in the use of Parr's Pills. By no process can an agriculturist take more than By no process can an agriculturist take more than ment, by persevering in the use of Part's Pills. E. II. – Who declares he has spent pounds in endea-vouring to cure a complaint which he terms the Blind Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Staf-ford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Piles, has, by taking three 2s. 9d. boxes, received a perfect

cure. B. M.-Who has been sadly afflicted with Rheumatism

These are but few amongst the many testimonials that for all Rheumatic Complaints.

P.S.-You will forward me, as usual, one gross of Parr's, and also a case of Spencer's Pulmonic Elixir. This medi-cine the more it is tried, the more it is approved of, for Affections of the Lungs, Coughs, Tightness of Breathing, åc., åc.

are in white Letters on a feet Ground, on the Govern-ment Stamp, pasted round each box; also the *fac.sinile* of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Directions. Sold in boxes at 1s. 14d, 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the workd

A WORD ON LAND.

(From Chambers' Journal, No. 164, New Series.) Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained ments is the one thing needful for Ireland, or any in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten other country with a poor and redundant population. DYAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during in a familiar manner, the work is binoculated with a violent cough, particularly at annear the single sector of the coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at annear the single sector of the sector of or farms on a formerly mismanaged estate. For this, as the best, if not the only thing which could be done in the circumstances, Lord George Hill, we said, deserves high praise. Ilis conduct in every respect offers a bright example to Irish landowners Out of such proceedings, however, as those in which his lordship has been engaged, arise some on these we desire to speak frankly and emphatically. The allotment of small pieces of land-say one or two, or even four acres each-to be respectively farmed by annual or leasehold tenants, at a reason-

November 27th, 1846. Sirs,-The many thousand boxes I sell in the course of a year fully testify the superiority of Parr's Life Pills over they are considerably behind the age in point of ecosands have given me full proof, verbally, of the cures which Parr's Life Pills have effected. from ten to twenty per cent. of profit. Besides, money so risked may be turned over several times a GEORGE BATTERS. Sirs,—Having, during the last two years, witnessed the remarkable efficacy of Parr's Life Pills, I feel much plea-sure in stating the following cases for the encouragement year. A tradesmen, laying out £100 in a speculation in January, may have a final return of £200 before the end of December. The landowner has no ing cases to. I am, truly yours, J. Gamis. such chance. In England, a freehold property in of others. I am, truly yours, Medicine Warehouse, Ygoril. J. GAMIS. E. A.—An elderly gentleman, came for a second box of Parr's Pills, and with pleasing astonishment said, "These are the best pills I have ever had, and I intend always to are the best pills I have ever had, and I intend always to are the dest phils I have ever had, and I intend always to keep them by me; they are the best remedy for the Piles I have ever tried." P. G.—Another person, aged 76, affirmed, that, after trying almost every medicine for Indigestion and Billious Complaint. Parr's Life Pills stand unequalled, and empha-tically said it was the best aperient medicine extant.

provide the accommodation wanted.

tically said it was the best aperient medicine extant. W. E.-A young man, who had for a long time been torial possessions, thus causing a competition which one crop per annum; and so neither can a landowner get more than a year's rent for a year's use of his property. While the manufacturer and merchant are daily planning extensions of their business, for two years, has found these pills a perfect antidote, by having recourse to them especially in the spring and fall of the year. the poor landed proprietor is left to pine on his means, and whatever goes wrong in the country, on him falls the principal blame. At present, the

ing; while it is equally clear that the manufacturing jury returned a verdict that the deceased was found cause of it. A MAD Cow.-On Sunday morning a mad cow

not difficult to see how this will end.

nington, and Southwark, for hours in a very furious] The proposition that land is held in trust by its owners for the general good of the nation, appears and maddened state, inflicting severe and it is reasonable; for land is the source of fool, and in the feared fatal injuries on several individuals, who production of this article in due abundance every one were unable to get out of its way. The cow was is concerned. Partly, however, from ignorance, and being driven over Blackfriars Bridge, and had pro-partly from the effect of certain laws of inheritance, ceeded very quietly until it reached Stamford-street, chargy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-bished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRIE-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, Chart Structure and Sacurdary System of land allot-the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, Chart Structure and Sacurdary System of the one thing needful for Ireland, or any Chart Structure and Sacurdary System of his other chil-Chart Structure and Sacurdary System of his other chil-Chart Structure and Sacurdary System of the allot-the nearest gateway. The convention of the sis-the nearest gateway. The convention of the sis-belongs prescriptively to the eldest son of the Chart Structure and Sacurdary System of his other chil-Cas le Tavern, where she paid a visit among the belongs prescriptively to the eldest son of the deceased owner, to the exclusion of his other chil-Cas le Tavern, where she paid a visit among the On the question of land allotments, the article pro-nounced no opinion, nor did it even allude to any primogeniture doubly sure, the inheritance is des-vehicles for safety. She then rushed among a party tined, by deed of entail, to go in all time coming to of men who were at work repairing the water-pipes ressantly, and after trying many medicines without the sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-slightest effect. I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been four hours the cough entirely left me, and afterwards and sisters ; and, what is more painful, properties | was tossed several feet into the air, and afterwards are going out of families altogether, leaving daughters | she ran at a truck and likewise after the men, who pretty nearly destitute, and are seen passing into the had to make a precipitate retreat. By this time the hands of remote male beirs, who perhaps are in the crowd had increased threefold, and when the animal esjoyment of handsome estates already. This entail reached the Plough and Harrow Tavern, in the Ken-system is more rigorous in Scotland than in Eng- nington-road, she ran at a man named G. Coleman, land, and has greatly damaged the general and indi- who was tossed and trampled upon before he was vidual interest in land. Reducing the proprietor to able to get out of the way. He was taken into a the position of a liferenter, he is indifferent to im- surgeon's opposite, where his wounds on the head provements; and if otherwise disposed, he has not were dressed, after which he was taken to his home the means to execute any beneficial alterations on his by a policeman. The cow then went on ; and on property. Lately, in pity of these unfortunate pro- reaching Kennington common, she ran at an aged prietors, a law was passed empowering them to bor- man, named Samuel Hart, an inmate of Lambeth "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as work embracing most clear and practical views of a pass of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a iaverable impression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, bat cordially wish every one who is the victim f f :st folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by advice contained in its pages."-Age and Argus will be great the interval in the areagement be left to work in its averable impression of greater was how who is the victim f f .st folly or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by will be greatly impreved to these the aspect of a fairs will be greatly impreved to the suffering from indiscretion to profit by advice contained in its pages."-Age and Argus will be greatly impreved to the suffering from indiscretion to provide the suffering from and the provide the suffering from and the suffering from and the suffering from and the suffering from indiscretion to provide the suffering from and the suffering from indiscretion to provide the suffering from and the suffering from indiscretion to provide the suffering from a few years, the aspect of a fairs will be greatly impreved to the suffering from and provide the suffering from and the suffering from anotice to the suffering from and the suffering from ano row money from the state to improve their lands. Ilow humiliating the position! What would be thought of the state being asked to lend money to addice contained in its pages."-Age and Argus rat I. of this work is particularly addressed to these who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood. Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms of Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms of

My affection to prove, For your long cruel incarceration, Fill a good round sum in (As I've plenty of tin), To make you a fair compensation. A, B, C. In addition to the formal proof that the affidavit had been sworn by the defendant, witnesses were called to show that it was wilfully and corruptly false. Miss Burdett Coutts swore that she had not written the supposed authority, and had never in her life written to the defendant. That she had forwarded all letters sent to her within the last few years by the defendant, to her solicitor, unopened, when his handwriting was recognised on the superscription, and unread so soon as others, not so superscribed, were found to be his, and that her solicitor had general directions that every legal measure to protect her from the defendant should be taken; that sho had not given authority for paying the sum in question, nor any other sum to the defendant; and that she never was indebted to him in any way. Mr. Marjoribanks and Sir Edmund Antrobus, who are partners of Miss Coutts, Mr. Humphries, her solicitor, and two of the clerks in the bank of Coutts and Co., deposed, in substance, to the effect, that the defendant had twice presented the order for payment, and had each time been refused; that on each of these occasions he had produced the supposed authority, and had been distinctly told that it was not in the handwriting of Miss Coutts ; and that he had written letters, the object of which was to induce Miss Coutts or her partners, under the pressure of an abuse of the bankrupt laws, or a reluctance to encounter the annovance of legal proceedings, however ill-founded, to compromise his alleged claim by payment of the sum of £100,000. The cross-examination of these witnesses was directed towards creating the inference that Miss Coutts, by not writing herself to the defendant, or authorizing others to write to him, for the purpose of jassuring him that she had not written the supposed authority, had confirmed the defendant in the delusion that it had been written by her ; that her partners had in like manner, and also by not giving the defendant into custody when he presented his order at the bank, strengthened his belief that the authority to draw on the house had come from her: and that Mr. Humphries had likewise contri-

had exhibited toward the defendant. In the course of his cross-examination of Miss Coutts, the defendant put into the hands of that lady

buted to this error by the hostile bearing which he

the world. Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has estae consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE

SYSTEM.

Just Published,

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on

Human Frailty.

33. Ed.

ience of success. y R. and L. PERRY nd Co., Consulting Suggeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Reby Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Haunay and Co., 63, generally, and we trust it will not be lost upon them. Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Idinburgh ; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow ; grave considerations as to ulterior consequences, and ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

oPINIONS OF THE PERSS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend,"

Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms of wretchedness which it may defy every available expeliseases, either in their primary or secondary state, dient to remedy. diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and suffering. Unent to remedy. Such must inevitably be the consequence of every scheme for allotting patches of land to poor agricul-turists, unless at the same time provision be made THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-

we are gratified in being able to inform you that they have given very general satisfaction here, (having proved singularly efficacious in the removal of COUGHS AND COLD3) of which the increasing demand is a sufficient evidence. We shall probably require for the winter s further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard Steamers, via Liverpool, for

Yours respectfully, MORTON & Co.

N.B.-To prevent spurious imitations please to observe that the words " KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are esgraven on the Government Stamp of each.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MILLION !!

IN all cases where practical experience and economy with secrecy is required, consult with J. MORRIS and Co., Surgeons, No. 31, Newington-causeway, South-wark, London, who, during an extensive practice of twenty-two years, in which time they have been successful without a secret of the secret s without a single failure, in 40,000 cases which lengthened without a single failure, in 40,000 cases which lengthened and extensive practice enabled them to effect a complete cure of every stage and symptom of all disorders aris-ing from Indiscretion excess, solitary habits, & c., includ ing Impotence, Seminal Weakness, &c. The cures performed in less time and on such econo-mical terms as were never before practised, no restraint of dietor hinderance from business at all necessary, or fear of discovery or example.

of diet or hinderance from business at an increasing, fear of discovery or exposure. J. M., and Co., may be consulted by letter, patients stating the full particulars of their case, when an equally perfect cure will be effected as by a personal visit. Advice and a Prescription will be forwarded in reply by the part to any part of the Country, and correspon-Advice and a rrescription will be forwarded in reply by return of Post to any par: of the Country, and correspon-dence continued until a perfect cure is accomplished on s.ceipt of Half-a Sovereign

stal in potency, barrenness, &c.

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in probably ensue, they altogether forget what is to the law does not allow him to do. He dies, and the should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters

derivable from parental debility. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle a usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the from the place of his ordinary occupation. We have

akin is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. procedure.

Contemplating the evils which arise from a too

for employing or carrying off to now fields of enter- of a family to leave his property in equal portions to prise the redundancy of the population. After the all his children. This is a tyranny and a folly as rederate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their long experience of the wretchedness produced by volting to common sense as the most outrageous law coustitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that patch-farming in every part of the empire, Ireland in of entail. A man, by successful industry, acquires septorable state, are affected with any of those previous particular, it strikes us as something very remark- means to purchase an estate, consisting of a hundred ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec- able that men should be seen advocating the institu- acres of land. He has five children, three of whom

ons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir-sgularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, and prosperity. Fascinated by the seeming fort; two are depraved, and act in defiance of all humanity of bestowing allotments upon paupers, and admonition. He would wish to divide his property This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken gratified by the first appearances of prosperity which into three, for the sake of the well-behaved ; but this

the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring come next-overcrowded cottages, new pauperism, estate is divided into five equal portions. Each child age, occupied the second-floor front room, the floor Miss Courts, and from the result of that comparison and a poor rate which may pretty nearly absorb the has now twenty acres, and the same law again operates to subdivide. Suppose each to have five chil-

whole rental of the parish. Humanity is an amiable virtue, but humanity dren, then each of these gets four acres. There are twelve, Ryan was awoke by a sense of suffocation, now twenty-five proprietors instead of one. But the and on rising found his room full of smoke. Having for Sis., by which 11s. is saved ; the £5 cases may be had without consideration suggests and does some very sub-division does not stop; on it goes, generation foolish things. At this moment a scheme is on foot in England and Scotland for buying and giving as after generation, till at length the whole land is cut acre of land to every working-man who is a member up into paltry sections not the size of a cabbage rapidly extending upwards. Ile raised an alarm, and a positive debt by Miss Coutts, but a hypothetica of a certain association. In other words, a section garden.

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying of industrious and well-disposed operatives have, the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the man, been deluded into the fancy that each of them France ; and any one who wishes to have a comprehensive idea of its consequences will find the subject minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina- would be happy if he became the owner of a morsel amply treated in the lately issued number of the tions, and impurities from the vital stream ; eradicating of land-land situated, perhaps, hundreds of miles Quarterly Review.' The only modifying arrange-

no hesitation in denouncing this project as one of allowed to leave by will a certain share of his pro-

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 23s., by which 11s. saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venered contamination if not at first endloated will be should enter into recognizances for good Venered contamination if not at first endloated will be should enter into recognizances for good until he should enter into recognizances for good ather at first endloated will a third; and Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will doubt that it will terminate in the loss and discom- so on. But this has little practical efficacy, and as THE LATE FIRE AND Loss OF LIFE IN MARXIE- behaviour, himself in £100, and two sureties, each ten remain secretly larking in the system for years, and fiture of all concorned, Supposing, however, for the the father is not allowed to make a gift of his property Home. An inquest was held in the Marylebone in £50,

turned round and darted after the mob which fol- a letter written by her father, the late Sir Francis lowed it, but they made their retreat down the streets on the other side of Kennington-road. She then returned to the New Kent-road and continued her indignation of the audience against the defendant, speed to Bermondsey, where she threw every one and, as it appeared, of the noble and learned lord who into a state of fear and alarm. At a late hour in presided.] The defendant addressed the jury at some length, the afternoon she was driven into a field near Rotherhithe where she became so much exhausted that urging the points indicated by the cross-examination.

her capture was ultimately effected by ropes. Many and protesting his belief that the sufferings and perother accidents were caused, but the one above secution which he had met with from Miss Coutts and her friends, had led to the belief that she had named is most likely to end faially.

been at length induced to make him compensation, FIRES. On Saturday last, a fire occurred at No. 9, Ward's-been at length induced to make him compensation, and had therefore sent him the authority on which he buildings, Woodstock-street, Paddington-street, had acted. He then called witnesses to prove that Marylebone, by which an aged female, named Mary he had received the alleged authority by post, and George, lost her life. Mrs. George, seventy years of that he had compared the handwriting with that of above being occupied by a man named Ryan, his was justified in arriving at the conclusion which had wife, and seven children. About a quarter-past founded his subsequent conduct.

Lord Denman having summed up, the jury at once roturned a verdict of guilty.

The defendant then moved in arrest of judgment secured the safety of his family, he proceeded to the deceased's apartment, which he found in flames, and on two grounds : first, that the affidavit did not allege the engines were speedily on the spot, and got to Jebt only, depending on the fact whether or not the

Such is the process now going on at a rapid rate in play. The flames being subdued, the deceased's authority had been signed by her, and therefore had apartment was entered, when her body was discovered. | not given to the Court of Bankruptcy jurisdiction to lying huddled up on the floor, literally burnt to a administer the eath; secondly, that there was cinder. It was placed in a shell and conveyed to a variance between the affidavit set forth and that Marylebone workhouse. The deceased was very proved.

ment in that country consists in the father being cocentric in her habits, and on a table in the room, Lord Denman ruled against him on both points, allowed to leave by will a certain share of his pro-

positive dependence of the the same reduction of a purely social question, which is thus described :-THE NEW CATTLE MARKET AT ISLNOTON. SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A FACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A SACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A FACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A SACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A SACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A SACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A SACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A SACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A SACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A SACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. THE SUPPORT OF A SACTION TO THE SALVATION OF A NATION. TH Poetry. ON THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE METTERNICH. Old man! repent! short is thy time Upon this earth to stay; Since deeply thou art stained with crime. ample justice was done to this most astounding, jet sublime, subject of the learned lecturer. By way of conclusion, we cannot too strongly recommend all our readers who are anxious to acquire an idea of the wonders of the heavens, to visit the Polytechnic Institution some Monday. Wednesday, or Friday, during the continuance image is not in a ston and there is not a ston and there is not a schild in Working Classes" narrates the revolts of the pea- housing in full comfort of 2,000 cattle. There were two Heaven wash that stain away : santry of Jutland in the twelfth century. The story wells sunk, which supplied each a tank. The tanks For thou hast been the ready tool, is a sad one, and painfully exhibits the sufferings of Of Austrian Kaiser's iron rale; the people, the crimes of the priests and the wither- which raised the water at the rate of two hundred galwere kept supplied with water by a kind of wind engine, Sworn foe to liberty : ing influences of superstition. From "The Romance of a People" we extract the following wild and excit-Quoting the scripture for thy deed. lons per minute, without apparently lowering it in the of the course, A hypocrite in prayer and creed. wells, filled the tanks, and the tanks overflowed into ing description of What forms flit round thy couch at night, pipes which conveyed the water to the troughs in every THE DEAD DRIVER. A gloomy night of winter had folded its clouds around fitted up with pens and stalls. The stalls for cattle were Breaking thy slumbers rude 1 go or as he has done hitherto and to disregard for wooden cases lined with plates of glass. Why startest thou up in affright, the towers of Sandomir, when the Palatine, as was his anothe seven years their petitions and their wants ? PRUSSIAN AMABSTY. - The Cologne Gazette says it In thy dark solitude ! wont, proposed to issue forth on one of those secret paved with granite, and fenced with stout oaken frame-We have already answered this question. They is assured that, on the day fixed for the first meet-cannot de this. We have proved it from the situa- ing of the United Diet at Berlin, the King of Prussia (From our German Correspondent.) Why stands the cold sweat on thy brow ! At last this long-expected piece of workmanship has made its appearance! At last-if we believe the work. The pens, for sheep, far more roomy than those at missions he had so long successfully fulfilled. There Why in thy bed upstariest thou ! was but one who accompanied him on these occasions-Smithfield, were all paved with bricks, and fenced with tion of the "espective classes, and we shall now prove | willandounce a general amnesty for political offences. cast-iron railing. In the centre of the market were built Times, Globe, some French and some German papers-four banking houses, where the money transactions of Prussia has passed over to the ranks of constitutional What visioned form dost see, t from the composition of the States-General theman old and long-tried vassal, who claimed kindred to That thou shouldst toss and hide thy head Theresa, and was, therefore, cherished. To none other selves. WAR .- The French papers state that great warlike Beneath the coverings of thy bed \$ the market could be made. countries. The Northern Star, however, has already Members of high and low nobility ... 311 was known whither he went, nor how he returned. preparations are making in Germany. BROUGHAM AGAIN.-It is roported that Lord Brong-Though his absence had of late been frequent and pro-The sheep-pens were calculated to hold 40,000 One young, pale face, grown pale with thought. sufficiently proved that this so-called Constitution is Do. for towns and peasantry ... 306 sheep, and there was sufficient space for the accom-modation of 20,000 cattle. All was ready. Everyham is about to publish a translation of Dante, which Represchful looks on thee; louged, its object had never been discovered, nor had he nothing but a trap offered to the Prussian people to As the king has declared his intention to increase he wrote during his youth. cheat them of the rights promised by the late the members of the high nobility (80 in all) by new All his high hopes are sank to usught, been noticed by the emissaries of government; but of thing was in appearance favourable for business, but king, at the time he wanted popular support. That creations of peers, we may add to the nobility, about And none the cause but thee ;--late a party of men had been seen lurking in the neigh. FLAX.-Many of the Norfolk farmers have lately turned their attention to flax-growing. Tur Navr.-The Admiralty has issued an order this business did not come. Because the London this is the fact, that Frederick William tries by this The son of him whose eagle swayed bourhood of the castle-an unusual circumstance, for 30 more; 341 members of nobility, or government corporation, the butchers, the Smithfield publicans, so-called Constitution to obtain money without being the country around had become a desert, under the blight O'er stricken Austria, sore dismay'd, party. Deduct from this number the liberal fractions and other " sinners," were unhappily too strong for obliged to make concessions to public opinion, is cerprohibiting the entry of any more boys for the of Constantine's misrule. A large black hound had of the lower nobility namely, all the nobility of navy. Prussia Proper, two-thirds of that of Posen, and Hoy To whom thy master bowed, the projector of the new market. We don't wish the tain beyond all doubt. The democratic papers of all likewise been observed circling round the walls, and Until thou to his rescue came, How DID HE GET IT ?- The personal property of the late Samuel Hoare, Esq., the banker, in Louismembers of the London corporation any harm, but countries-in France, particularly the National and With deeds of guilt, and blood, and shame, scenting the track of whoever crossed their precincts. some members of the Rhenish, Silesian, Brandenif, some fine morning, the Lord Mayor, or two or three jolly old Aldermen, should be tossed and gored agree in this opinion. The fettered German press and pitched "to the devil somewhat ere their time," burg and Westphalian nobility, say 70 liberal mem-It was intensely dark, and a cold mist lay upon the His meek, mild form, here might not stay, bard-street, has been valued at £120,000. earth, through which at times fell, slow and lazily, stragbers, voting with the towns and peasantry, and the A prisoned eagle he; His longings soar'd beyond this clay, Until death set him free; THE GREAT BRITAIN .- The Newry Telegraph sinto position of parties is as follow :--gling flakes of snow. A sledge was brought round to although, no doubt, such a catastrophe would sorely but that the movement party in Prussia is quite that the Great Britain is now secure in Dundru Nobility, or government party 271 Towns and peasantry, or liberal opposition 376 a postern of the castle by the old and faithful servant, although, no doubt, such a catastrophe would sorely affect us, still we should have this consolation to mitigate our grief, that the sad event would greatly accelerate the abolition of "the Smithfield nuisance." Putting a lord in the pillory was the shortest way to bring that barbarism to an end, and a mad bull going and tossing a purple-faced, pot-bellied Alder-man would give the anistic to a patiened discussed in the purple states to an end the prople extended liberties, and thus give the king the means to an end to a mational discussion to an end to a solution to man would give the anistic to a patiened discussion to affect us, still we should have this consolation to man would give the anistic to a patiened discussion to affect us, still we should have the prople extended liberties, and thus give the king Bay, 5.000 bundles of faggots having been to place the door was re closed, the Palatine and his companion as to afford an effectual breakwater. SLOW PROGRESS.—An unventilated den called the "blackhole," at Warwick, is at length to be done In crowds alone, with inward grief. Thus, even allowing that thirty or forty towns or mounted, and the bell-less horses started forth on the To which thy pomps gave no relief : peasantry members from the remote districts should snow in silence. But at the same moment a dark mass, His father, he was gone : vote for the government, there will always be a away with after 20 years' presentments from the that had been reposing beneath the wall, started upward, And Riechstadt to rejoin him went ; liberal majority of from twenty-five to fifty votes re- Court Lect. like a demon out of the earth ; a yell as of fierce delight Was this an " Austrian accident !" maining, and with a little energy on the part of the rang on the spot, and the black shape glided behind the WORK -The Marquis of Headford, says the Liberals, it will be easy to meet every demand for *Galway Vindicator*, is using every exertion for the money with another demand for liberal institutions. purpose of having the women and girls in Navan man would give the quietus to a national disgrace the means to continue the present system for an in-Speak, Metternich ! sure thou canst tell, flecting car. The Palatine and his companion were which has outlived the pillory too many years. startled at the unearthly apparition. Whether they definite length of time ? Seest thou Cozenza's strand ? How dare the covernment allow the continuance of this nuisance for one day longer ? Mr. Perkins' There is besides, no doubt, that, under present cirquickened their speed, or relaxed it, still that strange How dare the government allow the continuance of this nuisance for one day longer ? Mr. Perkins' market should be bought by the government, and made national property, and this Smithfold a hor interiment in Prussiz was the consequence of the relative po-And seess how by thy treachery fell, employed in spinning and knitting: Doss For. - Mr. F. Ricketts, formerly chairman of cumstances, the people will support the middle classes, and by their pressure from without, which The brave Bandiera's band ! form was close behind upon their track. "What can it be !" exclaimed the count. "It is not Holy the death that patriots die. national property, and this Smithfield abomination put down by "the strong arm of the law." Why is not this done? Or rather, why do the English people submit to be ruled by the aristocratic imbethe Bristol and Exeter Railway, has become bankindeed is very much wanted, strengthen the courage rupt, through unfortunate railway speculations ; his like anything human, nor could man follow so fast. Their blood sinks not-'twill fructify and enliven the energies of those within. Thus, the Prossian constitution, insignificant in Fire! and we shall discover what it is." Fair Freedon's blessed tres : liabilities are said to amount to nearly half a million. WHAT WOULD OBSIAN SAY ?- The Ossianic Society His attendant obeyed, and by the light of the red flash, Despite of all thy plans and schemes, itself, is, for all that, the beginning of a new epoch of Glasgow has been presented with the Gaelic logthey beheld the black hound that had lurked around the They're idle, as a sick man's dreams. ciles and money-mongering scoundrels, who fatten were not yet strong enough to overcome the dead for that country, and for all Germany. It marks book of a ship during a voyage between Gla-gow and the downtall of absolutism and nobility, and the the West Indies. It is supposed that the Gaelie castle. It bayed deeply, with a muttering sound, like and profit by such enormous evils as this horrible weight of the nobility, which cramped their commer-Ay! wave thy arms convulsively, imprecation. ascendancy of the middle classes; it marks the be- language had never before been used for such a Legions of spirits rise Smithfield market ! "Good heaven! we are discovered and pursued ! On! cial and industrial progress. Thus the king, repre-Mr. Howitt contributes several other papers, to senting the central power of the state, and supported From Tarnow's home of misery ginning of a movement which will very soon lead to purpose. wit, a pleasant and sersonable article on the month— February; a continuation of his charming description of "The Odenwald." in which we are introduced to a representative constitution for the middle classes, And blood, before thine eyes. "Shall 1 fire again !" EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT .- Lord Northa free press, independent judges and trial by jury, and which will end God knows where. It marks the repetition of 1789 in Prussia. And if the revol. Torn limb from limb, they have no tomb, "No. It might bring our enemies down upon us a Even babes ripped from their mother's womb, once. Hark! How that cursed hound bays, as though the famous town of Weinsberg, and the poet Justinus Kerner; but the most important of Mr. Howitt's flattering now the interests of the one, and then those of And thou, the master-fiend, t were a signal ! On !-- on !" Fit chief of the unboly crew tionary movement which now begins, will directly is wanted? With frenzied speed on flew the horses : no tread an contributions is, his appeal to the English people in the other ; and balancing, as much as pessible, the in-Who, bribed by thee, thy victims slew. sounced their progress, nor hoof nor sleigh gave a sound, interest the middle classes only, it is yet not at all THE CARNIVAL AT MALTA .- Letters from Maita behalf of the people of Ireland, which we copied into fluence of both. This stage of absolute monarchy has this journal of February 20th. That appeal stamps been gone through by almost all the civilized indifferent to the interests of the people. From the moment the power of the middle classes is consti-allowed to enjoy its ancient privilege of keeping caras they whiried on over the soft snow, that now came Farewell ! I know thee but by name down thick and fast. A sharp blast arose, bringing the And by thy evil deeds, Mr. Howitt a true philanthropist and veritable countries of Europe, and in those most advanced it has now given place to the government of the middle tuted, from that moment begins the separate and nival on Sunday, which our readers will recollect was cold with it from the north, whilst the frosty mists Aye ready any crime to frame, distinct democratic movement. In the struggle last year prohibited by an unlawful edict of Sir now given place to the government of the middle sailed by in almost palpable forms, like a spectral rout. When Austria's Kaiser needs. against despotism and aristocracy, the people, the Patrick Stuart, the Governor; or rather by a mere One of the most wonderful stories we ever read- classes. On! on! away! away! Silent and swift rushed that Thou, all the time hast been on earth, democratic party, cannot but play a secondary part; notice of the head of the police, which act was strange flight, amid storm and darkness, so that the fanif true as it professes to be, then certainly the most Prussia, the most advanced of German countries, Hast warr'd with freedom, virtue, worth, the first place belongs to the middle classes. From brought under the notice of Parliament. tastic outlines of the vapours, and the weird shape of the wonderful-is the history of "The I hilanthropic had hitherto wanted a middle class, weathy, strong, tastic outlines of the vapours, and the weird shape of the tracking hound, alone were discernible, and that but at intervals, through the universal gloom. The cold grew keener and keener, and the deep baying of the pursuer rang clear upon the night air. From time to time the Palatine addressed words of encouragement to his companion, who gave no reply; but whenever he spoke appeared to wree the panion. And fought 'gainst liberty ; the moment, however, the middle classes establish As well sttempt to chain the wind THE BENEFIT for the distressed Irish and Scotch, their own government, identify themselves with a Or with thy words the ocean bind ! new despotism and aristociacy against the people, from that moment democracy takes its stand as the

I wish no nearer fellowship, I pray thou mayest yet repeat, Ere death is set upon thy lip, And thou art to thy judgmentsent ; That thou mayst quick and surely know How like a very worm art thou, And so repent in time. And make atonement whilst thou may, Before thy body turns to clay.

ALFRED FENNELL.

huuger.

enormously in wealth, productive powers, and in- tional governments. Thus the balance of power in DR. CRONIN BAILED AT JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.-On fluence in general. The wars with France, the shut. Europe will be entirely changed by the consequences Friday Dr. Denis Cronin was liberated on bail-the ting out of English manufactured goods from the of this insignificant constitution; the desertion of doctor himself in the sum of £80, and his friends, Papers on "Physiology for the People," "Uni-versal Language," and other subjects, are well worthy of notice, but want of room forbids. We must however make way for a dolighter little manufacturers were powerful enough to force must however make way for a dolighter little manufacturers were powerful enough to force worthy of notice, but want of room forbids. We REMARKABLE ESCAPE .- At the Edinbugh theatre. last Polish insurrection. In February, 1847, Fre- on Tuesday, a man named Macdonald, a printer, who appears to have been top-heavy, fell over the front of the uppergallery into the pit, a height of about thirty feet. His fall was broken by alighting E, between two gentlemen, who were but slightly injured, and the man himself was taken to the Royal Inhrmary, where it was found that he had sustained no very serious hurt. DRAINAGE IN CAITUNESS. - Drainage is working wonders in this district. Bogs and lochs, of all sorts and sizes, are rapidly disaprearing, and giving cheering promise of being speedily converted into fruitful fields. Amongst other singular circumstances connected with this subject is the following :- In the year 1752, a horse sank alive in a bog at Clyth. On 4th Feb., 1847, or about half a century alterwards, the bases of the horse were discovered by the drainers, who are entirely sweeping away the last vestige of the bog. ST. DAVID'S DAY .- Monday being St. David's Day, the Ancient and Honourable Society of Ancient Britons celebrated their 133d anniversary. The members of the Society and the children of the schools attended divine service in the atternoon at St. James's Church, Piccadilly; the prayers were read in the ancient British language by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, the chaplain to the Institution, and a sermon was preached in English by the Bishop of Worcester. In the evening the Society dined at the Freemasons' Tavern. PRUBMAN NATIONAL GUARD .- According to a German paper the King of Prussia has authorized the formation of a sort of national or civic guard, for the purposes of police, in case of disturbances. DISTRESS IN GALLICIA. - The owners of estatos in several districts have been ordered by the authorities to send cortain quantities of corn to market, and 10 sell at a given price. Great misery still prevails in Gallicia, principally on account of large tracts of land not having been cultivated last year. A DEAD NEGRO IN A TREACLE CASE !- A SHOPkeeper at Kirriemuir, finding it more and more difficult to get his treacle to run out of the cask, resolved on breaking off the upper end, to ascertain the cause; when to his horror he found a dead piccaniuny, or young negro, in an advanced stage of decomposi-tion. The disgusting story flew through our town like wildfire, and the effect thereof produced on these market threw large quantities of English goods into says ----- The exasperation of the populace of our who had partaken of the contents of that particular barrel may be imagined. The remainder was turned out of the jars into the dunghills, treacle ale soured into the kennels, while extra doses of purgative medicines were swallowed by all concerned, and from henceforth never will molasses sell in this quarter until it be ascertained whether or not it may contain a negro corpse. LEGAL QUERY .- A correspondent writes to inquire whether the keeper of a beer-shop, licensed not to be drank on the premises, is liable to a fine should be or his wife be drunk there ? Food RIOTS took place on the 28th ult., in the Prussian town of Salzwedel, and ten wagons inden with potatoes, which had just arrived from Hanover, were plundered by the mob; but order was restored without blood being shed. THE POOR LAW.-The Forkshiremon accuses the York Board of Guardians of "slowly murdering" the workhouse poor. The surgeon reports a shorting by raising the value of ready money, increased the burning building. Owing to the precautions taken, want of cleanliness and ventilation in the sick wards. This is a serious charge. BREAD IN PARIS .- The price of bread is now higher Paris than it has been for the last fifty years. STATE OF CEYLON .- A writer in the Ceylon Times coresents that colony as the most tractable which Britain possesses, there having been no disturbance British tar, whose true nobility is made manifest in so speculations assumed, as usual, a feverish character, the conflagration from travelling farther; but they made to pay 25 per cent. of revenue for military in it for twenty-six years, and yet the colonists are DUrposes. MRS. BUTLER .- This tragedian has entered into an engagement to perform at the Princess's Theatre. LITERATURE .- No fewer than 289 monthly publications, of all kinds, appear at present in London. A LION TAMER, named Isaac Nicholls, belonging to Batty's travelling menagerie, died last week at I ceds from wounds inflicted upon him by a lion on the 12th of December last. Ky lord, there is more than ENOUGH OF FOOD FOR cudgelling through which they have to pass, and ready many of the right stamp, who richly enjoyed sentiment rise in the country poor woman mamed Jean Campbell, who was totally Groat Journal, has been established in Loreick

at her Majesty's Theatre, on Thorsday, produced upwards of £1 300.

NOVEL IMPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES. We understand that a quantity of fresh pork was received only, the exclusive movement party; from that moment the struggle is simplified, reduced to two parties, and changes, by that circumstance, into a "war to the knife." The history of the French and "war to the knife." The history of the French and -Manchester Guardian. THE DESCENDANT OF THE LAST OF THE BARONA.

The heralds' officers, within the last month, have tourteen others." This prince of political economists should have his bust erected in every union work-house and free-trade factory-hell. Why does not John Bright propose a Parliamentary grant for a national monument to RAOUL CROC? Let every hater of the political economists buy this Part of Have it's Lournal or if they cannot afford to hur the Havit's Lournal or if they cannot afford to hur the found the head of all the Nevilles-the lineal descen-

but whenever he spoke appeared to urge the panting many people as he could ! "Ile confessed to having must increase in wealth and influence, while the horses to greater speed, for they more flew than ran over killed twenty-seven individuals; to have occasioned other (the nublity) must decrease, impoverish and the vast snow plains, along which, at far intervals, the execution of five others, who were accused and lose more ard more its ascendancy. While, there-straggling lights of scattered villages dived up and dis. found guilty of the murders; and to have wounded fore, the Prussian nobility and large landed propries appeared, left far behind almost as soon as passed. At length the baying of the hound ceased altogether, and it ran steadily by the side of the sledge, its fiery

eyes turned to those it bore, with a look of fierce "see. my friend !" exclaimed the count, "it scarce

found guilty of the murders ; and to have wounded fore, the Prussian nobility and large landed propriefourteen others." iThis prince of political economists | tors, found themselves every year in a worse position,

ruined by foreign competition, or to set to work in

the enormous progress of English manufactures and

mining operations have threatened them with a

the Zollverein, where they were sold at prices more

these latter made, during the times of flourishing

produce anywhere but within the circle of their own

good earnest, as well as their neighbours.

considerations.

THE LABOURER, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, POETRY, &c. Edited by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and EBNESE Joses, Esq. London : Northern Star office. The large and increasing sale of this infant maga-

zine proves that the public are of our way of thinking as regards its merits. The March number will not disappoint those who have read the two preceding numbers. One or two of the papers are briefer than we could have wished, but this, we suppose, was unavoidable, to make room for "The Poor Man's Legal Manual," a most valuable feature, which we hope to see continued. The subject discoursed of in the "Manual" for this month is the New Act for the Recovery of Small Debts, and those of our readers who may have any occasion to be interested regarding that Act, whether as debtors or creditors, will do well to expend sixpence in the purchase of this month's "Labourer," wherein they will find the entire provisions of the said Act rendered as plain as A.B.C.

Mr. O'Connor's letter on "The Land and its Capabilities," in reply to the "Shopkeeper of Plymouth," which appeared in this Journal of January 30th, and which excited so much interest, is reprinted in this number of the "Labourer." This lotter explains in brief and simple terms the capability of occupants on the Chartist Farms to live well, save money, and with that money become proprietors of their farm-holdings in the course of a few yearsseven at the farthest. The statements and calculations contained in this letter a child may understand, and understanding may therewith demolish the fallacics of "Whistlers" and all other humbugs.

"The Phase of Political Parties" introduces the reader to a timely letter to the Prime Minister, the best praise of which will be the quotation of the following extract :--

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL. My Lord, you have not yet seen the beginning of the end--rely upon it that you have not; and, before we slightly touch the probable future, and the best means of meeting it, let us implore of you to believe that men with brains not to be stultified by conventional impreszions, however frequent and familiar fashion may have made them, will yet laugh at your whole policy when the Famine Tragedy has been played out. Have you thought seriously of the frightful lesson you are now teaching the Irish people ; and should famine desolate the land, have you ever thought of the consequences to this country and to Europe ? True, the moment of want is not the exact moment of reflection ; but what will the reader of your biography say to this picture ? "The noble Lord John Russell was the leader of the Whig party in power when the frightful famine commenced in 1845, but does not appear to have had nerve to meet the calamity. All thought of Ireland was lost in the interests of his City supporters, whose delegate he was. He tried three very uccertain measures for dealing with a national calamity. Firstly, a prayer composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, asking Almighty God to avert what a bad system had created. Secondly, an appeal by the Queen to the people, in the form of a royal letter, resorted to on such occasions in those days. And lastly, a M. Soyer, COOK TO A CLUB HOUSE, was transported to 'reland to aid in producing ECONOMICAL SOUP for the people to live ujon; a feature of political economy that appears ludicrous, when, by the returns of the three previous years, we find that Ireland had exported to England several million quarters of all kinds of grain, as well as live Stock and other estables and valuables of all descriptions of produce ; indeed, to an extent which in these days makes the question of famine in such a country appear more like a riddle than a reality." Now, my lord, rely upon it that such will be the opinion of the historian who shall write the history of the present times, when the shackles of party shall be taken off the PEN.

My lord, you have done wisely in stinting war-horses some little of their food, and your next move must be to lay race horses, hunters, hounds, and all pleasure horses under a like restriction, and then you will have to stop in the world, exists the most horrible market in the all distillation from grains of all sorts, as it is useless, nay, absurd, to propound schemes for raising funds use of the one thing needed and to be purchased-F00D.

stock of every man's store, and then you must take the the great suffering of the frightened and beaten animals. census of the whole country, according to some given Arriving at the centre of this great and crammedscale; and, in spite of the rigid rules of political economy, together population, are these wretched animals-often you must become the retailer of food, at a given price.

assumes! Mothought, even now, there were horsemen pricking on before our sludge. But haste! The frost will kill us. How the cold gains strength!" Ilis companion replied not; but still they rushed on

with unslackened speed : the silence was again unbroken, save by the ringing storm-and the time flew by, till the Palatine, surprised at the ususual length of the journey,

ever were thus long before."

There came no reply.

"Anselm! awake! Surely he sleeps. The track is lost, and we shall miss our friends. Answer me, Anselm!"

Still the serf replied not. The count strove to rise, but in vain-it seemed as though impalpable fetters bound him, his limbs were powerless with the intensity of the cold.

"Anselm !" he cried ; but again there came no answer and a dread thought smote him. With difficulty he stretched his arm towards his companion-the latter was stiff and motionless ; it was but too true, the frost had done its work, the reins were held by a corse, the dead had been his driver!

Ye: the sledge flew on, and turned and veered as though the spirit of Anselm still guided the horses while powerless, scarcely able to speak, sat the doomed conspirator. He strained his gaze with frenzied eagerness to see if he could discern a human form, but an indistinct and shifting shade wrapped every object.

At length the storm parted above, and grey light fell down from heaven. It revealed a body of grim horsemen following the sledge, while two had ridden on before and seized the reins,

"Who are ye ! Whither go ye !" gasped the Palatine "To the Belvidere !" was the reply; and on whirled the race; steed succeeded steed, as they flagged and died ; rivers and hills glided past ; towers and domes flitted by; morning and night sunk over them, and the dungeon gates closed on the abducted patriot.

The government, having discovered the traces of a con spiracy in which the Palatine was implicated, had posted a party of Cossacks near his castle, charged to follow him secretly to the meeting-place of the rebels, and thus at once to secure all implicated.

Assisted by the sleuth-hound, lest they should lose the track in the darkness, they had followed close behind the sledge. It was then that the death of Anselm had saved that vastconspiracy, for had he lived to guide his master to the spot of their destination, all had been discovered and lost. When the Cossacks found, by the exclama tions of their prisoner, that Anselm was dead and the track mistaken, pursuant to their further order, they seized the reins, and hurried the Palatine on to the Belvidere.

This chapter concludes with a truly poetical-we night say sublime picture of the destruction of the destruction of the of a picture : that entitled "A Peep into the Oden-This chapter concludes with a truly poetical-we wife of the noble Pole.

The "Confessions of a King ;" two poems-" The Life of a Flower," and "The Guod Old Days;" "Reviews," &c., make up the remaining contents of this number.

We observe an announcement that a considerable portion of the April number will be devoted to a consideration and explanation of the Bank in its relation to the National Land Company.

HOWITT'S JOURNAL. Edited by WILLIAM and

public attention to that frightful nuisance and overgrown abomination.

MITHFIELD MARKET.

In the middle of the densest and most thronged city world. Through the streets of this great and busy city, already far too much crowded with people and carriages and drays-are every week driven immense droves of bullocks and sheep, to the great danger of the pas-

Next, you will be obliged, sooner or later, to take sengers, to the great disconcertment of business, and to made furious by the noise, the shouting, the running and

looks cartily. Haste! We must soon arrive at our Howitt's Journal, or if they cannot afford to buy the stances — the middle classes of Prussia increased smaller states of Germany, who all have constitu-place of meeting. What strange shapes the night mist Part, then buy Nos. 8 and 9 and read this story for enormously in wealth, productive powers, and inthemselves. It is the most tremendous "counterblast" Malthusianism has ever encountered.

must, however, make way for a delightful little poem, government to grant them protective duties (1818). in which Mary Howitt has some share :--

THE LOVER.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINEICH VOSS. The maiden with brown eyes and hair Came o'er the dewy meadows:

The nightingales were singing clear, Among the evening shadows. 1 saw and heard her stepping free ; She passed like aunshine o'er the lea; 1 saw she was the girl for me!

Her skirts were lifted from the dew : Her boddice fitted tightly : Her plaited hair, her apron blue, The night-breeze wafted lightly ; Her stockings white, as white could be ; Said I, that maiden fair to see Is just the very girl for me!

The brindle cowher call obeyed, Came all the meadows thorough ; And as she milked, said 1, "Sweet maid. God shield thee from all sorrow!" She looked with eyes so bright and free ; Said I, she is the girl for me; She shall my heart's beloved be !

Her eyes they seemed to answer "Yes;" My heart with love was gushing ; And I contrived my lips to press Upon her warm oheek, blushing, That blushing cheek, so fresh to see ! Said I, this maiden, fair and free, She is the very girl for me !

I helped her over hedge and stile. With frothy milk-pail laden : And sang to scare the goblins vile That might affright the maiden : For now 'twas dark by bush and tree ; And said I, " maiden dear to me, Wilt thou my heart's beloved be ?"

-" Wherefore so late !" her mother cried, In wrath her daughter viewing,

" Soft, gentle mother !" I replied, " Thy daughter I've been wooing : Give thy consent-then bless'd are we! Sweet mother, give consent, for she

Is willing my beloved to be !"

ruinous to the Germans than to the English, because castle of the l'alatine and its brave defenders, and wald" is perfectly enchanting; nature and art have trade, large profits in the American and other markets, while the Prussians could never sell their the heroic self-immolation of the maniac lady, the combined to make the scene almost a peep into Paradise.

Jublic Amusements.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

MARY HOWITT. PART II. London: 171, (corner known and deservedly popular play of "William Tell;" years, were started in Prussia. These speculations, plished was the removal of the patients from the followed by the laughable piece of "Robert le Grange," This part contains a rich variety of matter from and concluding with "Black-Eyed Susan." Of the plot depreciation of stock in trade, and were themselves, not one of the patients was hurt in being removed, the pens of several able and eminent writers. Mr. of these pieces we apprehend but few of our readers can on an average, not very prolitable. on account of the and it is to be hoped that they will not ultimately Howitt has performed good service by directing be unacquainted. The continued repetition of their comparatively thin population and trade of the receive any injury. As soon as information was re-

unless, at the same time, you insure the most economical of alisorts-wagons, carts, omnibuses, coaches, flys, cabs, out; nor must we omit to notice the Albert of Miss Thus the middle classes found themselves in a very and thirty feet square) was burned off, the ceilings

"Robert le Grange," and the sentiments uttered by coast towns requiring navigation laws as the only England Office. Robert were duly appreciated and warmly applauded by means to relieve them; and, over and above all, a DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND DEATH.-Last week a

derick William convocates his States General. The Soon afterwards, the Zollverein was founded, a union which almost exclusively advanced the interests of the vengeance of Poland is drawing nigh ! middle classes. And, above all, the vielent competi-

English democratic parties fully proves this.

There is another circumstance to be remarked.

The conquest of public power by the middle classes

tive struggle arising between the different trading THE KING OF BAVARIA'S FAVOURITE LADY .and manufacturing nations during these last 30 years of Munich, February 20 .- Mademoiselle Lola Montes, peace, forced the somewhat indoient Prussian middle who has left so many souvenirs at Berlin, Dresden, classes, either to allow themselves to be entirely and Paris, and who enjoys here an exalted protection which creates some scandal, has just given rise to a disturbance which has required the interference of The progress of the middle classes was very little the police. Yesterday, at about noon, the handsome visible up to the year 1840, when the ascension to the Spaniard was walking in the St. Louis-street, folthrone of a new king appeared to them the proper lowed by an enormous bull-dog; the animal barked moment to show that, since 1815, things were rather at the horses of a brewer's cart, which was standing changed in Prussia. I need not recapitulate how the before a public-house. The horses were frightened, middle class movement has progressed since that and made some movements which excited the dog's time; how all parts of the kingdom acceded to it, rage; he rushed at one of the horses, and severely until at last all the middle classes, a great part of the peasantry, and not a tew of the nobility, joined in it. A representative constitution, liberty of the press, bit him. This amused Mdlle. Lola, but did not suit the carman, who desired her to take her dog away rather angrily, observing that nobody ought to be open courts of law, immoveability of the judges, trial permitted to walk in the Bavarian capital with so by jury-such were the demands of the middle classes. ferocious a companion. Mdlle. Lola, either not understanding the carman's words, or rather under-The peasantry or small landed proprietors saw very well-in the more enlightened parts of the kingdom, standing them too well (for she is said to speak at least-that such measures were for their interests German easily enough), struck the carman with her too, being the only ones by which they could hope to umbrella in such style as to cut his face, and make free themselves from the remnants of feudality, and to the blood flow copiously from it. A large number of have that influence upon the making of laws which bystanders sided with the carman, abused Mdile. it was desirable for them to possess. The poorer part Lo'a, and gradually grew so exasperated, that deemof the nobility thought that the constitutional system ing her position a perilous one, she threw herself into might, iperhaps, give them such & position in the a chemist's shop, and shut the door so very violently legislature as their interests demanded ; and that, at that a number of panes of glass were shattered. The all events, this system could not be more ruinous to crowd gathered in front of the druggist's, and loudly them than that under which they lived. It was prindemanded that she should be delivered up ; as the cipally the nobility of Prussia Proper and Posen, who, summons was not obeyed, the remaining panes were promptly demolished. Mdlie. Lola was enabled to being severely oppressed by want of markets for their produce, acceded to the Liberal movement from such return home at night; but this morning, as early as dawn, another large crowd gathered under her win-The middle classes themselves got more and more dows, and began demolishing them as promptly as the into an uncomfortable position They had increased apothecary's had been. The police succeeded in distheir manufacturing and mining concerns, as well as persing the mob, but as other gatherings were contheir shipping, to a considerable extent; they were the chief furnishers for the whole market of the Zollverein ; their wealth and numbers had increased very much. But during the last ten or fifteen years

tinually taking place, it has been deemed necessary tostation a party of gendarmes near her residence. and a sentinel at her door. It is expected that Mdfie. Lola Montes will shortly have to answer before the Tribunal of Correction for the use she has thus made deadly competition. Every glut in the English of her umbrella. A letter from Munich, of the 22d, city against Mdlle. Lola-Montes has become so great, that the authorities, in order to prevent disturb. ances, have required the young lady to quit the town. This she did last night, going to the village of Staremberg, situated at about five leagues from Munich. Her carriage was escorted by a strong detachment of dragoous from the garrison.'

line of customs. Their shipping were almost ex-AT THE LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL ON MONDAY cluded from the ports of foreign nations, while ships afternoon, between the hours of two and three, much of all flags entered the Prussian ports on equal conditions with the Prussians. Thus, although there alarm was created in the vicinity of Battle-bridge, is comparatively little capital in Prussia, there com- in consequence of the outbreak of a fire in the Fever menced a difficulty of investing this capital profitably. Hospital, King's-cross. The flames first showed Trade appeared to be labouring under a continual themselves by shooting through the roof of the nurse We paid a visit to this comfortable little suburban pressure; factorics, machinery, stock in trade, were ward, at the northern end of the building. From the theatre on Tuesday evening last, and were by no means slowly, but continually, depreciated; and this general strong hold the fire had then obtained, it became disappointed at the bill of fare presented for public uneasiness was for a moment only interrupted by the quite clear that the inmates would be unable to approval. The performances commenced with the well- railway speculations which, within the last eight subdue it, and the first thing sought to be accomrepresentation at our various places of public amus-ment has not lessened the love for true liberty, so beau-a still better chance of profit than other industrial the scene with six or seven brigade engines, followed tifully and forcibly depicted in the character of Tell, nor investments ; and thus every one who could dispose speedily by others. The firemen carried the hose to created less admiration of the manly courage of the of some capital engaged in them. Very soon these the top of the building, and were enabled to prevent conspicuous a manner throughout the entire latter and ended in a crisis which now for about a twelve. were unable to get the flames entirely extinguished drama. Mr. Rayner, as Tell, was very effective through- month has oppressed the Prussian money markets, until the root of the nurses' ward (between twenty Robberds, who is a pains-taking young actress, and was uncomfortable position in the beginning of the pre- below damaged by water, and the beds and other well deserving of the applause so frequently bestowed sent year : the money markets under the pressure of furniture severely injured, by hasty removal, de. upon her. That versatile and really clever actor, Mr. an extraordinary want of coin ; the manufacturing The origin of the disaster has been traced to the Cowle, and the ever-juvenescent Miss Martin, kept the districts requiring more than ever those protective overheating of a stove. The damage is very consihouse in convulsions in the talented little brochure, duties which the government refused to grant; the derable, but is covered by insurances in the West of

My lerd, there is more than ENOUGH OF FOOD FOR ALL, EVEN YET, and you will be justly chargeable if an evil use is made of it; and surely giving it to dogs My lerd, there is more that comes in their way— and humour combined with a rast amount of nationality. to a state approaching famine. All these causes of introduced into an airy and spacious market, fit for the Comic songs by Mr. J. Robbins were greatly applauded, to that the same time, and more to the wight and surely giving it to dogs All these causes of introduced into an airy and spacious market, fit for the Comic songs by Mr. J. Robbins were greatly applauded, to that the same time, and more to the wight and surely giving it to dogs

and useless horses, and distilling poison from it, while purposes of business in this great London, the city of and they were, indeed, exceedingly laughable. The en-strongly so upon the people : the Silesian linen- the night. Ile gave her a little supper, and allowed human beings are starving, are idle, very idle uses.

turn it, for once, to good, practical account. Your first and unbusiness-like spot in Europe; nay, in the world tern it, for once, to good, practical account. Lour urse object should be to save life; we have shewn you the besides. easy means of securing food enough, ample; and now we will point out the means of procuring money enough.

In the years 1859 and 60 three millions per annum fall mest inhuman, the most brutal practice is maintained. in, in long and terminable annuities, that is as you are What is the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals aware; but we write for ignorant people-£3,000,000 about ? What is the Society for the Diffusion of Chrisstarling, now paid in taxes each year, will cease and ex. tian Knowledge about ! Why does it not send some of pire. We may estimate the value of that stock at THIRTY its tracts to the lord mayor and the worshipful alder- of the evening. MILLIONS to the holders, and by making it perpetual it men ! What is the Peace Society about, that it does not Would realise NINETY MILLIONS, thus leaving you a endeavour to put down the weekly and yearly war surplus of SIXTY MILLIONS, after purchasing up the between the bulls of Bashan and her Majesty's unoffend-£3,000,000 per annum. ing but very much offended subjects ! And what is the

Now, my lord, you could so spread that over four or Association for the Improvement of the Health of fire years, raising fifteen millions or twelve millions, or Towns about ? For there is no subject which so much more or less, as circumstances demanded, and observe demands its attention as Smithfield; th's old field of the present generation will lose nothing, at all events cruely ; this modern Golgotha, with all its horrors, its till the year 1860, while they would gain the advantage of savage barbarisms, its butcherly exhibitions before the Lot being taxed to meet the present frightful domand for public, its choking of cattle, its tearing off of sheep' money. In plain language, you may raise £60,000,000 | ears by dogs, its broken legs of lambs, and its knocking of money without levying a penny additional tax on the off of bullock's horns; with its trodden-down-to-death prople. Do these things, my lord; and in God's name, victims; with all its dismal dens for brute captives in since the time has come that solviers, courtiers, peers, its vicinity, its bloody slaughter-houses, and horrid and fine gentlemen, condescend to talk of DUNG and holls deep with yards of accumulated filth and gore, PORK, and DRAINING and waste lands, attach a ready, like the churchyard earth of Minchinhampton, Minister of Agriculture to your Cabinet, and let us no longer be a laughing-stock to agricultural nations, and whole city. Our own farmers and labourers, by such ludicrous appointments as half-pay officers, and drawing-room gentlemen, weekly and daily, there has been for the past eleven

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building a working man's reading and lecture room at cracry, and to secure it to themselves, Marylebone. We regret that the audience was not so

numerous as we could have wished; nevertheless, we hope some "benefit" will result from the performances the leading class of a movement is most favourably

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

The lecturer on natural philosophy of this establish-Monday last, that the lecture which he was about to and was reduced to begin the revolution by the conthat would be dwelt upon more at large in the subsequent lectures. He endeavoured to impress upon his audience | lent Prussian middle classes are almost forced by cir- BLAIR's Gour and Rheumatic Pills effectually cure every the importance and pleasure derived even from a slight

acquaintance with this sublime science. The lecturer, that moment the king, by want of money, is forced bago, Tic Doloreux, Pains in the llead or Face, &c. They after describing the erroneous views of Ptolemy, and the to commence that change of system, and to convocate are recommended to the afflicted with a confidence, arising dogmas of Aristotle, which had enthralled the world for in his turn the Prussian States-General. It is in- from experience, as one of the valuable results of the im. dogmas of Aristotle, which had enthralled the world for in his turn the Prussian States-General. It is in-more than 1,400 years, as also the abortive attempts of dubitable that the States would offer him much less Tork Bart. All years as also the abortive attempts of dubitable that the states would offer him much less and years as also the abortive attempts of dubitable that the states would offer him much less and years as also the abortive attempts of the states the states would offer him much less and years as also the abortive attempts of the states would offer him much less and years attempts of the states would offer him much less and years attempts of the states would offer him much less and years attempts of the states would offer him much less and years attempts of the states would offer him much less and years attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him him the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him him the states would offer him much less attempts of the states would offer him him the states would be states would offer him him the st Tycho Brahe, then directed the attention of his auditors resistance than they will now, if the money market authenticated proofs of decided approbation sent, unsolito the only true system, originally taught by Pythagoras, was casy, the factories at full work (which would be cited, to the proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom

While these horrid scenes may be witnessed foundation by the labours of Galileo, Kepler, Newton, sequent high prices for manufactured goods in Eng-La Plase, and others-that, although the destroying land) and corn at a reasonably low price. But so it paralleled, fully warrants the assurance that no person w uscharge duties which belong to practical spricul-twrists. You would laugh at the conceit of an old farmer undertaking the command of a line-of-battle-ship, and the integrity of a line-of-battle-ship, and his country is independence.

(Shetland) .- What would Magnus Troil

business ? No, they are cooped, on an average, 39,000 terprising lessee, too (Mr. John Douglass), earned and weavers in the greatest distress; the cotton factories her to sleep before the fire. About six in the morn-"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" has always been a favourite Whig maxim; and now you may a half! There is nothing like it in the most barbarous is the evil thereof a day is the view of a probation the fact that Mr. Douglass, canned and bread at termined at termined and bread at termined at termined and bread at termined at termined and bread at termined at termined and bread at termined atermined at termined at termined atermined at termined at DIBDIN.-A monument is proposed to be crected in

is now one of the best-if not the very best-representa-tives of the British sailor, is only giving honour to whom moment was evidently come for the middle classes to had caught fire, were consumed, and the skin was honour is dus. So much for the merits of the evening's take the government out of the hands of an im- burnt off, and hanging from some parts of her body. In the most humane country in the world, the entertainment, selected as a benefit in aid of the fund for becile king, weak nobility, and self-conceited bureau- Une of her eyes was burnt black, and the other It is a curious fact, but which is repeated at every and expired. She had also fallen and cut hor head embraced all the points of recent Pelish history, and

revolutionary epoch, that at the very moment when during the awful struggle.

placed for the accomplishment of that movement, the old worn-out government is reduced to beg the assist-ance of this same leading class. Thus in 1789, in France when famine had trade and distinguishing of Clapham Common, Surrey, had been several years afflicted with piles and fistule, besides a general afflicted with piles and fistule, besides a general France, when famine, bad trade, and divisions bearing down of the most painful nature. He had tried among the nobility pushed, so to say, the middle a'l internal medicines for that complaint without deriving ment, Dr. Bachhoffner, has been engaged in delivering classes to a revolution-at that very moment the the least benefit. He was advised by a friend to purchase lectures on astronomy. This gentleman stated, on government found its money resources exhausted, a pot of "Abcracthy's Pile Ointment," and on the first Monday last, that the lecture which he was about to and was reduced to begin the revolution by the con-Monday last, that the lecture which he was about to and was reduced to begin the revolution by the con-deliver was intended as an outline of the various subjects vacation of the States-General. Thus in 1847 in which is now eighteen months since he used the oint-Prussia. At the very moment when the more indo- ment.

cumstances to change the governmental system, at description of Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Lamand revived by Copernicus, and finally fixed on more solid caused by a flourishing trade and ready sale, and con- and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing coffin being lowered into the grave, funeral orations

St. James' Church, Camden Town, to the memory THE FALL OF CRACOW .- A paper on this important and deeply exciting topic was read on Tuesday evening at the usual meeting of the Ethical Secrety, at the Falcon, Fetter-lane, by M. Muller, a native

of the treaty entered into for the preservation of the last poor remnant of nationality, was listened to with profound attention.

BLEEDING .- "What." asked Mr. Meagher, of the Galway electors, "has converted you from the cause, in the defence of which, in '43 you would have passionately bled ?"-Would have passionately bled ! They were bled, and freely too; perhaps that converted them, -Douglas Jerrold.

FUNERAL OF PALAFOX .- The funeral obsequies of Palafox, Dake of Saragossa, have been celebrated with much military pomp. From S0 to 90 carriages attended the cortege. It was remarked that not one royal carriage was amongst them, notwithstanding the display made at the apotheosis of Montes d'Oca, who was shot for rebellion in Vittoria in 1841. Detachments of troops of all arms preceded and followed the hearse. The honours paid him were those corresponding to his rank as Field-Marshal. Ile was buried in the church of Atocha; and, on the were pronounced by several friends of the deceased :

THE NORTHERN STAR.

condemn THEM. Let every father read the refu-

For indeed, the Land is a question of no trivial im-

minate among us, and infuse new life into

friends of HUMANITY against the insidious

We therefore not only warn all

MARCH 6, 1847.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED. THE LAND AND ITS CAPABILITIES. No. 2 of THE LABOURER, Just published, contains a Reprint of Mr. F. O'Connor's Letter, in the "Northern Star" of January 3 ith, demonstrating the certainty with which an allottee may support himself and family, and accumulate money, on a

"Two Acre" allotment. The very general demand that was made for the paper containing the above letter has induced the Editors to reprint it, after careful revision, in the March Number of the Labourer.

No. 4 of the Labource, to be published on April 1st, will contain an elaborate article on "the Bank" in its rola-tion with the "LAND COMPANY."

JUST PUBLISHED, No. 5, (price 6d.) of THE LABOURER,

Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature, Poetry, &c. Edited by FEARCUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., AND ERNEST JONES, ESQ.,

(Barristers-at-Law.)

The Democratic Movement in this country being wholly deficient in a monthly organ, the above magazine is esta-blished to remedy this deficiency. Placed by lowness of price within the reach of all, yet equal to its more expen-sive competitors, it embraces the following features :-I.-THE LAND AND THE LABOURER, or the progress and provide the stringer load Company model and position of the National Land Company, and all interesting facts connected with the culture and produce of the soil,

2.—THE POOR MAN'S LEGAL MANUAL, (by an emi-nent Barrister,) giving all necessary legal information for the express use of allottees on the land, and the working classes in general.

3.-THE HISTORY OF THE WORKING CLASSES. Compiled from sources hitherto carefully hidden from the public eye, narrating the encroachments on their rights, and the wild and daring insurrections, by which they endeavoured to regain them,-being a lesson for the future, derived from the past.

4.-POLITICS OF THE DAY, comprising the state of England and Ireland, the Chartist and Trades' Move ment, an analysis of proceedings in Parliament, and a summary of news at home and abroad.

5.-POETRY AND ROMANCE, since these are impor-

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Such publications will be reviewed as deserve the attention of the People.

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- CONTENTS OF NO. 111. 1. The Life of a Flower, a Poem. 2. Insurrections of the Working Classes. 3. The Land and its Capabilities.
- 4. The Romance of a People. 5. The Poor Man's Legal Manual—The Small Debts Act
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the office of the National Charter Association, 83, Dean Street, Soho, London, or by M'Gowan & Co., Printers, I6, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London, where grave of his philosophy in the folly of his reasoning. copies may be procured.

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Mr. O'CONNOR. Lowbands, Red Marlev, Ledbury.

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THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1817.

THE CAVILLERS REFUTED.

We always knew that nothing so materially tended ask them carefully to read both attack to elevate a just cause as opposition, nothing in the and reply, and dispassionately to judge for end so conclusively established the truth, as the themselves, whether castigation was over more attempt of falsehood to subvert it. Never was this merited, or refutation was ever more complete. And fact more completely illustrated than by the recent attacks made on the National Land Company by divers hirelings of the press, who have endeavoured with the inky poison of their pens to blight the fair promise of harvest we are holding out to the workwhat they laboured to PROVE in a preceding one ing-man. as a consequence of labouring for himself that the advocates of the Small Farm System have instead of others. Foremost in the dirty-fingered not exhausted their store of argument, but that phalanx stands Chambers' Journal, which has drawn the battle of LABOUR against MONOPOLY, and down on the heads of its concoctors one of the most of HUMANITY against COMPETITION ;-that country. From the 1st of January, 1816, being the severe, at the same time that it is one of the most we would rather see a man his OWN MASTER merited, castigations that Falsehood ever yet received than the slave of another ; that we would rather see at the hands of Truth. We can respect those who old age in the COTTAGE, than in the BASTILE conscientiously hold a different opinion, we can pity and that we would rather see a CHARTIST those who err from ignorance; but we despise those VILLAGE than a Factory Town or a Nobleman's off no less than eighty millions of the National land. Two grave questions were involved in the Run a Factory Town or a Nobleman's off no less than eighty millions of the National land. Two grave questions were involved in the Run a Factory Town or a Nobleman's off no less than eighty millions of the National land. Two grave questions were involved in the Run a Factory Town or a Nobleman's off no less than eighty millions of the National land. Two grave questions were involved in the Run a Factory Town or a Nobleman's off no less than eighty millions of the National land. who, knowingly and wilfully, pervert the truth, and Castle. We tell them, further, that practical illusgive the lie to their own words, when self-interest or trations of our assertions are even now being given, and we invite them to leave their dusty garrets, and faction demand it at their hands. This is what the visit our Chartist Farms, when they will, at least, writer in Chambers' Journal has done. With a maleenvy that which they have so vainly attempted to volence but too apparent for the success of his oppose. cause, he has proved that he can blow hot and cold at almost the same time; and after having once

lation.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF RIGHT OVER advocated the small proprietary system, he now MIGHT. unblushingly denounces it; while, with an ignorance as evident as the object of his hostility, he has RELEASE OF THE FOUR WARRINGTON

VICTIMS.

It is with more pleasure than words can express

they have thrown the mask aside; for once they Chancellor of the Exchequer creates a debt of action, in getting loose from his old moorings has gone with a swing to the opposite extreme. however praiseworthy his zeal in the eyes of his new Northern Journalists have proved themselves worthy receives ! We cannot understand on what principle masters, or friends-whichever may be the recoadjutors of the Quaker Cotton Lord. But, now, so improvident a bargain has been made, for the lation he stands in to them-we apprehend that the opinions of one so little acquainted practically from this very fact, we have nothing more to fear excuse, that he has followed the course of his predewith the subject will not for a moment be put in the cessors, is no reason at all. Why should not 11. scale against that of Mr. Fielden and Mr. Brotherton. the country, and so let Mr. O'Connor's reply. Their stock represent 11. sterling? Let us pay a fair mar- who have all their lives been connected with the article will condemn ITSELF, and the reply will ket price for the money at the time the debt is manufacture of cotton; the latter, as he nobly told the house, having worked as a factory boy contracted, whether that be four or five per cent., himself, and formed in youth resolutions to destroy leaving it to future financiers to pay off that stock the slavery to which he and his class were submake it a portion of his daily salutation to his of a high denomination, and replace it by other at jected, which he adheres to in his old age. As to Sir J. Graham's opposition, that was to be exneighbours, to ask, "Have you read O'CONNOR'S a lower per centage, whenever they were able to do pected. He has always been a rigid political econo-EXPOSURE OF THE CHAMBERS'S, and ain't so. But should a future Chancellor of the Exmist in this matter, unable to see or reason upon we well served for following such blind leaders?" chequer ever be in a position to reduce the charges any point connected with the subject, excent the Nay! more,-as a matter of justice to ourselves, on this debt, say a half per cent., he will have to who have advocated the Small Farm system, we pay off 938,5701. over and above the eight millions actually received. By means of a similar juggle on the part of previous financiers, the poor tax-ridden purchaseable verdicts of the yet enslaved upon it. | people of this country have been saddled with enormous burdens, for which a fair quid pro quo was never received, in any shape whatever. From 1794 well-being of the country; it is a question upon the to 1817, both inclusive, we borrowed for "publie decision of which will depend whether, as other purposes "-i. e. for the purpose of crushing the vinced him of his error in upholding the old empires have done before us, we go rolling down the revolution in France, and forcing the elder branch protective system, ought ere this to have convinced track of luxury and ruin, or whether, like the grain of the Bourbon family back on its peoplefrom the soil, the regenerating principle shall ger 584,874,5561. in money, for which stock of various Bill. From 1015, when his lather, who understood the this subject practically, and who left on record the kinds was given, to the amount of no less than emphatic prophecy, that "unless machinery was a now exhausted and emaciated factory-popu- 872,289,9431., or nearly three hundred millions regulated, it would become England's greatest more than we ever received; and upon the total of curse," down to the last discussion, the opponents which, dividends to the amount of 30,174,364*l*, had of regulation have predicted all sorts of evil from interference. What are the facts? Why, that in cavillings of selfish Class economists but we to be paid annually. In reducing the charges on proportion as interference has increased, manufacthis debt, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund tures have also increased. Not a solitary predichad to calculate as if the whole amount of nearly tion of the croakers has been realized. And so it nine hundred millions had been received, instead of on which the opponents resist the bill, viz., that it in commending to their notice Mr. O'Connor's nearly six hundred millions; and the nation has, will injure the operatives themselves, by reducing letter, we tell the hireling scribes, though we are consequently, had to bear all the loss on this fic- wages. The operatives have studied political ecosafe in the unpurchaseable verdict of the toiling titious debt, under every operation affecting it, nomy, and the law of "supply and demand" for millions, we tell those WEATHERCOCK JOUR- whether in paying the old charges at which the debt scarecrow hung out to terrify them by the mill-lords was contracted, or under the operations by which is a scarecrow, and nothing more : and, whether these charges were subsequently reduced. For these or not, they have made up their minds to abide the reductions the Whigs can take no credit. They issue of the experiment. It is gratifying to see, by they are willing again and again to fight are, and always have been, the worst financiers and to continue their slavery, that they are likely this men of business ever known to hold office in this session to achieve their loug sought-for emancipation. commencement of the year after the battle of Waterloo, to the 1st of January, 1831, two months after the Whigs came into office, the Tory party had paid Debt; they had reduced its annual charges by nearly discussion : the extent to which the doctrine of the four millions five hundred thousand, and they left a penditure-of above two millions six hundred thousand a year, to their successors. They did this, not-

'interests of capital." He and the whole of the one-sided theoretical school to which he belongs always assume that if they legislate for the pros perity of capital, the prosperity of labour is included. The theory is a plausible one. The practice, to a very considerable extent, does not bear it out. We regret, however, that Sir R. Peel should, as we think so unnecessarily, have put himself forward as a prominent opponent of the claims of the operatives. The same "experience" which conhim of the propriety of supporting the Ten Hours will be now with the false and hypocritical pretence the majority of 90, which resisted the last attempt A subject of considerable importance was discussed on Tuesday : the right of the Scotch landlords to refuse sites for building churches for the Ply late seceders from the Established Kirk of Scotinviolability of private property is to be carried. and the right of private judgment in matters of As real sinking fund—a clear surplus income above ex- religious belief. Certain lairds belonging to the Tro Established Kirk, possessing the exclusive ownership Chi of whole counties, have obstinately refused to grant sites for churches to the members of the Free Kirk. Cro withstanding they had to struggle through the Practically, this refusal amounted to a complete prohibition of the exercise of a particular form o worship. The highway, the glen or hill-side, under S. I all weathers, were the only places open to them; in the land of their nativity they were denied the difficulties incident to a change from war to peacethrough the terrible crisis resulting from the change of the currency in 1819, and through the almost unthe land of their nativity they were denied the paralleled commercial panic of 1825-6. The Whigs shelter of a roof while worshipping God according to Bri came into office just as all these financial difficulties the dictates of their consciences. This disgraceful Ma had been mastered, and a new race of active enter- state of things is clearly an outrage upon the most Droylesden ... 0 2 9 Northampton ... 4 17 0 had been mastered, and a new race of active enter- state of things is clearly an outrage upon the most Thomas Moore, jun. 0 1 6 Pershore ... 4 3 0 sacred of numan rights, and a gross abuse of the right James Moore .. prising men had succeeded the numerous classes of private property, which cannot fail to force inveswhom previous causes had consigned to beggary and tigation into the nature of that right itself, and the Loughborough ... Totnes .. ruin. The fine harvests of the years 1834, '35, and conditions upon which it is granted. There is no Sowerby Longroyd 0 16 Wellingborough '36, produced an almost unprecedented amount of divine and imprescriptible right to property in land-Derby .. it is and must always be held subject to reserva-Halifax .. commercial prosperity; and, indeed, up to 1840, tions for the public convenience and well-being. Hyde .. Manchester they may be said to have had an unusual amount of Exclusive property in the soil is granted only upon Wigan 👝 favourable circumstances with them. What was the condition that such property shall not stand in the Bury .. Dorking way of the general benefit. Hence limitations upon result of their financial management, under these individual rights become established on the same Whittington and Huddersfield circumstances? We take the returns from "Porbases as the rights themselves. The right to knock Cat .. down a man's house which obstructs a thoroughfare ; ter's Progress of the Nation," for eight years of their Camberwell the right to insist that when he builds, he shall make Shoreditch administration. They added nearly TEN MIL-Barnslev drains and sewers; the right to run a railway through LIONS to the public debt-the clear annual surplus Cheltenhan his park, precious from ancestral associations, and the Leicester, Astill of 2,600,0001. which they received from their predeefforts of years to adorn it ; are exemplifications of the lebden Bridge ... Leeds cessors, was converted, during these years of unpreprimitive and indestructible power of Society to Rotherham modify and control the rights she has given, whencedented commercial prosperity, into a deficit of Hindley ever the public welfare requires. It is well to stir above 1,500,0001. a year. The charges on the debt these questions now and then, and, so far, good may were, during the same period, increased by the sum arise from the intolerant obstinacy of the Scottish of 940,0001.; and before they were kicked out of lairds. The inquiry granted by the House of Commons, and the anticipated verdict against the tyranny Brass Founders' office by an indignant and disgusted country, they Arms exercised by these lairds, is also a benefit, inasmuch as had increased the annual deficit to unwards of TWO Poleshill it forms a precedent upon which in future times, others Kidderminster ... who are farther removed from fashionable sympathy M P.ymouth than the members of the Free Kirk, may demand We refer to these matters at the commencement William Wilson social and proprietary rights. Unitarians, Quakers of a new lease of office to these incapable. blunder-Peterborough .. Socialists, Chartists, and even Atheists, may take ng blockheads, in connexion with the new loan their stand on the same ground, and demand that the Leigh Ashton-under-Lyne 0 16 8 Newton Abbott .. just contracted, for the purpose of illustrating the conventional and limited right of property in land Kircaldy course they are likely to pursue, and its disastrous conshall not override the sacred and imprescriptible William Androws. right of liberty of conscience and free speech prac-Ivinghoe ...

and was not obtained by undue influence, and that your uncle was of sound mind and sober, when he ere cuted it, in that case it is valid. 3rd. If you cannot get a sight of the deed of gift, the only thing you can do is to bring an action of ejectment for the recovery of the property, in which case, the party claiming under the deed would be compelled to produce it in court, and the court will determine whether it is a valid deed or not. C. F. Warwickshire.--If the father knew, and it can

be proved that he knew, it was property which did not belong to his son, but to a third party, he has rendered himself liable to punishment. P. S. Coventry. - Do you mean that the landlord took

away £8 or £9 worth of the goods, which he had pre. viously agreed the tenant should have as his share t Jour WALL, Stanhope.-1st. Yes. 2nd. By shewing your quiet possession for the last twenty years, and your repeated ownership of the property. tient of Footwar, Newton Abbott .- Posterity must

fight their own battles, 1st. Uninterrupted enjoyment for twenty years gives a legal right. 2nd, That you don't assemble a crowd and do it after the fashion of Rebecca. As openly as you please. 3rd. From the way in which you state your case there seems some reason to think that the footpath is not a public one, but a mere easement to some particular residence. If a public one, it don't matter what it leads to. . P. S .-- You must enrol or register, as your case seems

to come within the operation of the act relating to Benefit Building Societics. Beners Building Societies.

his rates in respect of other property, the non-payment of the rates in respect of the store does not deprive him of his right. 2nd. The portion of the rent payable by each of the members would probably be too small, Srd. No. 4th. A, having possession of the property, has it in his power to cheat the society, but, of course, would expose himself to the lash of the law; but, if your society is not enrolled, there would be more difficulty in punishing him.

LLIS BARBE, Crowland,-1st. Yes. 2nd. Pay; as I take it for granted that the vestry consider you able to pay, though your neighbours may not be.

oung IRELAND .--- After the 15th of this month summen him before the New Small Debts Court, if he has the fiddle. If you still have the fiddle, give him notice you will dispose of it, unless he pays the remainder of the purchase-money.

W. HARBISON .- Ist. Perfectly legal. I take it for granted you are described in it according to your usual place of residence. Ind. Good to all eternity, unless one of a subsequent date should turn up. CHARTIST, Birmingham .--- I presume an order of amiliation has been made ; if so, you had better acquiesce.

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PER MR. O'CONNOR.

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May all our opponents be like these ! since their open enmity is the greatest favour they can shew us and their dishonest friendship would be the only thing we had to fear. What has wrought this sudden, wonderful change in the " Chambers' politics." we care not to inquire; no doubt the same cause that makes members of Parliament in one session vote AGAINST the very measure FOR which they

ruined himself by his own arguments, and dug the

voted in a previous one-but we can tell these wouldbe philosophers, these literary cut-throats, they must not think so meanly of working-men as to suppose they are to be led by the nose by a few words from an editorial stool. We tell them men are beginning to think and judge for themselves, aye! and act too ;---they no longer conceive all wisdom to be wrapped in a broadsheet, and truth to live in the

black well of a scribe's inkstand; men are beginning to read the great broadsheet of Nature, and while they find its words written in the glorious type of grain and fruit and flower, open to all, unstamped by hereditary title-deeds of aristocracy, and untrammelled by legislative monopolies, running counter to the dictates of a " Chambers' philosophy," they with prefer a gospel inscribed by the hand of God on the hills and plains, to that concoc te si x-pair back" for the jingle of a hireling's "siller." They will, indeed, prefer their own cottage home to the infernal factory, their freehold domain to the hopeless and wearying tramp. It needs no glozing rhetoric to induce this feeling, and opposition might

deserve contempt, were it not that the Chambers' had set themselves up as leaders of the people, and that they rise to the height of deserving castigation from being acknowledged as the mouth pieces of a party. We are glad they have thrown off the mask. This, then, is their recommendation to working-men "Toil for others, instead of for yourselves; desert the villages, and crowd the factory-towns; have no homes, but wander ever from spot to spot ; slave. starve, and die at last in the Bastile !" This is the real meaning, and this is the inevitable goal of that

infernal competition which overcrowds one sphere of action, and throws an entire population at the feet of a restless monopoly. We are of those who wish trade to flourish to the full limits of its proper extent. but not to see it made a mere agent for coining the heart of labour into gold for idleness to fatten on. sale explained, by sending three postage stamps to free We are of those who wish labour to have a stronghold, whereon it can fall back, when overpressed

> by its taskmaster. We know that from the door of his own cottage the freeholder can hurl defiance at the Factory Lord, when he wants to clip down the wages of his workmen to meet the extravagance

of his lust, or to gratify the dictates of his avarice. We know that from the fields of his little farm he can practically refute the "Chamand the "Pioneer." and all hers's."

tribe of those, who, living upon ignorance [of others, wish to retard progression of society, at the same time that they profess themselves the apostles of enlightenment. We therefore hail with satisfaction the

sound castigation they have received from Mr. terms in which the rebuke is administered. Let all

that we announce the liberation of these victims of oppression. Ever since the commencement of their unjust imprisonment, Mr. Duncombe has been in cessant in his endeavours to bring their case before Parliament ; six petitions have been presented to the house, and every other effort that the forms of Parliament would admit of, has been made. The matter, however, stood over till Tuesday last, when it was arranged that Mr. Duncombe's motion should be discussed. Since then, we have learnt that the discussion was prevented by the fact, that an order for the liberation of the four was sent by that night's post.

Much as every case of this kind is calculated to excite our sympathies, we have felt particularly interested in this. Mr. Roberts had entered into it with more than his usual zeal. The circumstances were, indeed, well calculated to excite such a mind as his. The mere sentence on the men was not. perhaps, more severe than in hundreds of other instances-but this case was marked by its own peculiar features of aggravation-its loud tone of insclence-" Take him away-three months' imprison-

MILLIONS !

sequences, as long as the country shall be unfortunate

enough to be cursed by their rule. The Peel Govern-

ment left them even a larger annual surplus in hand

quer to draw upon at the commencement of the year!

Under these circumstances, if there was any real ne

cessity for a loan, which we must deny, they had

the power of making a good bargain for the country

instead of which, they have made the extravagant and

improvident one we have alluded to, and thus shown

they are only commencing again a career of finan-

cial mismanagement, that must carry us again to the

shores of that " bottomless deficiency" on which, in

the latter days of the former Whig Government,

One might feel disposed to overlook somewhat

this innate incapacity for financial policy which dis-

tinguishes the Whigs, if there were any other re-

deeming points about their character. But where

are we to look for them? Are they more liberal, in

a political sense, than their nominal opponents? Let

Lord John Russell's opposition to the repeal of the

rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill be an answer,

Are they prepared to go further for the educational,

sanatory, or social improvements of the community

than their predecessors, who were so infinitely supe

rior in their management of the national finances

Let their measures on these various questions reply

True: we grant that in promises they are more

liberal, but the performance halts a long way behind.

Peel promised little, and did much. Russell re-

against interference altogether; and thus the confu-

Baring sat and fished in vain for a revenue.

ment and hard labour-where's the next ?"-" Now then, what have you got to say for yourself? don't be insolent to the Bench," &c. We never recollect a case exhibiting more reckless and indecent contempt of the forms and solemnities of justice. The trials of Wyke and Gerrard did not occupy-so the prisoners say-two minutes each ; and there is no doubt whatever but that, if Mr. Roberts had arrived at Warrington five minutes later, all four would have been committed without his having the opportunity of uttering a word in their favour.

The working men of England should gather courage from what has been effected by the working men of Warrington. The case which has just received so glorious a termination, is another clear proof that there are some means even now open to the poor of obtaining redress against oppression, if they will be but true to themselves. This is a subject which we should like to enlarge upon, but are restrained by the consideration that probably

the matter is not quite at rest, and may be destined hefore long to figure even in the presence of a higher tribunal. "A higher tribunal!" what a phrase it is-how significant !-- how "extremely unpleasant" to the reckless magistrate-what retribution it threatens to tyranny! We can fancy how the justices stared at each other when the

'rude expression" first wounded their ears. It is said that during the last month Mr. Thoma Lloyd, the senior magistrate, has expressed hi fixed determination," if the men should be libe 0.001 rated, to retire from the bench. What a hopewhat a blessing is here] held out ! But we warn the our Warrington friends to place no reliance upon the Often as some similar hope has been offered the as an inducement to our exertions, it has always turned out false and delusive. " Retire from the

verses it—he promises much, and does little. bench !"-what a glorious opportunity of relieving the anxiety of his friends and serving his country There is but one measure for which we feel the But Thomas Lloyd, Esq., will not avail himself of slightest gratitude to the present ministry ; and even it. They who attend the Warrington court on

in that case, the gratitude belongs to individuals, and Monday next will see him there as usual. "Con- not to the whole Cabinet. They all sail in the same stable, tell those boys to pull their caps off-turn boat when there is any mischief to be done, or any

'em out if they make a noise." Ilis tone may be resistance made to political progress and demands, but less boisterous, and there may and will be a greater when a really good social measure is in hand, they degree of order; for this, indeed, is a part of the make it an "open question," and exhibit the shamegood that has been effected by his punishment: ful spectacle of a Cabinet divided against itself; its but the man will be there-watching the people- | members speak against each other; and upon a diviguessing how far he may go with safety. Rely on sion, walk into different lobbies. This by no it, Thomas, you will be well watched for some time means decorous exhibition has been shown again and to come. Be careful: another blunder ! and you go again during the debates on the Ten Hours' Bill to the right-about. "Retire into private life !" Non- | On Wednesday, Sir George Grey declared himself in sense-"Go back to the brewery first!" "Con- favour of ten hours; Lord Morpeth for eleven, and stable, turn those boys out !" against ten; Mr. Ward and Mr. Milner Gibson

Glasgow, John than the Wellington Government did in 1830. They The Irish measures have made way so slowly this Gavin week, that they are scarcely in a fit position for criti-Trowbridge had no deficiency bills flying about the market; but in cism. Indeed, we have at present nothing to add to Maidstone addition to upwards of three millions of actual sur-Norwich, Growfoot 2 12 104 Oxford former comments upon them. Levi Warner ... Lynn, per Scott.. plus, had nine millions of real money in the Exche-

tised with all the conveniences that belong to the mos

favoured sects.

To Readers & Correspondents. Clackmannan .. Edward Smith .. Andrew Burney 22 All reports of meetings holden in any part of Greenwich **Crown and Anchor** England on the Sunday, must be at this office by John Fletcher .. Tuesday ; reports of meetings held on the Monday William Fletcher must be at the office by Wednesday. This rule is for "Trades," as well as "Chartist" and "Land Westminster .. Robertson, O'Con-Company" meetings. Notices of "Forthcoming norville George Bishop .. Meetings," and correspondence requiring answers, Elland must be at the office by Wednesday, at the latest. Elv "Letters" commenting on public questions, invender tended for insertion in full, must be at the office Cinderford Iron by Tuesday. The communications of correspond-Works ents not attending to the above regulations must Kilmarnock Birmingham, per stand over. Pare

MISCELLANEOUS. Mary Batchelor LANCHESTER .- We must exercise our own discretion as **Charles** Pattison to the curtailment or amendment of all reports. Our Brighton correspondent is requested to write only on one side Manchester Giles Davies of the paper. MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY, Manches John Davis Oswaldthwistle ... ter, is informed, that the founder of "The National Totnes Co-operative Benefit Society" would, doubtless, be Loughborough .. happy to find that every district secretary of the Land Ledbury Sowerby Longroyd Company was an agent for the Benefit Society. The Bridgewater, contributions are-1st section, 2s. 7d. per month ; 2nd Tweedy section, 2s. 1d, per month ; and still lower in the third, Shrewsbury, Robinfourth, and fifth sections. hood .. Mr. H. WHALLEY, Berwick-on-Tweed .- All is right, Chorley The plate is ready when called for. Wellingborough Mr. B. ARMSTRONG, Alston .- Will find lit more conve-Derby Tavistock nient, and less expensive, to procure the magazine | Belmont through the Carlisle or Newcastle agents. Belver Mr. JOHN NIXON, Haswell .- We cannot say why the Star Littleton Pannell was not delivered on the 20th ult., as it is not sent Halifax ... direct from this office. His sgent must answer. The Mottram Hvde plates are charged as follows :--- Coloured and mounted Littleborough 4s. 6d., plain mounted 3s. 6d., coloured 2s. 6d., Leigh Westminster, W. G. 4 7 plain 1s. TEXAS.—An extraordinary press of matter compels the Manchester postponement of our promised remarks on " Emigra-Drovlesden. Dawson tion to Teras " Wigan

J. JEPHSON.-Received. LEGAL,

NOTICE .- All questions on legal matters requiring Bury 8 4 0 Birmingham (Ship) answers in the current week, must be at the office on Kinghorn 0 10 or before Wednesday. George Martin ... 0 1 0 Maidstone IMPORTANT TO THE POOR .- At the Thames Police. Office. George Allison ... Easington-lane ... on Saturday last, a pawnbroker, named Clarissa Lambeth Auna Sutton Camberwell Purser, of Jamaica-place, Commercial-road East, was 3 12 Benjamin Peyton fined 40s, and costs for exacting more than the legal Shoreditch Blackburn .. Atherstone .. interest on a pledge, by which she incurred a penalty Barnsley 5 0 Torquay not exceeding £10 .- John Fitzgerald, aged fourteen, Bowbridge Ashton-under-Lyne 9 18 .. 4 2 went, on Friday, 29th, to Mrs. Purser's shop, to redeem Cheltenham Witham a scarf, pledged on 21st Jan, last, for Ss. 0id., in the Lake Loch Rochdale Leicester, Astill name of Ann Smith. He put down 9s. on the counter, Brighton, Flower 12 16 10 Robert Broomfield 5 3 Reading when he redeemed the pledge, and 1d. only was Hebden Bridgo Lintehouse returned to him. The interest was 93d. only, and the Leeds Lambeth excess of charge was 11d .- Mr. Ballantine said if the Hindley 0 11 2 James Hill penalty was not paid, he would send a distress warrant Excter 4 4 10 E. B. Jukes into Mrs. Purser's house before sunset that evening. 2 0 0 Robert Axworthy Clifford . sion went on. Still it is gratifying to find that the Aberdeen 0 19 6 Thos. Lewis, sen. 2 12 0 THE SMALL DEBTS ACT .- On Monday the following support given by the Premier to the bill, in conjuncnotice was issued throughout the metropolis and its environs :-- " Notice is hereby given, that, in consetion with the large number of supporters of the quence of the notification in the Supplement to the SECTION No. 3. London Gazette of the 5th of February instant, that AHAR 28. the New County Courts' Act will come into operation Bridgewater, Fink 5 4 4 Cheltenham on the 15th of March next, no further sitting of the Kidderminster ... 0 2 4 William E. Boyle 0 1 4 Courts of Requests in London will be held after that H. Evans ... 0 1 0 Edmund Jackson 0 1 4 date, and no summonses or executions will be issued ... 0 1 0 Leicester, per R. Davies after Tuesday, March 2nd, but the offices of the Courts ... 1 15 4 Astill Devonport Campsie Partingwill continue open as usual, for the receiving and pay-Hobden Bridge... 0 2 0 ... 15 12 0 Robert Baxter ... 0 10 ment of money until Wednesday, the 10th of March. ton... Public notice will be given of the commencement of Crovdon ... 0 6 3 Accrington ... 14 7 5 Thomas Sparrow 0 5 0 Aberdeen the operation of the New County Court under the Act He of 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 95." Wm. Campbell, Falkirk Merton ... 2 12 4 Mansfield JAMES KENRICE, Stourbridge .- 1st. The property not Benj. Biggs ... Q 1 4 Belper being in either Middlesex or Yorkshire, there is no Ashton - under court or other place in which the deed of gift is regia-Devonport tered. 2nd. If you are satisfied that such a deed of Lyne ... 0 2 8 Stockport gift actually exists, that it is [correct in point of form. Plymouth ... 0 8 8 Norwich Leighan ... 0 15 0 Nottingham ... 3 10 0

erson. Manner of making up, and a full description of the Uniforms, as now to be worn in the Royal Navy, and other information .- Price 10s., or post-free 11s. Read and Co's new indubitable System of Cutting, in three parts-first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits coats, Liecches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s., Including the system of cutting Chesterfield and other part, may have the two others for 15s.

A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 platce, including 5 full size bottom parts, price, post free. 2s. 6d. improvement ever introduced to the Trade. Patterns to measure. of every description, post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, at 1s. each. t ost stamps. Busts for fitting Coatson. Boys' figures Foremen provided. Instructions in cutting as usual. N.B.-The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, ke the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHIATS. who, acting under a most extraordiny delusi , considers who, acting under a most extraordiny deusing, considers himseif the sole patches of the Photographic process !) to restrain Mil. EGERTON, of 1, Temple-strut, and 148, Fleet-street, rom taking Photographic Portraits, which he does by a process activity different from and very he does by a process entirely different fron. and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the clarge. His Honour refused the application in toto. No license required to practice this process, which is aught by Mr. Egerton in a few lessons at a moderate charge. All the Apparatus, Chemicals, dc. to be had as usual at his Depot, 1, Temple-street, Whitefriars,

the test by the side of self-requiting labour. sweetened by the sense of ownership, and the knowledge that no taskmaster can come and abstract Dresses, A.c., 10s.; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waist- the proceeds of that labour, or divert the produce from its legitimate channel-the producer. This fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one however, is the very thing most dreaded by all those of the Chambers' school of policy. since

this once obtained, their occupation would be gone Patent mensures, Eight Shillings, the set; the - catest for ever. Those who live by LIES cannot brook to see men placed in a position to judge and act for

themselves-a position in which all doubt would The amount may be sent by cash, post-office order, of be solved by certainty, and in which schemers, like these Northern journalists, would be no longer able eo work on the credulity, or pervert the judgment of their readers-a position, indeed, to which work-

blunder, of meeting the exigency by an addition to ing men are rapidly attaining, and whose progress cannot be stemmed by such miserable attemnts as the permanent debt, instead of reducing expenses. A supplication was made on the 22nd September, to cannot be stemmed by such miserable attempts as the Vice-Chancellor of England, by afr. Beard those perpetrated by the W. C. of Chambers' and imposing such slight temporary addition to taxation, as might have been requisite for the purnotoriety. This, then, is the result which those terrible philosophers attain at last. Are these the pose. The houses of Rothschild and Baring, by Free Trade teachers ? Are these Labour's ad- previous agreement between themselves, are to vocates ? Are these the toilers' sentinels ? Are | pay 891. 10s. for every 1001. stock-in other words, in order to get hold of eight millions of actual these the patrons of cottage literature, and they who sit on the watchtower, while the Factory slave money, upon which interest and charges to the sent into Parliament by the farmers and landlords is a victim to their philosophy ? Yes! for once amount of 31. 7s. 6d. must be paid annually, the of Hampshire, and, by a not unusual or unnatural re-

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The terms on which the Chancellor of the Ex-

Chequer has contracted for the Eight Million Loan for

measure who vote for it upon principle, are sufficient to constitute majorities large enough to beat Ireland, are only one degree worse than the original triumphantly the opposition of the millowners and nolitical economists. We cannot account for the fiery and novel zeal of Mr. Escott, the member for Winchester, in defence of the "vested interests" of spindles, throstles, mules, and power-looms, except by attributing it to the zeal of a new convert.

has only recently abjured the defence of the " agricultural interests," to protect which he has been

Максн 6, 1847.

					õ
Kircaldy 0 1 10 John Mills 1 18 0	NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION	United Trades. The lecturer demonstrated the			
Mary rield o o o a will bartram 1 18	FOU THE DOTEONION OF	power the tailors would achieve by being asso-		"There have been agents seized in your own territory.	Forthcoming Meetings.
Weidstone 10 3 10 Upton on Severn 8 13 0	FOR THE INCLECTION OF IN-	ciated with their brethren of other trades throughout		You have discussed despatches and communications of	Morrhtouning Sterrtungst
Norwich 0 2 6 Learnington 0 5 9	DUSTRY.	the kingdom inasmuch as they (the trades) were.	MARLBOROHOH SERVER	the most alarming description ; these events have taken	······
Birmingham 1 10 0 W. G. W. E.		indisactly the manne of nernetuating and unholding	BREAKERS. — Three boys named Biggs, Macgregor, and Mott, were on Menday charged with having stolen some	place and are known, and not one may at this present	MANCHESTERMr. D. Donovan will lecture here
Greenwich 0 10 0 Gaymer 5 4 4	" Union for the Hillion."	the chean tailoring establishments therefore of all	Mott, were on Monday at and with having states	and nont is in custody, and no explanations between the	at the People's Institute on March 7th.
Grown & Anchor 0 2 4 Kettering 1 8 0		tradag the tailors were dealy interested in the	Inlate value fi from the target prister of	a southents have taken place. How can you	LEIGESTER -A general meeting of the shareholdown
ThomasWadding. Whittington and	Some time ago the editor of the Times newspaper	program of the "monston association " as they mayld	emith Orford stress of a stress the stress of the	There is a Polish Jew named Beni-	of the Land Company will be hold at 87 Church
	was pleased to notice our institution in the columns	be enabled under the encoments of the escolia-	I needay last home as as the second sec	the set of a class of men employed throughout	gata next Sunday at 6 o'clock
Westminster 0 14 0 Wm. Stewart 0 1 6	of that paper, in which he designated us as a	tion to open electring establishments in versions parts	Fitchew's window	This at the present moment. This	Bristor The shareholders of the Chartist Co-
William Smith 0 1 4 George Leveredge 0 2 6	"monster association." We have a curiosity to	of the kingdom and thus volonge themselves from	With some instrument Dimension at a line to the liter	Turban to a source in iomenting insurrections in	operative Land Company are requested to attend at
JohnEaton, Wal- Merton 1 6 6	know if this appollution more a curiosity to	the man of the Mason' the Unema the Comude'	138 to screen him and Market but a second	La the come council with Egypt the come	Nicholl's Cotton House on Manday evening next of
soken 0 1 6 Littletown 0 2 6	know if this appellation was applied to us exclusively as a noun of multitude; if so, will admit that	I the fines and the meles described in the chore			
Newent 0 17 0 Newcastle-upon-	We are a Very numerous had and Will admit that	of profits the hard-corned wares of labour. Mr. P.	side with a basket ready to receive the plunder. Mac- gregor having succeeded in cutting through the window, immediately took out of a case a knife and fork and	country on the armst arganizing conspiracies in this	STOCKPORT.—The quarterly meeting of the Stock-
	we are a very numerous body, and we will return	avalained also the next proceedings of the apportia	immediately tools out of a area a last and the	Facility as the agent of the Russian, and the spy of the	nort branch of the Land Company will take place on
William Rix, Denny 0 2 4	him measure for measure, by freely admitting that				
Salisbury 5 4 4 Northampton 0 13 11	the numerous extent of his circulation, and, conse-	satisfaction of his audionen, and concluded an address	basket. Witness immediately went forward and secured Mott; the other prisoners ran off. Police constable Cov.	admitted that has been above extract, the complainant	CITY LOCALITYThe members of this locality are
Kilmarnock 2 0 0 Gainsborough 5 1 0	quently, the multitude of his readers, equally entitle	of nonly two hours and a half amid loud cheers	Mott : the other prisoners rep off Police correction	the statue was the writer of it. He did not make	monumented to attend the meeting at the George Snow
	his organ to the character of a "monster news-	Savanal quastions having been put and answered	sens. 1) 33 said he took Biggs and Magnager inte	any personal knowledge of Beni-	hill on Sunday againg at six o'clock for the num
	paper ;" but if the editor of the Times meant to say	satisfactorily a committee was appointed to present	tody, and he know that both were had observations	owant, out from what was generally said and understood	pose of nominating the Executive.
Contra Dourd the	that there is anything monstrous, or that it was	a data da la commenzación de la provisión de la plan	had som Wett min and som were bad characters. He	respecting min. Re-examined The date of the	pose of noninimaring the interest of the state
	contrary to the ordinary nature of business, that	and Burslem Tailors' Society during the last three	Macgregor's company, and had warned him against keep- ing such bad company. He believed Mott had been	defundance and 1810. He had some knewledge of the	holders in the Manchester branch of the National
	working men, having a unity of purpose, should also	rears, and a meeting to be called on Tuesday, the	ing such bad company. He believed Mott had been drawn juto the offence by the ther two here be	tions when he character in 1839, during the Chartist agita-	Land Company will be hold on Sunday March 14th
	b have unity of consent and operation, and that they				
	⁰ should act upon the same principles and by the same ⁰ means as other classes of men, for the legal and	ing part of the "Inited Trades," resolutions ap-	ham said he should make a difference in the case of Mott	Hamilton Guan stated that is the Rev. J.	streat Munchastan at tan delast in the forgroom
William Tipper 0 1 4 Birmingham, Good.	peaceable attainment of their common objects. such	I DIUVIDY OF LINA TRINCIDIES OF LUE association, and	The second she she was to ball him. All three have were	church of England and his all a	WIGAN A meeting of the shareholders of the
Thomas May 1 0 0 win 5 11	as the numerous members of the Chambers of Com-	thanks to the missionary and the chairman were		(ISBISONER LIDERID IN DANAWADINA II.	Wigan branch of the National Land Company, will
	 as the humerous memoers of the Chambers of Com- merce, Shipowners' Societies, Agricultural Societies. 	Dassed unanimously	WORSHIP-STREET CUBIOUS CASE OF ROBBERY	living in Piceadilly. He had hand the	Wigan branch of the National Land Company, will be held at the large room, Bear's Paw, Wallgate, on Sunday part
George Terry 0 2 0 Liverpool 1 1	6 Society of Arts. Royal Society for the promotion of	On Wednesday ovening Mr. Parker attended 2			be held at the large room, Bear's Paw, Wallgate, on Sunday next, at six o'clock, and every su ceeding
	Science, &c., &c. if to refuse to the working classes		Broughton, on a charge of having stolen fifty yards of va-	Mr. Urquhart, and could correborate his evidence in every particular, having been in his company the whole	muaj.
	• the right to concentrate their efforts in the same	TUNCED S DIEELING FINDD. SLOKE. THE TUNY EAUGULY	I LUADIC CITCHE FOM My Time Alberta	time. The witness evineed considerable	CITY OF LONDON.—The members of this branch of
	4 manner as the members of the above institutions, be	TTHE DIRECTS OF THE THESELON AND A TESOULIUM WAS UNO	1 SHUFPHILLD, SDA WILLIAM Hama L. L.		the Unartist Land Company are requested to meet
	 the object of the Times' editor, we must then tell him 		I KEDE & SMALL DUICHER'S show in the set of	browbeaten, although he was merely asked if he was a	on Sunday evening, March 7, at the George George-
Littleton, Pannell 2 0 0 Blackburn 14 5	0 that such an effort on his part to deter the working	I BAVINE MEATO THE ANIC AND EXONNELL EXONSILION OF LUC	CHARGEA WITH DAVING fulghigunaly magazing a st	I fairend a fall and the second secon	Court, Show-hill, at 80'clock precisely to take into
Halifax 6 18 0 Warrington 1 2	6 men from exercising the same rights that are enjoyed	PURCIDIES AND ODICCIS OF LHE NAMONAL ASSOCIATION OF	I LIE DICCO OF CATDEL WAS BROUND TO hove here	Ur juhart, who was also present, corroborated the pre-	Consideration the propriety of taking a room in con-
Hyde 2 13 6 Thomas Sparrow 0 1	6 by their more affluent countrymen, justly entitle	I United Trades, hierde ourseives to organise for future	I LEE Dremises of William Howe the huteber out	Coding oridance by the state of	I Junction with the Chartist Association
	0 him to the character of an anti-philo-monster. We	I meetings, and during the intervals that we labour to	Wards duitted his shop and disappeared Triation		NOTTINGHAM The Sweet Testimonial Committee
Hartha Ann James West 2 12	4 have not immediate access to the number of the	I UISSEMINALE THE Drinciples among our lellow-opera-	I Frederick, who had have the proceentation and the	charge. The defendant then addressed the court on his	meet on Sunday, March 7th, at 6 o'clock in the even-
Grover 0 5 0 Ashton - under -	Times in which the remarks alluded to appeared.	trives, and induce them to attend. Votes of thanks	blad absconded immediately after the robbery and it was	own behalf. He said he had no intention to pland	Bisto Seven Stars in Darkergate, to wind up
Manchester 5 7 4 Lyne 7 11	8 consequently we cannot quote the words : part of	were then bassed to the lecturer and chairman.	subsequently prostained that he and	"Not Guilty" to this charge. He (defendant) was among	suerr anairs.
Ashburton 0 13 6 Lynn, per Scott 5 4	6] them, however, were to the effect, that if the dis-	Un Inursday evening, February Zoll, Mr. Parket	I hamed Nichola who was said to have saturally	I in mis serious position, and hence he craved the attention	di la contra di che che la che
Benj. Briggs 0 5 2 Rochdale 0 14 1	o putes arising between masters and servants were	4 Auguressen a meeting of the Caliba Damiters and	I OT the carnet stanted to Trul Last to a true	I in the court to a short history of his ones walving on	the second of anonaly, match oth, at
Bury 7 6 6 Brighton 5 17	2 allowed to remain with the parties themselves, they	- snuers, at the Kovai Oak Inn. Hamey, Somedonous	I having conundored that in in a the second second	is character, well known in the neighbourhood (where	the state of the state of the same place.
Camberwell 0 8 0 Reading 0 13	2] would soon become settled, but to introduce a "fo-	THAT MY DEED EXDRESSED LINE LITE & DOVE DRANCH OF LITE	I to the neighbourhood of Destations in the second se	I lie had reside i many years) for the gradit to be since to	and and and of the Onar cer resolution will also
Shoreditch 0 3 3 Limehouse 7 9	8 reign power" (meaning, of course, the mediation of	the respective on colf employment principle could	scraped acquaintance with a young servant girl, whom	(his scatcinent, he had beard of Mr. Broubert many	and a started marker Burrer on monday
R, Stevens 1 0 0 Westminster 2 11	o our Association), the chances of success would be				LEAMINGTON
6 390 4	very doubtful. Now, we ask, are the chances of suc-	and clearly chored to the meeting that it was equally	to Jersey. While they were waiting, however, for the	public exertions in the cause of the Poles, until,	shareholders of the National Land Company will
£280 4 4	4 ccss in the case and proceedings of the nailers before.	and clearly showed to the meeting duality was equally applicable in their case as in other trades \cdot in the	girl to receive her wages, on which they depended for tra- by girl to receive her wages, on which they depended for tra- by velling expenses, Policeman Halton of the P division,	in 1840, his attention was drawn to the extraordi-	take place at the Rechabite Rooms. Kenilworth.
	- mentioned more doubtful in ultimately arriving at	first place, by increasing the means of consumption	velling expenses, Policeman Halton of the P division, took Frederick into custody, but the other, Nichols, un- fortunately escaned. The prisoner William Hammer	nary imputation upon his (defendant's) character,	street, on Monday, 8th of March, at 8 o'clock. The
EXPENSE FUND.	an amicaole understanding, than if the workmen were	which the association aimed at working men as well	f took Frederick into custody, but the other, Nichols, un- fortunately escaped. The prisoner, William Howe, was	contained in the pamphlet produced. He at once believed	meetings of this branch will in future be held at the
Globe and Friends 0 1 0 Tavistock 0 3		as others, would require their productions, and would	afterwards apprehended, and he admitted that a piece of		
Reading 0 4 0 Belmont 0 5	of members of their own order as working men,	have them, as the very operations of this association	afterwards apprehended, and he admitted that a piece of a carpet had been brought to his house as described, but	explanation. With this object in view, he applied to the	evening.
Truro 0 5 0 Caroline Lands 0 2	- I liaving the same interests to support and from	went to create a spirit of emulation which would on	", asserted that he did not know who brought it there,	publishers of the pamphlet, but could not learn the resi-	
Foleshill 0 1 0 William Grover,	I WAR ALSO WARVIN DIV BOLCOLOU MICUIALUIS DUSSESSIINO IN.	hance the condition of the higher class of trades	nor what became of it. It was in evidence, however,	dence of the author. From time to time he was referred	branch of the National Land Company are respect-
Perth 0 11 • Westminster 0 2	telligence and experience in the concerns of their	because, if the means of consumption to the working	hor what became of it. It was in evidence, however, that he had himself offered it for sale. Mr. Broughton	to Duke-street, to the Travellers' Club, the Union and	I fully informed that their future meetings will be held
Bridgewater, Droylesden, Daw-	I VWH CUSHICSS ANALIS, VI WOULD THE UNPERPRIPE OF WAAT	classes were increased, they would necessarily be en-	committed both price offered it for sale. Mr. Broughton	other clubs, but was still unable to meet with him. The	Lot the Clobe and Wilson In M
Tweedy 0 1 0 son 0 1	them and their masters be settled more to the wisher	abled to have better food-better clothing-and more	A OT PREVENTION TO THE AND THE	ruin and it may only be	
Kidderminster 3 9 11 Wigan 0 15	o of the anti-philo-monster, if the most inconsiderate	of it and their habitations would be better furnished	W. W. D.	ruin, and it was only by a severe struggle that he was	rai meeting.
Plymouth 0 15 0 Bury 1 16	I and precipicate of the workingh, acting inder mig	than now : secondly, he instanced the fact that other	sir. win. Bacon, the proprietor of the Free Trade Coffee house, Gray's Inn-lane, appeared to a summons at the	enabled to recover his position; for while others could	THE CHARTISTS of Hull are requested to meet at
Devonport 0 7 6 Huddersfield 0 3	6 taken impressions of unmerited wrong being exer			treat Mr. Urquhart's charges with contempt, he was	the Ship Inu, Church-lane, Hull, on Sunday evening
Marple 0 9 6 LowerWarley 0 11	I CIECA LOWAINS CHEMI, SHOUND, IN & INDINANT AT AVAILA				next, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a
Mr. Campbell, Mr. Plaice, West-					Council, and nominating the Executive. The Land
Merton 0 1 0 minster 0 2	violation of the law towards their employers, as han				Company hold their weekly meetings at the above
Westminster 0 9 7 Whittington and	I OCCH LUC CASE UN IUTHIEF OCCASIONS, WHEN SHAN AND				place, every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Glasgow, per Cat 0 1	o and thereby render themselves liable to the pena				A PUBLIC Meeting will be held on Wednesday.
Gavin 0 2 6 Camberwell 0 8	and thereby render themselves hable to the pena law? If the editor of the Times has not been suc	"I GRELIOUS OF SUCH POODS AS ALL CLEARED BY THE CULHA		him algo " Aklassil 1 to tot to tot	March the 10th, at the Globe and Friends, Morgan-
Troublinge o to o outrealler U	cessful in influencing the nailers to act upon their			day alternoon, he unexpectedly heavy the obsistence	street, Commercial-road, East when Messrs.
Maidstone 0 1 6 J. and W. Wright 0 5	o own responsibility, and according to the dictates of			1 announce Mr. Uranhart's name and being determined	M Grath and E. Jones will address the meeting. The
Norwich 0 2 0g Bowbridge 0 2	^o I their individual judgment, which, in all probability			to get a personal implementation 1, and being weter mined	chair to be taken at So'clock. The amateur bell-
Lynn, per Scott 0 2 0 Cheltenham 2 0	"I might have led to such results, or else to remain	' i une orientelles, and a determination of forming forth	* looked up and an helm human held of the or the	vestibule and politals requested on interest	holes will perform a few popular airs on their hand
John Cammeron 0 1 0 Lake Lock 0 2	^v J under the impression of suffering an unjust group			The moment he mentioned his	
Clackmannan 0 2 0 Leicester, Astill 2 7 1	I he may perhaps console himself that he has done him				Frederick place Camely Mechanics Institute,
	best endeavours to effect his object, and therefore	upwards of one nandred names, we understand, have	stated that the police wantonly rolled him in the snow	determined to speak to him, and tried to detain him for	will leature on Sunday and in the Mit. I. M Gratil
Benj. Cooper 0 1 0 Hebden Bridge 1 11	I claim the credit due to best endeavours, which he is				at oight o'cloals preside of the start of the start
Charles Wyatt 0 2 0 Rotherham 0 7	iustly entitled to: and, in like manner, we shall claim			injury on his person, which must have been caused by	Acerupty Doors 99 D
Lewis Waller 0 2 0 Cupar, Fife 0 1	on behalf of our association's influence, that having			, t the rings on his ingers or his coat buttons. The defen	Sunday evening next March the role of the
Wm.Middleton 0 2 0 Hindley, Cook 0 2	^v I done our endeavours to effect an amicable and equit.			I dont oon alway a lagran at a state state state	soven proceedy Mr. C. W. When the rule
Greenwich 1 0 0 Exeter 0 6	^v able negotiation, according to the circumstances of			I to the Doligh summer and it is a second se	Subject-" The Effects of Sunda Husbard "
Crown & Anchor 0 4 0 Accrington 0 3	") the case, and which we hope to arrive at him	scorebary. The uclegates whit meet for the future, of	duct. Very soon after this complaint, the present sum	of the groundless calumny of Mr. Urguhart, whose	GENERAL EXPORTON and Control Deside it
Richard Forth, Mansfield 0 6	* having done our best, and the means we have adouted				mittee.—The next meeting of this body will be on
Cherses of the Chepstow of the	³ being calculated to produce that effect, should it so	A AN MAMPHAN EVENING MY, PARKER MAPHIPH & MORT		dant's) own.	Tuesday enoning nent Maul Old this body will be off
Waddington, Bradford, Jackson 0 2	⁰ happen, even contrary to our expectation, that on			I or, henry then committed the defendant for trial of	Dooma Doom utwant at - 14 11 1 1 1
Thomas 0 1 0 Bradford, Wilts 0 2	" efforts should fail, by either party refusing to abid				r business of great importance will be submitted to the
J. Cammell 0 1 6 Leigh 0 1	⁶] by our final decision, we shall claim credit for having	There are and the solution of children and the abi	J i stand over until Martin's cuse was depided upon at the	his appearance to answer the charge.	Committee.
Mr. Moody 0 2 0 Salford 0 3	I adopted the best means to produce the best effect	assisted at this and the other meetings by th	el Sessions. Mr. Combe would not popode to a more	.a	

õ

Mr. Moody ... 0 2 0 Salford ... 0 3 Mr. Robertson, Merthyr ... 0 15 O'Connorville 0 2 0 Devonport ... 0 2 ... 0 0 6 Stockport Lambeth ... 2 7 Gillingham ... 0 1 9 Tonbridge ... 0 17 William Rix ... 0 2 0 Carlisle ... 1 15 Ovenden ... 0 2 0 Lamberhead Green 0 0 Nountain ... 0 7 0 Norwich Grantham(Codlin) 0 2 0 Nottingham ... 0 5 ... 1 3 Parkinson, Colne 0 2 0 Alva... ... 011 Campbell Mill ... 0 2 0 Oxford ... 0 11 MaryBatchelor... 0 2 0 Upton-on-Severn 0 5 Wm. Mallard ... 0 1 0 Shiney Row ... 0 3 Wm. Williams ... 0 2 0 Leamington ... 0 3 Thomas Lamb ... 0 2 🌒 John Draper ... 0 1 James Carnegie... 0 2 0 Bridgewater Fink 0 0 South Shields ... 0 4 6 G. E. Gaymer ... 0 2 Brighton ... 1 1 0 J.F.Redbourn... 0 2 JamesChristopher 0 1 0 A. T. Spryng ... 0 2 Giles Davis ... 0 2 0 Oldham ... 1 0 Emanuel Wright 0 2 9 Banbury ... 0 2 J. McC. ... 0 2 0 Whittington and Thomas Morgan, ... 0 6 Cat ... 0 1 6 James Topp ... 0 2 0 National Association. Wigan Totness ... 0 6 0 Westminster ... 0 1 0 ... 0 2 0 Devonport ... 0 1 Leadbury SowerbyLongroyd 0 8 0 Glasgow Bridgewater Tweedy ... 0 4 0 Morgan, Bath ... 0 0 19 reduction. Mr. Allen was appointed to proceed to Chorley ... 0 5 6 Bradford, York-... 5 🌢 Wm. Small, jun. 0 1 0 shire Levi Wamer ... 0 1 8 Holmfirth ... 0 9 0 ... 0 15 4 Northampton ... 1 10 0 Derby ... 0 10 0 Mr. Dickson ... 0 1 Bolton ... 0 8 0 Old Basford ... 0 5 Colne, Hey ... 0 2 ... 1 2 7 Dudley Pershore ... 1 0 0 Maidstone Tarrington Huddersfield ... 0 2 0 Wellingborough 0 1 Teignmouth ... 0 9 6 Anna Sutton ... 0 1 0 Carrington ... 0 6 0 Ashford Bromsgrove Nottingham, Wall 0 1 0 Warrington ... 0 4 ... 0 12 Butterley ... 0 15 6 Bath ... 0 1 0 James Smith ... 0 2 John Built Heywood ... 0 13 0 Torquay Preston ... 0 8 6 Ashton-under-Newark ... 0 1 0 Lyne ... 2 10 0 Monmonth ... 0 1 0 Exeter Rochdale Hucksall, Torkard 0 1 5 Manchester ... 4 13 0 Dunfermline ... 0 5 8 Droylesden ... 0 7 0 Reading Hebden Bridge... 0 3 6 Limehouse ... 0 10 0 Lambeth Bristol Sheffield ... 0 14 0 Mr. Jakes Liverpool ... 0 12 0 James Hill ... 0 6 0 Westminster, E. Birkenhead ... 0 11 11 Taylor Radford

TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2 *** Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 3 ... Expense Fund ...

Retford

FOR THE BANK.

Sums previously acknowledged For the Week ending the 4th March 179 1 0 £521 18 6 The £40 from "J. M., per John Murray," should have been for the Bank, and not for the Land. TEOMAS MARTIN WHEELEE, Financial Secretary, RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION Merthyr Tydvil.. 0 0 6 Mr. Burke Mr. Parrars, Camberwell ... 0 0 6 Wooton - under -02Somers Town Mr. B. Cooper :. 011 Edge .. City Locality .. 0 5 0 Nottingham C., Newton Brighton, per .. 0 0 8 Flower Abbot -.. 03 REPAYMENTS TO MR. O'CONNOR ON ACCOUNT OF DEBT DUE BY DEFENCE FUND. Received at the "Northern Star" Office. Shiney Row, Haworth, per Mr. W. Green-County Durham, per Blakey 0 3 2 wood .. 020

hy our final decision, we shall claim credit for having adopted the best means to produce the best effects that the circumstances of the case would admit of; A resolution in approval of the views of the associaon which point we play quits with the anti-philoeditor. We have only to repeat that all our association's efforts are directed to effect the greatest happiness of the greatest number, by the most legal, peace- Committee for their adhesion. After a vote of thanks every justice to all parties. After hearing evidence, Mr. able and equitable means ; but we fearlessly assert to Messrs. Humphries and Parker, the meeting Combe said, I don't see how I can proceed further with that in future, as long as we have a portion of the separated. public press allotted to the advocacy of our cause, we will not tamely submit to be misrepresented without rebutting whatever may be published against us erroneously. The Central Committee of the above association held their usual weekly meeting on Monday last. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in the chair. After the usual oreliminary business was gone through, and an im-

mense mass of correspondence read, a deputation ⁰ waited upon the committee from the Paper Makers of ⁰ Maidstone, for instructions, rules, &c., as they are o appointed by the seat of government at Maidstone, 0 to visit the whole of their district mills respecting internal organization ; and will, at the same time, ad-6 vocate and explain the principles and objects of the

A deputation also waited upon the committee, from 6 the Surrey block printers, explaining to them a dis-Glasgow ... 0 9 0 pute had occurred between them and their employers, Mells, per Smith 0 3 6 respecting an arrangement that would amount to a Crayford in Kent, and take one of their members with ⁰ him, to see the men and ascertain the justness of the men's position, and also to see the employer, if necessary. Messrs. Green and Robson were appointed a deputation to wait upon the ladies' shoe makers of the West-and of London, who have decided upon calling an en masse meeting for the purpose of discus-... 0 2 0 sing the question of the National Association. Mr. Williamson reported he had been to visit the silk
 pickers of Bedford, near Manchester, who had power ... 2 8 0 Blackburn ... 2 6 10 to set to work or support the silk pickers in the em-... 0 1 0 play of Mr. Pownall, should he find the representao tion of the men correct; was happy to find all the men at work; returned to Manchester, had an interview 9 with Messrs. Kelly and Gilmour's men ; found them ... 0 5 0 labouring under very severe grievances, but unfortu-... 0 5 9 James West ... 0 1 0 nately were ineligible to support. The employers, it and the following resolution was carried unaniappoirs, I a ' discharged a man named Donnellan, who had been in their employ five years, in consequence of ... 1 13 5 his taking an active part in trades union matters. The Brighton, Flower 0 9 6 tyrants did not let it rest here, they put the bar upon him ; when he succeeded in gaining employment for ... 0 7 73 any other firm, the Messrs. Kelly, or some of their

... 0 16 10 tools, immediately put themselves in communication ... 0 2 0 with his new omployer, telling them he was an active ... 0 0 6 trades unionist, and consequently a disturber. The ... 0 1 0 consequence in all cases was his immediate discharge. He then, in company with Mr. Peel, proceeded to ... 0 1 0 Wilmslow, had an interview with the hand-loom ... 0 2 0 Thomas Lewis ... 0 1 0 weavers of that place; found that a Mr. Holt was compelling some of his men to make the pieces from £74 7 3

six to seven yards longer than they had been in the habit of making them. It was then resolved-"That Mr. Peel be instructed to see the employer

and if possible induce him to desist from so unfair 273 2 81 a practice." 800 1 1

It was also resolved-276 17 3

"That the man Donnellan, upon the statement of 74 6 3 Mr. Williamson, be supported by the association." £1,429 17 4 Mr. Bush reported that he waited on Mr. Woodey, the brother-in-law of Mr. Hollins, at Stockport, relative to the men ou strike, but that person would not go into the merits of the ques-tion, but said, as they (the firm) had received a letter from Mr. Marsland, M.P., they should send him the information he required. On Saturday he visited 342 17 6 Rochdale, and found the carpenters in good spirits, and the number on strike considerably reduced. The fustian cutters (158) of that district, paid him their levies and contributions. On Sunday he attended a meeting of cotton spinners, 37 delegates representing 6,000 men. On Monday he attended a meeting of fustian cutters at Cadished, when they passed a resolution to join, with 2 dissentients (130 in number) : he afterwards met the tinplate workers of Wolverhamp. ton, the nailers of Dudley, Netherton, Lye, and Cradley, the sock hands of Oadby in Lancashire, and 0 2 0 having waited on the employers (Messrs. Sturgess and

assisted at this and the other meetings by the Sessions. Mr. Combe would not accede to a postponement of the case, as it would be granting a sort of licence to the defendant to act with impunity until the case was tion was carried unanimously, and a delegate ap- tried at the sessions. The case might be proceeded with, pointed to attend the district meeting on Tuesday, and if there was anything in it that rendered a postponewith the amount necessary to be sent to the Central ment necessary they might depend upon it he would do

In consequence of the objects and principles of the association having, by the visits of the missionary, become better understood in the Potteries generally, there was a considerable accession of members to the parties out, which they refused to do, and left the the New Market Tavern lodge on Saturday night; and notwithstanding the extreme depression in the potting business, there seems to be a re-action in would not clear the house or take the parties into custody. favour of union throughout the districts. May it con-Mr. Combe: Why, what the police prove is quite the retinue, and the operatives generally be led to see that verse of that which they allege. Mr. Duncombe: The the real germs of protection are contained in the Napolice seem to act under a very extraordinary misundertional Association of United Trades for the Protecstanding of the law, that they must not interfere with tion of Industry and the Employment of Labour ! what takes place inside a house. A licensed victualler, ABERDEEN, Tuesday Evening. - A public meet- the other day, was nearly killed in his own house because

ing of the trades was held in the National Temper- | the police would not interfere ; yet, by the same law, they ance Hall, George-street, when Mr. Jacobs delivered were empowered to enter every respectable licensed vica lecture on the general grievance of the working tualler's house whenever they thought proper. No genclass, and the National Trades Association's remedies. tleman was safe in his own house under such a state of The lecturer commenced about 8 o'clock, and entered things. He mentioned an instance where a party broke with much effect into the question, and concluded into a house and took away stolen property, and because by showing the worker's way to wealth, drawing forth the thief told the police that it was a question of righ the general approbation of the meeting. At the close between debtor and creditor, the police would not interthe following resolution was carried unanimously :-fere. After some further conversation Mr. Combe said he That we approve of the plan of the National Associawould dismiss the case. tion as now set forth, and agree to use our endeavours HEAVY PUNALTIES,-G. Smith was charged, at the in-

to forward the same, --- that further meetings be convened to discuss the subject of joining the same.

stance of the Excise, with having unlawfully in his possession a quantity of illicit spirits, without a permit, contrary DUNDEE, Wednesday Evening .- Mr. Jacobs atto the statute of 6th Geo. IV., chap. 80, which subjected tended the general meeting of the shipwrights in him to a penalty of £100, or six months' imprisonment. Peter-street Hall, to give further information and It appeared that some Excise officers were searching a answer questions relative to the Association. Mr. house in Bullock-alley, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's. Jacobs introduced his five propositions of advantages where "jigger" spirits were sold. A knock came at the that appeared in last week's "Star," substantiating door, which being opened, the prisoner was found with a them with facts and arguments. A few questions were basket containing three bludders, in which were five asked by several members, and some good speeches delivered in support of the plan of the National As-and he was taken to the station house. On inquiry, at 4, evening, Feb. 28 :-- W. Crabtree, secretary ; W. sociation. No opposition was offered, and the most Clark-court, which address the prisoner gave, he was found not to be living there, but at No. 9, George-street, perfect brotherly feeling was evinced throughout, Camberwell, where the officers discovered a private still mously :---

That we, the shipwrights, being fully convinced of the in the prisoner's possession, from which it was evident efficiency of the National Trades Association, do hereby join from the 1st day of March.

through the Geren Man gate, near Camberwell .--A vote of thanks was passed to the missionary, continued to make the necessary arrangements for paying the first month's subscriptions.

Thursday evening, Mr. Jacobs met the Plasterers, the Cloth Lappers and Packers, when after a most

vestigating the statement of certain proposed reduction of prices; and has the pleasure to announce the odious proposals are foregone.

MANCHESTER.-Mr. Peel reported that ha attended a meeting of fustian-cutters, miners, and others, at Harrowgate-brow, near Rochdale, on the 22nd ultimo. A numerous and attentive audience the body, which was absolutely covered with a blue ED. N. S listened with evident satisfaction to the explanations mould. The work and the body which was absolutely covered with a blue ED. N. Soffered by Mr. Peel, showing the superiority of the National Association, as a means of rousing the working classes of every denomination from their present depressed condition. He showed how the profits arising from the manufacturing operations of the Employment Association would swell their funds n a progressive ratio, and enable the directors gradually to extend their operations until a time would arrive-not so far off, perhaps, as some might ima-gine-when every cotton mill, with its elaborate and extensive machinery, would be in their hands, and exercising its gigantic powers for the advantage, and not to the injury, of the sons and daughters of toil. He showed the blessings which would follow the working-out our object. He illustrated to his hearers the perfect reliance of one trade upon another. If (says he) the working classes, by the union, arm the Board of Directors with the necessary funds, by taking shares in the company, what difficulty will there be for the Association to weave, cut and dye Howard), they at first denied that they had made a their own fustian? what then to prevent our unemreduction, but they then admitted it, and said they would pay the old prices, if the majority of the masters trosuers, &c. These goods would then come into

Chartist Land Company.

MANCHESTER.-The observation committee of the South Lancashire shareholders, held a meeting on Monday evening last, March 1st, 1847, at Mr. Dixon's, the Charter," will take place this evening (Saturday), Temperance Hotel, 93, Great Ancoats-street, Man- | March the 6th, at the Temperance Hall, Broadway, the case. The defendant is charged in the summons for "unlawfully and knowingly permitting or suffering disorderly conduct in his house." The police are called in to interfere, and he (defendant) called upon them to turn do instruct the secretary to communicate with the place. Mr. Duncombe : Ay, Sir ; although they actually various branches in South Lancashire, through the saw an assault or breach of the peace committed, they Northern Star, requesting answers from them to the following questions :--

1st. Owing to the contemplated change in the time of conference meeting, and other alterations in the working of the "Land Company," since the delegates for South Lancashire held their last meeting, is it necessary that a South Lancashire delegate meeting should be called ? 2nd. If a meeting should be called, at what place should it hold its sittings ?

Srd. The day on which such meeting should take place ? The various branches are respectfully requested to send answers to the above questions to the committee, on or before Sunday, the 14th of Masch. Such communications to be addressed to the secretary, Wm. Dixon, Temperance Hotel, 93, Great Ancoats-street Manchest r.

Should the majority be in favo ir of calling a delegate meeting, the committee will announce the time and place through the Star of the following week. BLACKBURN .- At the quarterly meeting of the Land Company branch, held in Mr. George Nurton's, Temperance llotel, on Sunday, Feb. 28, Anthony Armstead in the chair. Wm. Astley was appointed scrutineer for the next month. The books were audited and found correct ; William Ilall and Richard Proudlove, auditors.

DERBY .- At a general meeting of this branch of the National Co-operative Land Company, the followgailons of illicit spirits. The prisoner had no permit, ing officers were unanimously re-elected on Sunday Chandler, treasurer; L. Brooks, scrutineer; J.

Houghton and G. Wood, anditors. UPTON-ON-SEVERN .- The Chartists of this ney's, High-street, on Sunday evening, March th at work, which they seized. A turnpike ticket was found place have at length aroused from their apathv. The purchase of the estates at Redmarley and that he must, just before his apprchension, have driven Mathon, a few miles from this town, by Mr. O'Connor, has caused a great sensation here. On Mr. Greenwood convicted the prisoner in the penalty of Monday evening, the 1st inst., a goodly number of who returned thanks and retired, as the meeting £100, or six months' imprisonment, leaving him, if he the Upton Chartists attended at the residence of places. All correspondence to be addressed to Mr. thought proper, to apply to the Commissioners of Excise. Mr. James Brown, a staunch democrat and a mem- Smith, 4, Cazneau-street.

THAMES - SINGULAR HALLUCINATION .- On Tuesday ber of the Land Company. William Conn, jun., last, Mr. Joseph Assender applied to Mr. Yardley for his secretary of the Pershore Branch, was present, and perance flotel, 4, Cazneau-street, on Sunday evening, advice under the following circumstances. He stated detailed to the meeting the objects of, and the benepleasing inquiry into the plan of the Association, those bodies agreed to join forthwith. Saturday, Mr. Jacobs was engaged in Glasgow in-East, belonging to policentic following circumstances. He stated that some months since a woman and her son occupied that some months since a woman and her son occupied the house, No. 37, Chapel-street, St. George's-in-the-East, belonging to policentic following to policentic following circumstances. He stated that some months since a woman and her son occupied that some months since a woman and her son occupied the house, No. 37, Chapel-street, St. George's-in-the-East, belonging to policentic following to policentic following to policentic following circumstances. He stated that some months since a woman and her son occupied that some months son occupied that some months some months some mon som East, belonging to applicant's father-in-law. As far rolled. Mr. John Drinkwater was chosen treasurer, SHEFFIELD.-On Sunday, March the 7th, a geneback as eight weeks since the woman died ; and her son, and Mr. Thomas sub-secretary. A committee of ral meeting of the members of the National Charter who entertained (notwithstanding the appearances of de-composition that presented themselves) the strange de-was read from the "Star." It was then agreed to ance Room, 33, Queen-street. Chair to be taken at lusion that his mother was not dead, refused most posi- meet on the same spot once a fortnight for the dis- seven o'clock. At 8 o'clock, a discussion will take tively. in defiance of the wishes of the neighbours, to patch of business. [Abridged, because not received place. Subject—"The Future Prospects of the have the corpse interred. Applicant had himself seen at the office till Thursday, instead of Wednesday.— People." Persons holding books belonging to the mould. The party complained of also refused to pay

any rent or to quit the premises .- Mr. Yardley thought of the National Land Company was held in the Char- ance to receive the same, from nine till half-past ten it would be most proper for the parochial authorities to tist Room, Stanley-street, on Tuesday evening, on Sunday, and from eight till ten on Wednesday interfere. In his opinion they might remove this as when the accounts from the commoncement were evenings. Persons detaining books after this may well as any other nuisance; or, if the nuisance were laid before the members an I gave general satisfac-not removed, they might indict the party offending at tion. At the close of the meeting it was unani-STOCKPORT.-On Sunday next, Mr. Cooper, of

BOW-STREET .- On Tuesday, two respectable look ing men, named William Jenkins and Frederick William-

son, were brought before Mr. Jardine, charged with hav-ing attempted to obtain goods by false pretences. Mr. TODMORDEN.-At a meeting of the members, Prew, clothier, of High Holborn, said on Monday the two at the house of R. Brook, on Monday night last, son, of Sunderland, will lecture in the school-room prisoners came into his shop and picked out articles of and after enrolling many new members, a of the Working Man's Hall. Subject-" The Land clothing, in payment of which Williamson tendered a conversation took place to the effect that there ought and the Charter." Chair to be taken at 60 clock in cheque purporting to be drawn by Charles Kinnaird, in to be a different plan of electing the delegates. Tod- the evening. favour of Williamson on Messrs, Ransom of Pall-mall, He morden has never been represented in either of the MANCHESTER .- The Central Committee, in con-

cept from persons whom he knew. Williamson said he not get the voting papers, and of course had no to meet at Mr. William Dixon's, 93, Great Ancoatslived at 31, Gray's-inn-road, and wrote that address on chance of giving a vote, and the last time the scoun- street, Manchester, on Sunday evening next, March the back of the bill. He then said to Williamson, he drel of a district secretary forged names and was 7th, at 2 P.M. would send to the bank, and having sent his clerk, the prisoners went away. When he returned he told wit-

ness that there were no effects at Messrs. Ransom's. | rectors had taken the matter into consideration and | second meeting on Monday next, March Sth, and

would pay the old prices, it the majority of t morning, no found that directly no found that

CENTRAL ROSSENDALE .- The members of the National Land Company will meet at the Queen's Arms Hotel, Rawtenstall, on the 13th of March, at S o'clock in the evening, when the friends of the land cause at Edenfield, Haslingden, Crawshaw, Booth, and Rawtens, are requested to attend.

A PUBLIC Discussion, Subject-"The Land and Westminster, entrance in Chapel-place. Admission free. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock

BRISTOL .- The members of the National Charter Association are requested to attend the weekly meeting, at Nicholl's Coffee House, Rosemary-street, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of nominating the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Tower HAMLETS.-A general meeting of the Tower Hamlets' Agitation Committee will be held at the Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercialroad, on Sunday evening, March 7th, at six o'clock precisely.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Tower Hamlets' boot and shoemakers, will be held at the Hermit Tavern, Bedford-square East, on Tuesday, March the 16th, when a member of the Central Committee of the National Association of United Trades, will attend to explain the rules and objects of the Association. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock in the evening.

SHOREDITCH .- Mr. P. M'Grath will lecture at Mr. Taylor's, the Railway Engine Coffee House, 122, Brick-lane, near Church-street, on Wednesday evening next. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Sub-ject-"The Land." On the same evening, a meeting of the members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company will take place, on business of importance.

LANCASHIRE MINERS .- The general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will take place on Monday next, March 8th, at the sign of the Ram's Head, Haydock, near St. Helen's. Chair to be taken at LL o'clock in the forencon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts. Esq., and other gentlemen.

BILSTON.—A general maeting of the members of th Land Company will take place at Mr. Joseph Lin 7th, at 6 o'clock.

THE CHARTISTS of Liverpool are desirous of forming a district in connexion with this locality, and would like to communicate with the following towns on the

A DISCUSSION will take place at Mr. Farrall's Tem-

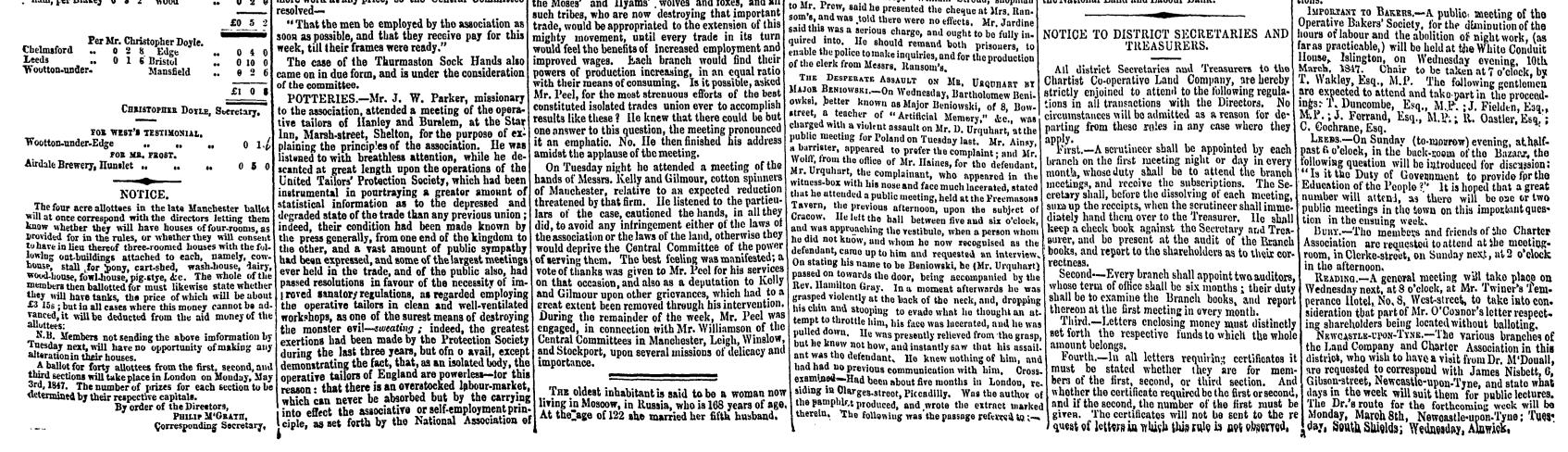
library, are respectfully requested to forward them as MACCLESFIELD.- A meeting of the members early as possible. The librarian will be in attend-

not removed, they might indict the party offending at tion. At the close of the meeting it was unani-the Old Bailey. May, in commomoration of the first location. Tickets Bomber's brow, at half-past 6 o'clock. The same may be had of any of the members, on or before day, a members meeting will take place in the above room, at 2 o'clock.

OLDHAM .- On Sunday, (to-morrow,) Mr. Dickin-

told them he was not in the habit of taking cheques, ex- previous conferences. At the first election we did nexion with the case of Dr. M'Douall, are requested

IMPORTANT TO BAKERS .- A public, meeting of the



Dome News.

England.

DURHAM.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Un Saturday evening last, Mr George Whitelock, of Coglau Hall, on his return from Richmond market, in attempting to cross the river Swale, opposite his dwelling, was drowned The body was found next day about three miles below.

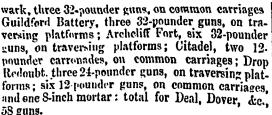
LIVERPOOL.

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE MAILWAY STATION .- ON Sunday morning last, about a quarter past sever o'cleck, a person who was sitting upon a bench in the outer lobby of the booking-office, conversing with a gentleman from Chester, and who appeared to be in good health, suddenly sank down and almost instantly expired. Dr. Carson, who was going as a passenger by the next train, promptly lent his assist-ance, but said from the first the man was dying. Articles of some small value were found upon the deceased, but not anything by which he could be identified. He was a stout man, about fifty years of

age. DEATHS OF PLRISH OFFICERS BY FEVER.-Last week, Mr. Charles S. Rowland died of typhus fever, caught at the parish office. Mr. Thomas Smith, a policeman, employed to keep order at the door of the office, has also died of fever. Mr. Thomas Robinson, deliverer of bread at the office, has also died. Mr. Thomas Steele, an old man, who acted as assistant to Mr. Rowland, is dangerously ill of fever : so also are Mr. James Quayle and one of the twenty. four policemen employed to distribute relief in the twelve districts of the town. This is a most alarm. ing state of things. Fever has followed closely upon the heels of famine, and is now raging in these parts of the town inhabited by the lower class of the Irish. The fever hospital is filled.

PRESTON.

SUPPOSED POISONING OF FIVE CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER, AND SUICIDE OF THE LATTER .- On Saturday morning a report was circulated in Preston that a woman of respectability, named Leadbetter, residing at Waltm-le-Dale, about one mile and a ha'f from this town, had committed suicide by throwing herself into the river Ribble, after having administered poison to her five children. In the course of the day circumstances happened which, it is to be feared, confirm the rumour. It appears that Mrs. Leadbetter, whose husband is a sharebroker in Man-chester, has, for the last twelve months, been residing at Walton-le dale, with her children, at the house of Mr. Livesey, her father, a respectable gentleman, who some time ago retired from the cotton trade. About eight o'cleck on Friday evenin: last she left the house of the father, unknown to the family, after having assisted an attendant in putting the children to bed ; previous to which she administered a dose of what she termed medicine to each, in the presence of the servant. About ten o'clock all the children began to complain of illness, and each appeared to be affected in a similar manner. This the corn, and, on Wednesday, a number of constables circumstance alarmed the inmates of the house, and Mrs. Leadbetter not having returned, information was given to the neighbours, with a view of making inquiry for her. It should be stated that for some days previous Mrs. Leadbetter had been exceedingly low-spirited, and the fact of her leaving the house of Fri lay evening, and not returning, taken in connection with the children's sudden illness, induced the family to suspect that something was wrong. The whole of the evening was spent in the vinage in a fruitless search for Mrs. Leadbetter, and towards morning a fisherman on the river Ribble went in a their comrades, on a shot being fired as a signal from their comrades, on a shot being fired as a signal from their comrades on the oney. At this time there was a We are glad to say that the other children are confurther evidence.



Scotland.

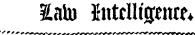
when the authorities and their friends re-appeared, tered their boats in the harbour, with the evident de-

preparations for a conflict approached maturity, Mr. More consulted his friends, and came forward and declared that, "to prevent bloodshed," he had refair has ended for the present.

FIRING BY THE MILITARY UPON THE PEOPLE-FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Owing to the feeling evinced by the starving popu-lation against the intended export of grain, a detachment, consisting of 104 men of the 76th Regiment, Wick on Tuesday. After being landed they were quartered in the Temperance Hall. The authorities now made preparations to protect the exportation of rently carrying a coat; and I heard him say, "Ikad-balk is made into compost with that in the yard, mixed stails is made into compost with that in the yard, mixed with muck, and is not used until it has become fine by decomposition. DAINTING.—The manufacture of butter and cheese is lated without restriction or provise, "That Correct and the powers, by which it was stipu-tow made preparations to protect the exportation of the powers, by which it was stipu-the decomposition. were sworn in, but the shipment of grain proceeded so slowly that they were dismissed with an injunction to assemble if necessary.

Before dusk, on Wednesday evening, a party of the military was marched down the quay, to watch the most alarming part of the whole proceedings. How mended the prisoner to mercy on the ground of a mob was created there are various statements; one the provocation he had received from the other thing is certain, previous to the arrival of the mili- party. covered the body in that part of the river called the Wal'on Salmen Fishery, lying about a yard deep in the water. It was immediately forwarded to the populace, men, women, and children had assembled, the prosecution; Mr. James appeared for the prihouse of Mr. Livesey, there to await a coroner's and in other parts of the town deep anxiety was soners. house of Mr. Livesey, there to await a coroner's and in other parts of the town deep anxiety was soners. inquest. In the meantime the children had con- depicted on every countenance, and great excitement be was agent to Messrs. Rush and Lawton, the rail- depicted water. After the cheese is properly cured there was a general arrangenonest the mol the military on all when four of them began to improve. One, how-ever, named Fanny, gradually got worse, and even-tually died about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. We want this time the feelings of the inha-tually died about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. sidered out of danger. An inquest was held on the for a direct collision was anticipated every heur. The once a month. bodies, but adjourned until Monday evening for soldiers were divided into several parties, and were In cross-examination the witness stated that in ordered to disperse the mob at the point of the bayo- October they had a great many of both English and tioned, (which, by the way, is so cold that no ice-house is net. In this attempt several were wounded, but only Irish labourers on the line. There are not so many As a party were marching from Pulteney-town, till he was nearly insensible, and took away the bag the Sheriff and Provost were both struck. The sol- Hives was an Englishman. He was a stout person, with its contents. A reward is offered for their diers were immediately ordered by the sheriff to fire. though short in stature. diers were immediately ordered by the sheriff to fire, | though short in stature. and we deeply regret to say that, two individuals, a man and a girl, were wounded. The man, William Hougston, foreman cooper to Mr. David Davidson, at Benton Park. On the 5th of October, between did not form part of the mob, nor was he with them three and four o'clock, was in one of his fields, adat the time. According to his own statement, which joining the lane called Potts'-lane. Saw Matthews seems highly probable, he was proceeding quietly come over the stile into that field. Hughes followed home. A ball went through his right hand, which Ile had a large stick with him, which he brandished was so shockingly mutilated, that the fingers had to above his head when he got on the stile, and said, be cut off. and it is even doubtful if a further ampu- "If you follow me any further 1'll murder you." tation will not have to be made. The other, a girl, | Witness had heard the same words before, in the named Macgregor, was wounded in the left arm, the lane. He came into the field, and passed within ball passing through the fleshy part, but we believe four or five yards of witness. Matthews was by this cultivation of their herbs and vegetable gardens, as well some market girls; it being her first visit to this that the injury done was not dangerous. About this time ten yards or thereabouts in front. Witness time it is impossible to depict the state of excitement then heard some one at the other side of the stile, her way home she complained of her head aching. which was visible in every direction. Men, women, and saw a man looking over it with his face bloody. and wished she was in the Severn. About five and children fled, on hearing the report of the mus- When he saw witness, he came hastily over the stile, ketry, and on learning that damage had been done. and rushed to witness, crying out to the men, "Now Parents were anxiously running in search of their we have you." Witness took hold of him by the appears to possess some important improvements. children, while the crowd were giving expression to the most vociferous shouts and yells. A great many were wounded by the bayonets of the soldiers, but no man murdered by two Irishmen." He was endca-We are all aware that many of the serious injury was done to any by this means. Thursday, Four o'clock P.M.-A public meeting of and called to the men to explain what had happened the electors had just been held, at which resolutions | Hughes brandished his stick, came a few steps nearcr on the subject of the military being brought here, witness, and repeated the words he had used before. have been unanimously passed. The Town Hall was Witness and deceased followed them across the field, crowded to suffocation, and was presided over by the and witness told them to stop, as he would follow Provost. At the close of the meeting, the whole them until they were taken. IIad still hold of the as emblage have gone down the quay, and removed deceased, who wished to get at the men. Witness the obstructions. The Provost made some explana. then saw Matthews stoop down, as if he were buttontions to the meeting, which were loudly applauded, Watches at Norwich.—On Sunday evening last, the shop of Mr. Cooper, watchmaker, of Norwich, was entered whilst he was at church, by means of a was entered whilst he was at church, by means of a false key, and gold and silver watches and plate were authorities, and an earnest desire for the immediate THURSO -A correspondent of the above journal, turbed before they had completed their plunder, writing from Thurso, on Tuesday last, says-"We but without effect. On Monday evening, a tele- have had lamentable disturbances here. The popugraphical despatch was received at the Shoreditch lace have blocked up the road to the river with two terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, directing small sloops; one of them was taken up to-night. the police to stop a suspicious looking box, supposed They have also planted a ten-pounder on the braeto contain the watches stolen from Mr. Cooper's. head. About 100 special constables have been sworn in, and everything assumes a most threatening aspect. We have too much cause to fear serious consequences, unless by some means or other peace be watches and watch cases and movements, but they restored." We have learned, in addition to the above, that on Wednesday evening another gun was placed on the brae, and that the feelings of the people continue wound up to the greatest pitch. Assomblages at night are frequent, and threatenings of violence are persevered in. The praceable inhabitants are kept in a state of the utmost terror from these manifestations.



of cases we extract the following :--

TRIALS FOR MURDER. - At Newcastle, on February

THE NORTHERN STAR.

when the authorities and their friends re-appeared, supported by sixty men and two officers from the Fort. The villagers had, in the meantime, lossened the vessel from her moorings, and it was not of her being afloat; but several of the fishermen en-tered their boats in the harbour, with the evident de-supported by sixty men and two officers from the the vessel from her moorings, and it was not the being afloat; but several of the fishermen en-tered their boats in the harbour, with the evident de-supported by sixty men and two officers from the the public-house and Mr. Ridley's. I got up again. I did not hear whether he made any answer. I took there dealer in barns of common construction. The apartments for the cattle are complete. The support of the Literary Association of her being afloat; but several of the fishermen en-tered their boats in the harbour, with the evident de-see and pulled me down, without having spoken to the public-house and Mr. Ridley's. I got up again. I did not hear whether he made any answer. I took sign of drawing her away should she move I heard some talking, and understood Welch was "feeding floor" in the second story. In tront of the I towards the pier. The people were addressed and speaking to Proud. I next saw Welch, at the gate racks, are mangers to catch any straws that drop from speaking to Proud. I next saw Welch, at the gate racks, are mangers to catch any straws that drop from I heard some talking, and understood Welch was "feeding floor" in the second story. In front of the present. coing into Mr. Ridley's farm-yard, strike and kick the racks, as the fodder is pulled out by the animals. the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Sutherland, Earl pose. The sheriff read the Riot Act. The people Proud both with his hands and feet. Proud then An op a space is left between the racks and mangers, Lovelace, Lord Ashley, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, continued determined to resist, saying they might as turned and struck Welch. I went forward, and which allows the animals ready access to fresh air, precoming together. I went along to the foot bridge who had charge of the stock said he could feed and take

hand, on the left side of his head. I saw Proud put and the herdsman told us at what moment the cows

up his hand to his face, and run on about seventeen yards, and then he dropped. The blood flew instantly. I ran on with him, and was close by when is wasted. It is kept littered with straw and such waste ment, consisting of 104 men of the 76th Regiment, instantiy. I fail on with finit, and was close of a with state and set was close of a was close of a way between the state and set was close of a way close a way close of a way close of a way close of a way

a-way Harry." Several other witnesses were examined, and the sumption. Cheese was formerly produced for sale, and learned Judge having summed up, and stated the of such quality that it commanded (when old) from circumstances which, in such cases, might reduce a twenty to twenty-five cents per pound. The same system prima facie case of murder to one of manslaughter, of manufacture is still pursued. The different dairy the jury retired, and after an absence of an hour and apartments were shown to us, and all information in vessel during the night, and here commenced the | ten minutes, returned a verdict of guilty, but recom- | regard to the various processes and management cheerbusiness are rather small.

> After a most impressive address, sentence of death was passed on the prisoner in the usual way. On February the 27th, George Matthews and John Hughes were indicted for the wilful murder of Daniel

SHAKER FARM.

The present settlement of Shakers or United Brethren, The Assizes have commenced, and from the mass at New Lebanon, was the first spot on which this sect ever located. They commenced here about forty years ago. The society consists, at present, of about six hun-

mile from Newbrough. I knew the deceased, Thomas munity. Proud. On Sunday, February 7th, I was at Proud's Their buildings are built in the most substantial man-

city. fully given. The buildings appropriated to this branch of

> They were erected soon after the commencement of the society, and are less convenient than most of their modern structures are—it is therefore designed to supply their place by a new edifice, to be constructed on the most approved plan. The several rooms for milk, butter and cheese, are kept with most scrupulous neatness. Not a fly or any other insect, not even the least speck of dirt could be discovered. The cheese room was

CONFISCATION OF CRACOW. IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday, March 2, cheering.) That is the point we must look to, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street, for Having destroyed the present balance of power, we 26. James Welch, a young man, aged 23, of an dred persons, more than half of whom are females. the purpose of petitioning the Crown with respect to must look to the establishment of a new one, and we extremely sullen appearance, was indicted for the From small beginning, they have acquired large pos-

Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, M.P., she with the guttural sounds amidst the soft tones of ROSS-SHIRE. Food Riors.—At the village of Avoch, in Rosshire, men and others of the village of For Norts --At the village of Aroch, in Rosshire, it is chister-men, and others of the villagers on Friday and spirits. After tea, we went down to Surices? turday last, to an attempt, by George More, farmer and corn dealer, to ship some barley. Mr. Nowhough. There were Robert and corn dealer, to ship some barley. Mr. Nohas Proud and myself. We had shows no. Thomas Proud and myself. We had shows no. Thomas Proud and myself. We had the procurator-fiscal, and some officers, repaired to a thers. Arrangements had heen made for procuring the could not be brought as stormy that they a could not be brought at data and a diverte could. A floor runs of these services available that day. Proceedings were, in consenuence, delared until Saturday forencon. der services available that day. Proceedings were, him. She refused to go. He then asked Mary one to pitch off, and one to keep the mow level, thus Robert Monteith, Esq., R. G. Macdonnell, Esq., in consequence, delayed until Saturday forenoon, Thompson to go in ; but she refused also. He then saving a great amount of labour compared with what is L. L.D.. Mathew Devonport Hill, Q.C., David Urqu-

see anything more till I got above Mr. Ridley's; but fodder is thrown into racks for the stock from the Major Gielgud, &c. A large number of ladies were

Lord DUDLEY STUART read letters of apology from Lovelace, Lord Ashley, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. called Robert Brown, the miller, back, for they were vents the hay in the racks from being made unpalatable son, M.P., Colonel Angerstein, the author of The killing Proud. Brown came back, and took Proud by their breath, and gives room also to slip in boxes when Revelations of Russia, Mr. T. Hankey, and a num-

solved to abandon the interded shipment, and to re-tain the grain in the country; upon which the peo-ple cheered and chaired him. Three young men considered to have been active in the riot, were ap-prehended on the spot, and sent away to the prison of Dingwall, under a military escort, and so the afamong the party, who were all together then. A little always milked in their stalls, summer and winter. They sent occasion was one which called for a departure after he said, "Do you see that ?" I did not see any- are milked exactly at fixed times. So punctual are the from any rule of the kind, from the necessity which thing. He then struck Proud twice with his right attendants to this, that a clock is kept in the apartment, existed for the respect of treaties and for the maintenance of peace.

Earl FITZWILLIAM proposed the first resolution :---That, in the opinion of this meeting, the military occu-Russia, Prussia, and other powers, by which it was stipu-

lated without restriction or proviso, "That Cracow should not be occupied by a military force on any pretext whatever, and should for ever remain a free and independent 25 000,000 florins borrowed by the Emperor of Rus-

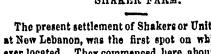
It appeared to him that if ever there was a violation of the public law of Europe-that law sanctioned and explained most clearly by existing and acknowledged treaties—the occupation of the state of Cra-cow afforded one of the greatest exemplifications of has been paying ever since, something like £120,000 that violation. There was not only the unwritten | a year. It was part of that arrangement that that law which should govern every man, but also the payment should only remain in force so long as the written one entered into by the congress of Vienna to support that opinion; in the latter it was affirmed without restriction or proviso, that Cracow should not be occupied by a military force on any pretext then it was thought by a very large party whatever, but should for ever remain a free and inde- that England was relieved from that payment of pendent state; and the violation of that treaty was not only an injury to Cracow, but a breach of faith a different view of the matter, and in 1831 a new concool and airy; the windows of which were protected by with all the powers of Europe. (Cheers.) It had vention was entered into between England and opinion on the subject? but i ie knew well that the

if the very conduct of those three Powers in the affairs of Cracow may not lead eventually to a change in the policy of the whole of Europe, and to a re-adjustment of the balance of power. (Vehement

wilful murder of Thomas Proud, at Warden, near Newbrough, on the 7th ultimo. Mary Ann Toward : I live at Fourstones, abouta leading gentlemen present:-The Marquis of Sligo, what does she south of the Alps? what right has punish the offenders. The noble lord resumed his

must for ever be silent. (Cheers.) They must all know the position in which Europe stood at the close of the late war, and at the treaty of Vienna. Sweden was weak and chose to forego her claim upon Fin-land in favour of Russia ; but there was a weaker than Sweden, and Sweden must be recompensed for resigning Finland. The Crown of Denmark held Norway, and as Denmark was weaker than Sweden, killing Proud. Brown came back, and took Froud by their breath, and gives room also to sup in boost when away. I went back also, and met Brown and Proud it is wished to feed them with slops and roots. The man ber of others. for Finland. But the people of Norway themselves coming together. I went along to the foot bridge who had charge of the stock said he could feed and take. The CHAIRMAN then opened the business, stating held the extraordinary idea that Norway belonged to the stock said he could feed and take. the Norwegians. (Cheers and laughter.) True they met with a little sympathy ; but they were too weak to resist, and King Bernadotte was left to conquer Norway at his leisure. But there was nothing so difficult as to satisfy those who had already much more than they ought to have, and consequently Russia, gorged with prey, was still insatiable. (Cheers.) To satisfy Russia this most ingenious plan was struck out. Russia had borrowed a large sum of money in Holland. Holland was weak, and it was thought quite right that Holland should pay a take the whole of that upon her shoulders, therefore Great Britain, though, of course, she had had no expenses during that war-(a laugh)-took upon herself to refund to the Dutch creditors the loan of sia, at a former period. from the Dutch, and that was to be done by paying annually five per cent. interest. and one per cent. sinking fund. These 25,000,000 florins amounted to £2.272,000, and the consequence Belgian provinces continued to be a part

that it was considered the opinions of the people of England, of which he ment of peace, to which Russia had acceded in the treaty of Vienna, and also that Russia had given way to the wishes of England in consenting to the separawas no mare. That which was considered so important, that it formed the prominent feature in the general Treaty of Vienna, was altogether destroyed. Cracow was blotted out from the map of Europe, and was never more to be known but as part of the Austrian dominions. (Loud cheers.) He trusted that the men of England were prepared heart and hand to support the voice of their Sovereign from the Throne, who had issued a protest against the infraction of the Treaty of Vienna. But was that protest to be a truth or a fiction ? That depended on the conduct of the people of England-upon the conduct of the Ministers of England, and of the Sovereign of England. (Cheers.) Those words had gone forth-a protest had been issued. Let them look to the consequences of that step which had been taken-the claim of so much in these days the saving of £120,000 a year, but the first payment of that sum would be taken, and he said very properly taken, as a proof that the utterance of those words which had gone for h was not made in that spirit of perfect, of undoubted sin-cerity which he in his conscience firmly believed that it was. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)



LEEDS.

lieries, was sent to the works with a bag containing and lodged in gaol. £117. 10s. in gold; five £10. provincial notes, and £5. Is. 101d. in silver and copper. On reaching the road near Belleisle, he was suddenly pounced upon by three men, who knocked him down and beat him apprehension.

SHROPSHIRE.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE BY A GIRL.-On Saturday last a girl, twelve years of age, named Margaret Roberts, the eldest of eight children, the daughter of a gardener at Rowton Castle, Shropshire, committed suicide by drowning. The poor girl was in the service of Miss Iliggins, of the ladies' seminary, at Ford, and for several months past had suff-red much from abscess of the ear, which doubtless affected her brain. On Saturday morning she left her mistress's house, without any reason, and came to Shrewsbury with town, and there being no reason for her visit. On o'clock she was seen going across the fields from Ford towards the Severn, which was much flooded at the time. The ferryman at Montford weir called and asked if she wanted to cross the river. Instead of answering she proceeded to the next field, and in a few minutes was heard a shrick that reached the village of Montford; but no one that heard it suspected the fatal cause. The girl being missed search was made, and her bonnet and collar were found on the bank; and when the water subsided her footsteps were traced in the soft soil near the bank. The body has not yet been found, and it probably will be carried a great distance by the flood.

NORWICH

TIME AND ELECTRICITY. - EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF stolen to the value of £1.500. Search was instantly removal of the military. made for the thieves, who seem to have been dis-The box was accordingly stopped, and Mr. Cooper came up by the next train to inspect the contents. The box, directed to Birmingham, contained, indeed, were not the property of Mr. Coojer.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE PRINCE AND THE EARL .- On Saturday morning the poll finally closed at twelve. 78 votes having been given for Prince Albert and 50 for Earl Powis. At twelve o'clock, Henry Gunning, Esq., the senior Esquire Bedell, said "Cessatum est a scrutino;" then the Vice-Chancellor unlocked the vote-box and counted the votes, when there appeared for

Earl Powis 837

Prince Albert..... 953

Majority for Prince Albert 116

EBFEX. A LADY AND & BAILIFF .- A sheriff's officer, named Felton, who has been in search of a Miss Crossingham, of Ongar, during the last four months, last week succeeded by stratagem in arresting her at her own house. He then left her in charge of his assistant while he went for a chaise, but the lady-prisoner having obtained permission of the officer to go to her bed-room, immediately jumped out of the window, and alighted upon the roof of an outhouse, thence de-

and alighted upon the roof of an outhouse, thence de seended upon a waterbutt in the adjoining yard, and made her escape. The officer and oftelds, but could not succeed in capturing the fair and fields, but could not succeed in capturing the fair and fields, but could keepers, employed by the Rev. J. B. Stone, of Forest Hall, Light Ongar, encountered some poachers in a A gun was fired, fortunately without effect, but both fought. A dog belonging to the keepers seized a guilty .-- Sentence of death was passed on the prisoner. poacher and nearly tore out one of his eyes. The de-linquents were captured, and were on the same day months have made-I was informed by the national marching onwards, without stopping, to garrison every petty town or village. Never would there be every petty town or village. Never would there be peace till our arms were stacked in the halls of the treaty of Vienna fixed the balance of power-it was PARISIAN GOSSIP .- The religious world are all on Montezumas. This was the substance of his speech ; intent to murder. schoolmaster here that this time twelve months he tiptoe, awaiting the result of a negotiation pending between the highest ecclesiastical authority in the imagined that he was addressing an immense crowd THE "HORSE-BURKER."-The trial and conviction had one hundred and forty school children ; this day he has not one. Half, he said, are dead, and the re- kingdom and a lady of the most illustrious rank—the of his constituents, rather than a few gentlemen of the knacker Bently for killing a horse by sufficeamainder are unable to attend, for want of sufficient Duchess de Talleyrand, known in this country as the assembled to deliberate with calmness upon the tion has led to some inquiries near the place where food and raiment, and he is himself obliged to get Duchess de Dino, who has announced her determina- affairs of the republic. Besides, his vehemence, it he lived. Many facts have been elicited as to the some situation on the roads to support a large tion of returning to Protestantism, from which she had been persuaded some years ago. You can form ________ it is all in the manner, not in the heart. You are one idea of the protestantism and the possible consequences which are then, as they had been persuaded some years ago. extent to which the extraordinary crime has been carried, and the suspicions considerably strengthened family." conduct of LANDLORDS.—CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL. no idea of the excitement to which this determina as to the still more extraordinary purposes to which tempted to think that he relies more upon volume of opened up the possible consequences which might the carcases of some of the horses slaughtered have The Rev. James Delany, parish priest of Ballina-kill, Queen's County, has published a statement embeen applied—namely, that of human food in some of the low districts of the metropolis. As many as 24 bracing the most minute details of name, subscrip-the low districts of the metropolis. As many as 24 bracing the most minute details of name, subscrip-the low districts of the metropolis. As many as 24 bracing the most minute details of name, subscrip-the low districts of the metropolis. As many as 24 bracing the most minute details of name, subscrip-the low districts of the metropolis. As many as 24 bracing the most minute details of name, subscription of the virgin are put up night and day in her behalf. voice than of ideas. liked-for every 'people that was strong to seize on tions, &c., from which it appears that "the owners in horses had been suffocated in this way, there is now Her object in again changing her creed is said to be INFLUX OF SHIPPING.-The change of wind at the she liked, pass the Rhine to Belgium-now might every power that was weak. Now might France, if no doubt, by the prisoner. A list of the animaly is fee of 3,115 acres, yielding at the least an annual to procure a divorce of herself from her husband, given, and their value is stated to have been £379. rent of £4,500, have not contributed one farthing," Besides these victims a cow belonging to Mr. Tuck-whilst government granted £110; the general central commencement of the past week, and the thaw she cross the Alps and pass the Po. (Cheers.) Now she having fixed her affections upon a young Polish which followed the lengthened and continued frost was the time when Austria might with justice again on the body of Catherine Flynn, agea Kity. Lass whilst government granted £110; the general central gentleman, whom she is about forthwith to marry. of the past winter, had conjointly the effect of caus- be driven from the plains of Lombardy, and when committee, £30 ; and " the miserable occupiers themwell was strangled, and was sold to Bently for 263. Meanwhile the lady's family stand aghast, and know in addition to a great number from the Dutch and the discontented people of flungary might claim for and for which she paid 3d. At seven o'clock P.M., she was found dead in bed. In her pocket were selves, little removed from destitution, and coming in not where to call for aid. The fair Duchess accom-KENT. daily contact with a mass of misery, have sub cribed panied her uncle, the late Prince Talleyrand, in his THE DEFENCES OF DOVER, DEAL, &c.-The follow-German ports of Europe, very many from the (Loud cheers.) The noble lord continued--Why, embassy to England, where she is still remembered ing is a return of the guns, mounted at Dover, Deal. | to the amount of £90." East Indies, China, and other distant parts of the Austria is composed of the most heterogeneous mass and the adjacent fortresses :- Deal castle, four 32-But a still more extraordinary statement, well dewith the admiration due to her great genius and ro- world. pound goes, on common carriages ; Walmer Castle serving the attention of the government and the legismantic beauty. of people, speaking different tongues, and professing DESTITUTION AND SIGENESS.—The number of desti-tute sick who throng the doors of the Royal-Free named Watkins, while crossing the carriage-way of —is she loved in flungary?—is she adored in Gaand Saluting Battery, eight 36-pounders, on common carriages; Sandown axis 6-pounders, on common carriages; Sandown Castle, five 34-pounders, on common carriages; Sandown Common carriages; East Drive Bastion, two 32-pounder guns, on traversing platforms; Sboulder of Mutton Field, five thirty-two pounders; Moat's Bul-Mutton Field, five thirty-two pounders; Moat's Buland Saluting Battery, eight 36 pounder guns, and lature, appears in the Dublin Evening Post in relation

CORK.

PARISH OF SCHULL .-- Dr. S. Sweetman, dispensary physician at Schull and Balleydehob, in a letter, dated Schull, Feb. 22nd, says-

" This parish is at this moment a charnel-house : are crowded to excess-so much so, that the dogs have deceased. rooted up and devoured some bodies. To the west of Schull, at Reenshaning, the creatures are so weak, there are upphies to divergentificiently down and sent after Matthews followed him until he there are upphies to divergentificiently down and sent after Matthews followed him until he there are upphies to divergentificiently down and frequently as to

bitants were roused up to the highest possible pitch, October, which was their pay day. They were paid all times. It is kept here for any length of time, and

vouring to get at the men. Witness prevented him, ing his braces. He had a bundle under his left arm.

passed witness's left arm up to the deceased, and witness saw him take his hand from under his blouse It was clenched. Ile bent his knees and struck the deccased somewhere about the upper part of the

thigh, pushing at the same time forward with his body against his hand, and raising himself up at the 'Oh dear!" and put his hand to the lower part of deceased, and in the mean time the men went out of within a few yards. Witness said to deceased, Come, my man, you're not much hurt." Deceased pointed to his shoes, and witness then saw the blood pouring down from his short trowsers in gushes. Witness set him down, and called to two of his men, who were in an adjoining field. He then stepped up on some higher ground, and saw the two men at some little distance. They separated, and Matthews ran over towards the "middle pit." Witness saw a person coming along the turnpike road, and told him what had occurred. He went off after Matthews. Witness then went back to the place where he had left llives, and found him dead. Witness saw

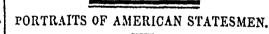
was the little man who shoved the knife into him. In cross-examination, the witness stated that both Hughes and the deceased were very much excited. our mortality is fearful, averaging daily from forty to The deceased was making a noise and endeavouring forty-five at least. I could not-east, west, north, to get at the men. Matthews and Hughes did not refrain carefully from boisterous tones. They de-south-point to a poor man's house where there is speak together after they crossed the stile. Both liver themselves with remarkable calmness and not a fever, dysentery, or death. Our grave-yards the prisoners seemed anxious to get away from the deliberation. But there are exceptions, and, among

ay contractors for the Newcastle and Berwick line. | in this room, and before the weather has become so cold improves with age.

ECONOMICAL ABBANGEMENT .- The cellar just men-Exressive III of the mole of the mole and the mole of ever needed,) belongs to the house of the principal or consequence of intimidation. About half were Irish admirable fixtures, and explained their uses. It would in October. There were about 1,800 men in all be useless to attempt a minute description of all the laback to their quarters, when immediately under the employed on the works. The men are settled with bour-saving contrivances which are here secured. We brae where the academy is crected, a volley of stones | once a month, but get advances twice a week. Has have examined similar departments belonging to various was thrown by individuals on the top of the brae and seen Hughes on the line, but does not know Matthews, large establishments, but never have seen such perfect conveniences as there are here, and we know not which most to admire the skill and ingenuity evinced in the original design, displayed in their use. A view of this beautifully clean kitchen, and the systematic and quiet manner in which operations are here conducted, is a sight worth seeing. The cooking for a family of some three hundred persons is here done with less labour than

is usually required for thirty. SALES .--- A large portion of the sales of the Society consists of dried herbs, extracts, and the seeds of vege. tables. Some fifty or sixty acres of land are devoted to the production of these articles. The amount of sales, or the nett profits of the business, we did not learn. The as their fieldsgenerally, is very neat. The herbe and other preparations are put up in the best manner, and are sold by established agents in the large cities, and also travelling agents over a large portion of the country. We noticed a press used for pressing herbs, which was invented by a young man belouging to the society,

We are all aware that many of the improvements of which we have spoken cannot be so readily or advantageously carried out on common farms or individual cstates, and we cannot bring them forward as deserving universal adoption ; but we do think that something of the system which is here observed in conducting business, might be profitably imitated by many of our farmers. Above all, we do not hesitate to recommend, both to husbandmen and housewives, the Shakers' exam ples of neatness and cleanliness, the imitation of which we are sure would result in the increase of comfort and happiness.—Albany Cultivator.



We take thefollowing sketches from the Washington National Era:---

CALEB CUSHING .--- Since my last date, the propo sition of Caleb Cushing in the Legislature, to commit same time, he said, "Take that." He then turned the State of Massachusetts to the support of the about and went to Hughes. The deceased cried out, Mexican invasion, has been rewarded by the choice of that gentleman as colonel of the new regiment. his bowels. Witness's attention was attracted to the Of his peculiar qualifications for such a post, no one can doubt. During his late Oriental embassy, he light, which, from the turning of the path, they could had ample opportunity to study the military tactics of the Chinese, and will doubtless be prepared to oppose Santa Anna, after the manner of that redoubtable people, by turning upon him the muzzles of pickle jars and gallipots, setting up scarcecrows. and issuing high-sounding proclamations. As there is no chance of his raising the 20,000 dollars outfit from Massachusetts, and as it is understood that the General Government, in supplying its soldiers with food and clothing, has actually outdone the economy of a Yankee slave-owner, it will scarcely be necessary to look beyond his own regiment for scarcerows. As to the matter of proclamations, and the flying artillery of words, our new military chiettain might Hughes in custody the following morning. He told witness he did not strike the deceased, and that it be very fairly matched against Grand Commissioner Lin himself.

Mr. Allen of Ohio, followed in a thunder-andlightning speech. The Senate is truly a deliberate body. Declamation is not in voguo there. The these, none more remarkable than Mr. Allen. We

trusted the present meeting was the exemplification, had its effect on even the most despotic governments of the continent. (Hear, hear.) If such practices tion of Belgium and Holland. Where were those arwere permitted to take place, he asked what security rangements now by the very authority, by the act, by there was for Geneva, for Hamburgh, for Frankfort ? the violence of Russia herself ? (Cheers.) Cracow Nay, he would go further, and ask what security there was for many crowned heads-for Wurtemburg, for Saxony, and for other small states-if the independence of Cracow was destroyed ?

Lord WHARNCLIFFE seconded the resolution, avowing that the present was no party question, but one for all parties and all countries. Neither did the question rest upon any provocation which might have been given by Cracow. In such an event the course to have been taken would have been an appeal to the other parties to the treaty of Vienna, who would have secured those aggrieved from any infringement of their rights. They might truly say, in the words of a more exalted person in another place, that if this treaty was to be violated with impunity, such engagements would be found not more sacred on the banks of the Rhine and the Po than on the banks of £120,000 a year was no more. (Cheers.) It was not the Vistula. (Hear.)

The resolution having been carried with acclamation, Lord Dudley Stuart read a letter which he had just received from Sir S. Canning, the British representative at the Ottoman court ; wherein he expressed the strongest sympathy with the present proceedings, and regretted that the nature of the office which he held would not admit of his presence on that occasion.

Sir E: Codrington proposed the second resolution :---

That, even if the existence and independence of Cracow had not been guaranteed by treaty, the aggressions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia on that city would have constituted a glaring infraction of the principles of justice and international law; but that being so guaranteed, the conduct of those states in abolishing the independent existence of Cracow, notwithstanding their repeated assurance that no such step was in contemplation, and without the consent of the other powers, parties to the treaty of Vienna, must be further considered as involving an affront to those powers, and to England as one of them.

He considered that the violation of the treaty in question afforded a warning not only to England, but to the world; for he asked where were such aggressive measures to stop, if the present was not made a subject of protest ?

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Lord BEAUMONT moved the third resolution :--

That as the tranquillity and prosperity of all commanities, whether of nations or of individuals, depend on he maintenance of justice, the repression of violence, and the fulfilment of engagements; and as, en the contrary, tranquillity and prosperity are endangered when the weak are abandoned to the mercy of the strong, when sacred rights and duties are permitted to be violated, and solemn obligations to be disregarded; therefore this meeting views with no less alarm than indignation the mea. sures adopted by the governments of Russia, Austria, and Prussia towards Cracow, and the other provinces of at variance, he hoped that the blood of Poland would ancient Poland, believing such measures are not only be the means of comonting them in a permanent in the highest degree unjust and impolitic, but that they alliance. This, he considered, might be achieved for directly tend to weaken respect for treaties, to retard the progress of civilisation, to encourage the projects of he saw no reason why there should not be an Angloambition, to strengthen the enemies of order, and to endanger the peace of Europe.

After commenting on the motion, his lordship went on to say that the aggression committed on Cracow was but one of many similar outrages on Poland Already four monstrous aggressions had been perpetrated, since the first great one, when, in spite of every right of man and law of God three great nations divided Poland, like robbers after they had made their plunder. (Cheering.) That nation and that people, to whem Europe and Christianity were more indebted than any other, was any measures which may appear calculated to avert the thus divided. (Hear.) He should want words in- evils which must otherwise inevitably accrue to all the deed, to paint the gross ingratitude with which one Power above all joined in that aggression. Why, but for Poland Austria would not be Austria, and a and for ameliorating the condition of that oppressed Turkish pacha would be ruling in Vienna. (Cheers.) antion. He could read to them how, for many ages, and in pounced upon Cracow, and destroyed not only the republic, but with that republic the bonds between a treaty to which all Europe were parties it quent address on behalf of his countrymen, who, ho bound all parties—it was to protect the weak, to re-press the strong. That treaty, as had been shown, had been broken, and what might be the consequence? Lord DUDLEY STUART seconded the into the general question at consider He would not weaken the words of the gallant adensue to Europe. The gallant admiral said :- "Now

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. URQUHART proposed :

That this meeting has learned with profound satisfaction that the government of the Ottoman Empire has on the present, as on former occasions, signalised its condemnation of the injustice of which Poland has been the vietim.

Mr. Urquhart dwelt at some length on the probable effects of the violation of the treaty upon the countries of Europe, and particularly with reference to the Turkish empire. He proceeded at some length to show for how long a period of time the interests of Turkey and Poland had been identical. His speech was much applauded.

Sir H. VERNEY seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The LORD MAYOR of London proposed the fifth resolution :—

That this meeting gladly avails itself of this opportunity to express its admiration of the generous burst of indig. nant feeling with which the press and the people of France received the tidings of the annihilation of the independence of Cracow, and to declare its sincere pleasure at, and cordial sympathy with, the opinion at the same time generally and warmly expressed in France, of the value and necessity of a closer and undisturbed alliance with Great Britain, and its strong conviction that such a union s essential to the preservation and further penceful developement of the liberty of Europe, and of vital importance to the best interests of the whole human race.

Mr. BRALES seconded the resolution, rejoicing to see the interests of France and England united upon the present question. Although there might be intrigues of northern countries to set the two countries Poland's good, and without the horrors of war; for French League for the liberation of Poland, and the emancipation of Europe from the despotism of the no th. (Cheers)

This resolution having been also unanimously carried.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER came forward to propose the last resolution :---

That a humble address be presented to her Majesty the Queen, humbly thanking her Majesty for the distinct expression of her sentiments in reference to Cracow, contained in her Majesty's speech on opening the session of states of Europe from the continued acts of violence exercis, d by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, towards Poland,

He had supported liberty at home, and he had fought for it too often abroad-(loud cheers)- not to feel that the conduct of the three great powers of Europe had been atrocious. (Hear, hear.) He thought their atroeity had only been equalled by the impudence with which they had effected their object. (Hear, hear.) Protests were very well, but protests should be followed up by something stronger; and he would ask, what would these three powers have done if they had seen Enclish, French, and Turkish fleets in the Mediterranean, on the Adriatic, on the

Freland.

Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Captain JABLONSKI, a Polish officer, then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, making an closaid, would never relax in their efforts until the

Lord DUDLEY STUART seconded the resolution, going into the general question at considerable length. The CHAIRMAN briefly returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

At the conclusion of the meeting, an assault was committed upon Mr. Urguhart by Major Beniowski, was the time come for every nation to snatch what it liked—for every people that was strong to seize on report.

> DESTITUTION AND DEATH .-- INQUEST .-- An inquest was held on the same day, by Mr. Wakley, M.P., three farthings, thirteen duplicates, and a key. Verdict, "Natural death."

Foreign Mohements,

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

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

AMERICAN PROGRESS.

intended to circulate as money.

6. It shall not be lawful to circulate within this State,

after the year 1847, any paper money, note, bill, certifi-

nomination less than ten dollars, or after the year 1849,

7. The Legislature shall at its first session after the

adoption of this Constitution, and from time to time

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS-STATE DEBTS.-The State

may exercise supervisory powers over works of internal

inprovement, but no State debt or liability can be con-

tracted on that account, nor for any purpose except in

nary expenditures the Legislature by a vote of two-thirds

of both houses may contract debts, but shall provide for

their extinguishment by a concurrent direct tax within

five years, and the aggregate of such debts shall not ex.

EXEMPTION OF HOMESTEAD-RIGHTS OF MARRIED

Forty acres of land or a fown or city lot, being the

We regret that it should have been thought neces-

races. If so, this constitution will then be as per-

vesting in the people themselves the direct vote upon

assemblies. True democracy will never be established

until that is done; in the meantime, the Wisconsin

constitution is the best of the constitutions based

tions. The election and payment of the executive

banking, education, state debts, &c.; must command

the applause of all true democrats.

ceed 800,000 dollars.

debts.

tion

tenth year.

While Parliament is sitting, we find it difficult nay, impossible, to keep pace with the movements of our American friends ; we must, therefore, take any other banking business whatever. occasion, when opportunity offers, to bring up arears. Before we speck of the progress of the National Reformers, we will offer a few remarks, and within or without the United States, shall be established scleet from our American files a few extracts relating or maintained within this State. to other matters.

According to the latest accounts no decisive blow had been struck in Mexico. Both the Americans cate, or other evidence of debt whatever, intended to and Mexicans had gained some unimportant advan- circulate as money, issued without this State, of any detages, that is, each side had somewhat annoyed the other, but beyond that nothing had been done. The of any denomination less than twenty do lars. Americans were posted at Saltillo S.000 strong, while Santa Anna was said to have an army of between 20,000 and 30,000 men at San Louis Potosi.

The evident intention of the partisans of the war for the punishment of all violations and evasions of the to extend "slavery" over the territories that have provisions of this article. been, or may be wrested from Mexico, has excited considerable alarm amongst the opponents and nonfavourers of slavery, and has caused something like a division in the ranks of the Democratic party. The members of Cengress, from the Northern States, case of war or insurrection ; except that for extraordidemand that slavery shall be for ever excluded from any territory acquired by the States in Mexico. The New York Tribune, while approving of this step, properly adds :-

We think our government ought also to declare that it will accept of no territory at the close of the war unless the people of that territory, having a fair and free opportunity to express their preference, shall decide to marriage, and that which may fall to her after marriage, declaration of independence be the veriest quackery exempted from his debts. and farce ever known, we have no right to drag reluct. aut provinces behind our triumphal car. Fifty victories and the capture of the City of Mexico would give us no moral right to incorporate a department into our territory while its people objected to the transfer.

We see it stated in a Washington paper, that Mr. Horace Greeley, the independent editor of the Tribune, had been burnt in effigies for having said something which had given offence to the supporters of the war. This exhibits a detestable spirit, and Mr. Greeley may congratulate himself that it was only his effigy the "patriotic" rullians committed to the flames. We have received a copy of a new antislavery paper, published at Washington, entitled The National Era; one of its editorial correspondents is the celebrated poet, J. Greenleaf Whittier. This journal is, we believe, the first attempt to establish an anti-slavery organ in the American Capital, and the attempt has not been made without encountering opposition. At a meeting of the City Council, at Georgetown, resolutions were passed, setting forth, that the publication of the National Era was calculated " to arouse the worst feelings" of the " peaceful population" of the district, and lead to a breach of the peace, and that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of legislative action upon the part of the Corporation. This is a truly modest way of inviting mob-violence on the part of the "peaceful population," which failing, "law" is to be had recourse to-law made on purpose-to suppress the obnoxious journal. As yet, we have not heard that either the hint or the threat has been acted upon, and we earnestly hope, for the sake of own property, and to every family their home, in spite the American character, that neither will be. The of the sins or misfortunes of the husband or father, National Era is a large and handsome sheet, admi- and the exactions of merciless creditors. The homerably printed and conducted wth great ability. That the editors are bold men, none can deny : but | National Reformers ; it has been adopted in Wisthat their boldness is tempered by discretion is consin, and its adoption in Illinois, Indiana, and them success.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

2. The Legislature shall not have power to authorise grain wishing to hoard, and to wait a still higher or incorporate, by any general or special law, any tank price for their produce, are in many places menaced or other institution having any banking power or privi- with pillage, fire, and death. The mayors and the lege, or to confer upon any corporation, institution, per- clergy of the rural districts, who interfere to preserve son or persons, any banking power or privilege. order, are becoming obnoxious to the people. The 3. It shall not be lawful for any corporation, institu-

tion, person or persons, within this State, under any pre- strictest orders have been issued to resort to the tence or authority, to make or issue any paper money, military force only in extremities. note, bill, certificate, or other evidence of debt whatever, 4. It shall not be lawful for any corporation within

this State, under any pretence or authority, to exercise the business of receiving deposits of money, making discounts, or buying or selling bills of exchange, or to do the Chamber of Deputies, there being hardly any voices raised against it, but before it could be brought 5. No branch or agency of any bank or banking instibefore the Chamber of Peers the session closed. The tution of the United States, or of any State or Territory Minister of Finance said that he was not opposed to

the principle of the motion, but that, in the present state of the finances of the country, he must oppose all remission of taxes. Discussion on the motion deferred.

SPAIN.

The Contes.-In the sitting of the 23rd ult. the MI nister of War introduced two important measures-By the first the government is empowered to decreewhen it thinks it opportune, the raising of fifty thou. I theories of Lord Brougham, assuring them that sand men; and, by the second, the government is miseries then unheard of would be the sure result of authorised to contract a loan of two hundred millions the infliction of the New Poor Law. Lord Brougham thereafter as may be necessary, enact adequate penaliies of reals at three per cent. interest, and to appropriate was listened to and believed-Lord Eldon was years, grown fine crops of excellent potatoes. I menas much as may be necessary of the revenues of Spain laughed at, and declared to be a dotard-I was and the colonies to the payment of the interest on denounced as a fool and a madman.

that loan. THE CARLISTS .- It appears that the Carlists are making considerable progress in the north of Spain. In Biscay they assemble in great numbers, and the New Poor Law would cure the diseases of the nation inhabitants generally are prepared to take arms secure property, restore to labour its just reward, on the first appearance of a regularly organised unite the different ranks of society, give peace and Carlist force.

SWITZERLAND.

WOMEN .- Property owned by the wife at the time of her date Feb. 20, in which it is stated that serious dis- words. Thus, did he then describe the disease-thus orportunity to express their preference, shall decide to marting, and that any fait to det allow marting and the control of the kusband and turbances had taken place on the Austrian and prescribe the cure :-Sardinian frontiers of the canton of Tessino, in consequence of large purchases of corn having been made on those frontiers, for the purpase of expor- exposes the property of the community, and with its proiomestead of a family, and in either case not exceeding 1,000 dollars in value, is exempted from forced sale for tation. The custom-house officers of Castalello, a

> AMENDMENTS AND REVISION .- Amendments to the two of whom were killed and several wounded. Constitution may be proposed by a vote of two-thirds of from the Aiguilles-rougher, burying the hamlet of The question of calling a Convention to revise the Con-Chable. The hamlet, which consists of five houses and a few small manufactories issituated in a narrow stitution, is to be submitted to a vote of the people every

glen, which was completely filled up by the masses sary to refer the question of negro suffrage as a through it. In one house eleven persons were saved sary to refer the question of negro suffage as a owing to the strength of the walls, and worked their due reward, and visiting idleness with its appropriate equality which the constitution accords to other mainder perished. One immense winding sheet of all projects of law mooted in the representative and six persons still alive. The unhappy persons who survive have lost their all.

ITALY.

upon the present system of representative institu- news of the flight of Don Miguel, accompanied by a Colonel B----, an Englishman. Of the present locaofficers and the judges; the provisions respecting tion of his ex-kingship nothing is known. PRASANT INSURRECTION !- The disturbances in the

The clauses relating to the rights of married territories. Austrian troops have been ordered from Swiss canton of Tesino have extended to the Austrian your assistance, to apply to the foul disease a safe, an women and the exemption of the homestead, are Mantua and Mouza. The peasantry make a show worthy of special notice. To the wife is secured her of resisting them.

POLAND.

DISTRESS.-Great distress prevails in Poland. The then? Was "the foul disease" eradicated-"the portions of the royal speeches (delivered in London remorseless pestilence " stayed? Was " property and Paris at the opening of the respective legisla- secured "--" labour rewarded ?" Were " the instistead exemption is one of the principal objects of the and Paris at the opening of the respective legisla-tures) which refer to the occupation of Cracow, were not allowed to be translated, and the paragraphs in question were carefully cut out from the foreign papers which arrived in Warsaw. Even that part of the speech of the King of the French in which the could, and that he would, stay the wide-wasting commercial treaty between France and Russia was ruin !" During eight long years the patient had been referred to, met with a similar treatment, it being a sweating under Lord Brougham's treatment, when constant rule with the latter to keep Poland as much his lordship was suddenly alarmed by its strong convulsions. His attention to the real condition of his patient was aroused by strong and urgent petitions. ARRESTS AND REPORTED INSURRECTION .- It is stated that several missionaries of the Polish propaganda eight years' trial, to be a failure! Warsaw. It is very positively affirmed that an inminfully combating for a general reduction of the shall acquire over 160 acres of land in the state; and surrection of the peasants has broken out in the On the 11th of July, 1842, Lord Brougham moved in the House of Lords for "a select committee to government of Angustowow. consider the distressed state of the country. Kosciusko .- The ladies of Cracow have formed a founded on a petition that he had presented to their committee for the purpose of keeping in a good conlordships. dition the monument raised in that city to the me-

THE NEW POOR LAW.

BROUGHAM versus BROUGHAM.

[The following is a continuation of Mr. Oastler's strictures on Lord Brougham, copied from the

had given previous notice, for the reduction of the Law was not for the benefit of the proprietors." If you will favour me with space, I will make a few fearing the same will continue, unless the members duty on salt from 3 decimes to 1 decime per kilo- Therein I proved his lord-hip guilty of misrepre- observations on the subject I have brought to your of the trade come forward and form a firm union, do

I shall in this letter demonstrate, as I have promised to do, from the mouth of Lord Brougham, that his prophecies respecting the effects of the New Poor Law have proved fallacious ; that, consequently, his "opinion" is worthless.

Before I proceed to that demonstration it may be proner to state, that while Lord Brougham was hood winking the House of Lords, I was engaged, on the au-

thority of the late venerable and learned Lord Eldon, in warning their lordships (particularly the Duke of Wellington) and the government (for which I incurred their displeasure) against adopting the wild

Lord Brougham "prophesied smooth things" his spell-bound audience believed him-when he told their lordships that as sure as he was a lawyer, the plenty to the cottages, stability to pa'aces, and uni-

versal prosperity to all our national interests. It was on the 21st of July. 1834, that Lord Brong-DISTURBANCES.—The French Journal of Frankført ham thus beguiled their lordships. Do I exaggerate? contains a correspondence from Zurich under the Do I mistake? Read his lordship's "corrected"

A state of things which has made industry and idleness, honesty and knavery, change places, and which perty every law, every institution, every valuable possestown on the borders of Sardinia, fired on the crowd, sion, every precious right to the ravages of that remorse-

less pestilence, before whose strides you, the guardians of AVALANCHES.-A letter from Chamounix of the the social happiness of those who live under your proboth houses of the Legislature and submitted to the people 19th, ult. states that on the 15th, at seven in the tection, have beheld the peasantry of England abused to at the next general election, for their adoption or rejec. evening, an avanlanche fell with a tremendous noise a pitch which I am at once afflicted and ashamed to contemplate, which I shudder to describe, and which I could not bear to think of, did I not know that the same hand which lays it bare to your eyes, and makes its naked deformity horrible to your sight, will be enabled, by your of snow, as was also the bed of the Arve, which runs assistance, to apply to the foul disease a safe, an effectual remedy [the New Poor Law]; restoring to industry its

people" will place the negro population upon that way out; some others were found alive. but the re-punishment; reinstating property in security, and lifting up once more-God be praised!-the character of that snow wrapped up the buried village, with a chimney noble English peasantry to the proud eminence where fect as any constitution can be which stops short of appearing here and there from the solid white mass. but for the [old] Poor Laws, it would have shone untar-After two days digging seven corses were dug out, nished, the admiration of mankind, and the glory of the country which boasts it as its brightest ornament.

of July, 1842 :--

avages of that "remorseless pestilence"-who could

"overwhelming mischief !" "The same hand which lays it bare to your eyes, and makes its naked de-

effectual remedy !"

Solomon, " there is more hope of a foul than of him."

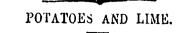
details, my lords, which quite unman me, but which **Urales'** however painful to relate, I have thought it my bounden duty to lay before you. SPITALFIELDS BROAD SILK WEAVERS

So much for Lord Brougham's cure ! order, are becoming obnoxious to the people. The troops are held continually on the alert, but the strictest orders have been issued to resort to the military force only in extremities. [THE CHAMBERS.—The Deputies met for a short time. M. Demesnay read the motion of which he had given previous notice, for the reduction of the Lord Brougham, that his lordship was deluding their had given previous notice, for the reduction of the long for the bonefit of the previous notice. The Deputies met for a short had given previous notice. for the reduction of the long for the bonefit of the previous notice. The Deputies met for a short had given previous notice. for the reduction of the long for the bonefit of the previous notice. The Deputies met for a short had given previous notice. For the reduction of the long for the bonefit of the previous notice. The previous notice of or the reduction of the long for the bonefit of the previous notice. The bonefit of the previous notice. The previous notice of or the reduction of the long for the bonefit of the previous notice. The bone fit of the previous not previous notice. The bone fit of the previous not previous notice. The bone fit of the previous not previous notice. The bone fit of the previous not previous notice. The bone fit of the previous not p

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

come forward immediately and join the National RICHARD OASTLER. P.S.-Why do I appeal to the Duke of Wellington ? Industry, whereby they may save themselves and Ilis Grace listened to the bewitching eloquence of families from utter ruin and destruction." This Lord Brougham, he rejected my solemn warnings. R.O.



take place. THE TEN HOURS BILL -A deputation from TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST. SIR,-Every fact relating to the growth of potatoes the delegates now in London from the manufactur-ing districts, waited on Lord John Russell, on Tues-

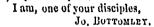
is now of national importance. A few weeks ago I was in Yorkshire. I there heard that an old friend of mine had, for the last two tioned this to another friend, a Surrey farmer, who requested that I would ask how the Yorkshireman had succeeded so admirably? I did so. This is the to be pursued in the present state of the question. Mr.

answer of my Yorkshire friend :-King's Villa, near Pontefract, March 1. Mr. Oastler :-- Dear Sir-I was from home when your on the result of the division. Mr. R. Oastler moved, letter arrived. I now sit down to let you know how I "That the most grateful thanks of this meeting be given produced, for the last two years, above three hundred to Mr. J. Brotherton, Sir George Grey, Lord George Benbushels of good sound potatoes to the acre. First, get tinck, and other friends, who so nobly defended the cause the land dry and clean, and on it put five or six tous of of the factory children this afternon, and for their effitime, fresh from the kilns; slack it as soon as you can; cient aid in supporting the Ten Hours' Bill." Mr. Thomas then sprend it in its quick state, and immediately har- Mawdeley seconded the resolution, which was carried row it well in, so as to incorporate it well with the soil; then draw your ridges, plant your sets, put the manure

vote of thanks to the 190 members who voted in favour of upon the sets, and cover up. the Ten Hours' Bill. The motion was seconded by Mr. Charles Howarth, of Rochdale, and carried unanimously. If you cut your sets, I would advise you to cut them into a basket of quick lime, as it dries up the Mr. John Mills, of Oidham, moved, "That the result of moisture, and prevents either insects or fungi from this day's discussion and division in favour of the Ten attacking the seed.

Hours' Bill is such as to inspire us with fervent hopes of final success ; that we resolve to redouble our exertions By adopting this plan, I have never failed in producing good sound potatoes, and believe, for quality and quanto bring the question to an immediate settlement, and tity, I have not been exceeded this year-at least, not that we strongly urge the working men and their friends in our part. I have at present above one hundred loads in all parts of the country to prosecute with increased activity their application for an efficient Ten Houre' Bill." of as beau iful potatoes as ever were seen, suitable Mr. Thomas Pitts, of Ashton-under-Lyne, seconded the either for use or sets.

motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Jude I shall be happy to furnish you any further information Yates, of Bradford, moved, " That whilst we rejoice in on this subject, as I think it a national one. I intend the fidelity of our friends, who at so much personal into grow a greater quantity this year, as I have no convenience to themselves attend the day sittings of the doubt, with proper care, any one may do. House patiently to listen to that discussion, they cannot



but regret the nature of the opposition which has been brought to bear against our measure, and further that I am sure I need not apologise for sending you the we deeply regret to observe the spirit which appeared to above. I have found half a ton of salt, per acre. actuate the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, who, thrown on, after the sets were covered in, produce after promising 'a fair share of time to Lord John clean skinned potatoes, when all others have beer Russell to reply,' continued his speech till within eight I remain, Sir, Your obliged servant, scabbed. ninutes to six o'clock, by which the nuble lord was de-

London, March 2, 1847. RICHARD OASTLER.

ject before it." Mr. Oastler said that at their last meet-TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, &c., &c. ing he did not hesitate to move a vote of approval of the

My Lown,—An old proverb adviseth that "pearls cast before swine" were so much wealth misappro-priated, and so it appears that experience, which

histoweth wisdom upon most men, has lavished its favours upon your lordship without extracting from The specific, so vauntingly proposed, was applied you the smallest mark of repentance for past sins, -the nauseous draught was swallowed -- nd, what or any promise of future amendment. But with that docgedness for which you are remarkable, and

course pursued by Sir R. Petl during the last debate, which vote was adopted ; and now that an adverse course had been taken, he willingly seconded the motion. The motion was agreed to and the meeting separated. Market Intelligence

CORN EXCHANGE, FEBRUARY 24.

The arrivals since Monday have been moderate, and the

prived of all opportuaity to reply, and by which the House

vas also deprived of coming to a conclusion on the sub-

ftivormenes.

most earnestly call on our brother tradesmen to

Association of United Trades for the Protection of

branch meets the second and last Wedne-day in each

month, and the next meeting night will be held on

the 13th instant, when an election for secretary will

lay, at the Treasury office, and presented him with

33 memorials from the Short-time committees, and

On Wednesday evening a numerous meeting of the

delegates from Lancashire and Yorkshire was held in

their rooms, for the purpose of devising the best course

Mathew Balme, of Bradford, presided. The Chairman,

I opening the proceedings, congratulated the delegates

unanimously. Mr. Greaves, of Saddleworth, moved a

also from associated factory workers and trades.

Eternal honours to the man who could stay the

Don Miguel. -- Letters from Rome confirm the cure that "foul disease"---who could ward off that news of the flight of Don Miguel. accompanied by a "approaching devastation"----who could stop that

formity horrible to your sight, will be enabled, by

"See'st thou a man wise in his own conceit," says

of Robert Owen to the Senate of the United States, notify their complete dissent from his plan.

hours of labour. He has brought forward the following | that the homestead exemption shall be extended to that | resolutions in the New York House of Assembly :---

may be exacted from apprentices and other minors, ought continent. to be limited and declared by law.

That the number of hours' labour per day which shall declared by law.

generally, the subject of the rights of the labourer and September next, the interests of the state, with regard to the hours of labour, to take testimony, if they may deem it expedient, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Walsh has so far succeeded as to have obtained the appointment of a select committee, of which he is the chairman. This is a most important movement, and, under the energetic management of Mr. Walsh, cannot fail, sooner or later, to result in securing, to a considerable extent, the liberty of the labourer.

A Convention has been recently held in the state of Wisconsin, which has provisionally agreed to a constitution decidedly the most democratic yet Atas :---

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN. is ex-officio the Auditor), Treasurer, and Attorney-The governor is invested with the usual executive receive no other compensation than double the per diem of members during the session, and the mileage of a and, in case of the disability of both, the duties devolve upon the Secretary of State. Both the Governor and Licut.-Governor are disqualified from holding any other office during the term for which they are elected. The compensation of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorn-y-General, to be fixed by law.

LEGISLATIVE .- The House of Representatives at present consists of seventy-nine and the Senate of twentyone members. The House may be increased to 120, and the Senate to forty members. The State for the time being is divided into twenty-five representatives, and tions, constituting a representative district, and having from one to ten Representatives. Seven of the senasecond Tuesday of January. Extra compensation for any public service is prohibited. Lotteries are prohibited. Uniform laws for the government of towns and counties supreme at Munich, dispensing dignities and favours are required.

JUDICIAL .-- The House of Representatives has the power of impeachment, and the Senate is constituted the shall be had without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

The State is divided into five Judicial Circuits or discan officiate in the district in which he is elected, more than one year during his term, except to supply a vacancy. The Circuit Judges are to constitute the Supreme Court, one term of which is to be held in each Judicial Circuit in each year. A Judge, during his term, or if he resign, for two years after such resignation is disqualified from holding any other office. The Judges' salary is 1,500 dollars a year. Each County is to choose a Judge of Probate or Surrogate, who shall hold his office for two is evidently qualifying to bear him company. years. The Legislature has power to organise inferior courts, and tribunals of conciliation. Suits may be brought against the State in the manner prescribed by the Legislature. A clerk in the Circuit Court is to be elected in each County, who is also to discharge the duty of Registrar of Deeds. The Supreme Court appoints its own clerks. ELECTIVE FRANCHISE .- One year's residence within the State, and in the case of foreigners who may not be in the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, a declaration of their intentions to become citizens and an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, constitute the qualifications of electors.

In the National Era we find a copy of a Memorial ject the editor of Foung America observes :-Wisconsin will be the first free state to adopt home-

in relation to his mode of improving the condition stead exemption, and will then have made the nearest of mankind. Mr. Owen's plan is a modification of approach to real freedom ever achieved in civilization. the "system" he has so often explained in this Having thus secured homes to those so fortunate as to as possible in the dark with regard to the foreign country. The editors of the Era, while expressing passess them-let her add the crowning sheaf of glory relations of the Muscovite empire. their admiration of the philanthropic spirit and by land limitation. Let the reformers of Wisconsin, as zealous devotion of Mr. Owen, at the same time soon as the constitution shall be adopted, agitate anew for a provision, that all the monopolies in the state shall have lately been taken up and conlined in the city of Mike Walsh is doing the state some service by | die with their present possessors; that hereafter no man

quantity of farm land or a village lot; let Wisconsin do That the number of hours' labour per day, which this, and she will be the first really free state on the

The Wisconsin constitution is to be voted upon on the first Tuesday in April next, and that it will be legally satisfy and fulfil a contract to work for any ado, ted we cannot doubt. If adopted by the people, between the parties, ought also to be determined and June next; and the election for members of the saw :--Legislature, state officers, and representatives in I, the undersigned, promise and swear before Almighty

Colonial and Foreign **Entelligence**. MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

"The public will learn with satisfaction," says The Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State (who ences " between Normanby and Guizot; and care General, are to be elected biennially, and on the same day. no more for "my Lord" and "Monsieur" themselves. Beyond the columns of the daily papers, Powers, including the veto power (as in this state, except that he is to return a vetoed bill in three days), and is to receive a salary of 1,000 dollars a-year. The Lieut.- criminations and recriminations, has excited not the Governor is to be President of the Senate, and is to least interest in this country. The price of bread is still rising in Paris, and the apprehensions arising member. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, from the scarcity are on the increase. While the the executive duties devolve upon the Lieut. Governor ; poor are suffering the greatest distress, the rich are extensive as the English Reform Bill." Goodness

gracious, what a revolutionary measure ! The Royal Bavarian brood are just now playing furteen senatorial districts, each county, with two excep- some rare pranks. Bavaria, which always revolts when beer is raised in price, is now on the brink of total districts have two Senators. Until otherwise pro. a revolution in consequence of King Louis having vided by law, the Legislature is to meet annually on the submitted himself to the yoke of the celebrated Spanish dancer, Lola Montes. This lady reigns

with right royal lavishness; of course at the same time taking good care to well feather her own nest. coart for the trial of impeachments. No conviction The consequence has been a dissolution of the ministry, popular riots, and all the usual manifestations of Bavarian patriotism. While King Louis tricts, in each of which one Judge is to be elected by the Charles is making himself the wonder and laughingqualified voters thereof, for the term of five years. No stock of Germany, his pracious son Otho is doing election for Judges to be held within thirty days of any his best to exhibit his imbecility by risking a collision of the Greek kingdom with the Ottoman Porte. King Otho having deliberately insulted the Turkish Ambassador at Athens, that functionary has withdrawn to Constantinople, and, consequently, rumours medical art. Madame Hahnemann declared that she of war agitate Greece and Turkey. 'Tis time the booby Otho was sent to a lunatic asylum ; his father

> INDIA.

mory of Kosciusko. THE INFERNAL AUTOCRAT .- WARSAW .- The following is the text of the oath exacted from the pricets specified term, in the absence of any farther agreement the judges are to be elected on the second Monday of appointed at the Ecclesiastical Academy at War-

That a select committee be appointed, to consider, Congress, will take place on the first Monday in God, one in the Holy Trinity, that I desire and engage myself faithfully and sincerely to serve and to be obedient in all things to H.I.M., my real. legitimate, and most gracious master, the Emperor Nicholas Pawlowiz, Autocrat of all the Russias, and to H.I.H. the heir to the throne of all the Russias, the Grand Duke Alexander Nicolasewiz.

I engage myself likewise to observe and defend, without sparing my life or a drop of my blood, all the rights and prerogatives present or to come attached to that high power to their full and unbounded extent. I also engage myself to support as much as in my power everything attached to the interests of H.I.M. and the state. In consequence, if anything shall come to my knowledge

likely to be detrimental to the rights of his Majesty, not only will I inform him of the same immediately, but will adopted by any portion of the American people. the Morning Chronicle, "that the differences endeavour to prevent it by all means in my power. I also The following is a synopsis, taken from the Albany between I and Variant endeavour to prevent it by all means in my power. I also between Lord Normanby and M. Guizot have been me, to fulfil conscientiously the duties imposed upon me settled amicably." The Chronicle is mistaken, the either by regulations or established customs, either by EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS. - public care not a straw for the "personal differ- to me by my superiors, in the name of H.I.M. Finally, I engage myself not to act contrary to my duty and to my oath, in views of private or family interest, out of friendship or hatred, and to act in all things conformable to the duty of a faithful subject of H.I.M., so as to be always which it commenced was annihilated. What was the re- unanswerable address, "you spoke with more than prepared to render an account of it before God and his terrible judgment.

Posen, Feb. 16 .-- We can now state pretty posi- to the number of three out of four were deserted-thus tively that the great trial, respecting the Polish giving to the whole scene every appearance of an entire conspiracy, will commence at Berlin, on the 1st of April next. M. Wentzel, who was employed in cestershire and Wiltshire to some other parts of the drawing up the indictments, has been to Berlin, and wallowing in luxury and profligacy. 'Tis high time the Poles who were confined here are already sent to the country to the other, and that what was lost by who so think. I believe, if the bill were carried, that the cry of "War to the castle, peace to the cottage !" Berlin. Poland is full of Russian troops. It is Gloucestershire and Wiltshire was gained by some was once more raised in France. M. Duvergier de which will take place next month, some organic tunately not the case, for your lordships will find that and in many instances more than trebled, and that Hauranne has given notice of a motion for the changes in the constitution of the kingdom of Poland reform of the Chamber of Deputies, "almost as may be expected, and that the Russian troops are assembled in order to ensure the execution of them.

THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

to the midland counties, to Leicester, to Shrop. According to letters from Russia, the latest shire, and Staffordshire, and Warwickshire, and from accounts received from the Caucasus state that these carry the eye over to York and Lancashire, we shall General Worongoff had offered to evacuate all the find the distress the same as in those counties from which little forts, and only to keep Anassa and Soukoumthe woollen manufactures had declined-wages reduced, houses untenanted, rents fallen to one-half and less, able-Kale, on condition that the population along the coast are to give no aid to Schamyl-bey, are to keep bodied and healthy men, at least men who were once in up a good understanding with the Russians, and to health-men well skilled in their respective branches of furnish a contingent of 35,000 men, commanded by trade-men able and willing to work, were thrown out of Circassian chief, to be employed only in war against employment by thousands, while those to which some Christians. These propositions have been rejected.

Foreign Miscellany.

FRANCE .--- POPULATION .--- The Moniteur publishes for whole days without food of any kind ? The poor rates an official account of the census of 1810, from which were increased in some districts fourfold, and in others they were raised to double that amount, while the defalit appears that the population of France then amounted to 35,400,486 souls. In 1841, when the cations of the property on which it used to be assessed had previous census was taken, it was only 34,230,173, gone on from 20 to 30 to 40, and sometimes to 50 per cent. thus showing an increase in five years of 1,170,308. compared with what it was two years ago. My lords, I HOMGOPATHY .- Madame Hahnemann, widow of now come to some, only some of the details, over which the celebrated founder of Homcoopathy, was summoned on the 20th ultimo, before the correctional tribunal at Paris, for having illegally practised the had received a diploma, as Doctor of Medicine, in Pennsylvania. She also stated that she never received pecuniary remuneration. She was condemned to a fine of 100 francs and expenses. under the impression that in a recumbent posture the ont constitution" forgetting that such constitution was

M. DUMAS REBURED.-The great novelist having pangs of hunger would be less severely felt than in an made for the ancients, and we moderns seek a constituconceived himself insulted by some remarks of M. lived on matters which ought not to be eatenerect position. . Those who were able to erawl about tion suited to the times in which we live. I know that your lordship has no such idea, nor are you capable of Maleville, member of the Chamber of Deputies, -at least not as the food of man-and they might be said to envy soliberal or just a conception. Your lordship is a mere sent a challenge to the deputy; the bearer of the challenge being M. Viennet, Peer of France. The those who fed on the husks of swine. My lords, I have political thing, suffered to exist for the time, -- a pansensible M. de Maleville sent the following amusing not an uncommon thing, but one of frequent occurrence, been informed by some ministers of religion that it was derer to antiquated prejudices, and the leader of a band of contemptible poltroons, who are willing to that men of their congregations were taken from their Sir,-I thank you for having afforded me the opportu- chapels, fainting from illness and weakness, brought on sell the interests of the country, which they curse by nity of seeing the agrecable and excellent M. Viennet. by want of proper sustenance. I shudder at, and almost their existence, for the sake of place, or basking in the smile (if you can smile) of Funch's little shoe-As to the proposal which you are good enough to make dread to tell your lordships of some of the cases that to cut my throat, I am chagrined beyond measure at not have come to my knowledge-cases in which, however, proof, my lord, that your strength is not commenbeing able to accept it. I have not the honour to be a and be this told to the honour of humanity, I have heard surate with your appetite. centleman. 1 am, my Lord, & .. of the greatest benevolence and the kindliest disposition Marquis de MALEVILLE. being evinced by those having the smallest means, and London, Feb. 25th, 1847. THOMAS CLARK. THE DUTCH CORN LAWS .- A royal message, accomwho, I must say, are ever endeavouring to alleviate the CORT AND COLOR panied by a project of law, for the revocation of the distresses of people but little poorer than themselves, out HOUSEBREAKING BY FEMALES .- On Saturday night corn-law of December 29th, 1816, and for the alteraof the proceeds of their own scanty pittance. I have last, about nine o'clock, Miss Leven, who resides at tion of the duties on corn, was laid last Saturday heard of one case of a mother, with an infant at her Meadowbank, Partick, on returning from Glasgow. before the Second Chamber of the States General. breast, found dying in the street for want of food, who was astonished to see a light in the back part of the

ow cunning and political scheming.

I am induced to address your lordship thus upon the present occasion, owing to the part which you leemed it "expedient" to take on Tuesday evening last in opposing the motion of Mr. Duncombe for leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Act. Upon that occa-

sion, my lord, you appeared in your REAL character. On closely investigating the national symptoms, his Strong in the consciousness of power, and relying lordship pronounced his favourite nostrum, after upon the support of the mass of corruption by which you were surrounded, there was no necessity for a cloak, and Russell was therefore "himself again." There you stood, my lord, upon the floor of the House of Commons, in the forty seventh year of the nineteenth century, the brazen champion of Whig

'finality," and the avowed enemy of progress or re-With the lively recollection of the above quotation form. Could you, my lord, have seen yourself at from Lord Brougham's speech, delivered in the House of Lords on the 21st July, 1834, and the that moment as others saw you, diminutive as you are in stature, you would have appeared infinitely fact ibefore you that during the whole interval his less in character! You opposed the motion of your lordship's "safe and effectual remedy" had been "honourable friend (?) the member for Finsbury."

applied, I now request you to follow Lord Brougham because it was a violation of the " ancient constituthrough the following statement, made on the 11th tion of the country," overlooking the fact that the country has no such thing as a constitution at all All who know anything of the state of the country-

except, indeed, that rare specimen of "human wisand none I believe more readily than some of my noble dom" the "bill" may be looked upon as such friends opposite-are prepared, I doubt not, to admit at and as your lordship is the acknowledged once that the present distress of the country is without father of that miserable abortion, it is not so much a parallel. My lords, I do, and so do the petitioners-at to be wondered at that you will not allow even a hair least the elder of them-well remember the distresses of its head to be touched. But the ties of consanwhich took place in 1808 and 1812, and more lately in guinity which bind your lordship to your precious 1816 and 1817; but I protest that when I cast my eyes offspring cannot be put forth as an excuse by the back and compare the distresses of those periods with miserable gaug of toad-cating and time-serving the present, and when I refresh my recollection by re- officials who followed their " leader" upon the ocferring to the results of inquiries at that time made, and casion,-they cannot urge paternal feelings in excompare them with what it has been my painful duty to tenuation of their wast of principle, especially as learn within the last three or four weeks as to the pre- some of them had previously voted for a similar sent state of things, I may say, almost without exages | motion, and all of them pretended to be "liberals ration, that the former periods present comparatively a and "friends of the people." Sir George Grey, the state of prosperity. Now, my lords, not to break my Home Secretary, was the only one of your worthy word with respect to the promise I made of going over | coadjutors who had bronze enough to speak in aid of the ground as quickly as possible, I shall begin at once your lordship; and like yourself, my lord, he took and state the case. In the west of England, for years good care to avoid grappling with the facts and past, I may say for the last ten or twelve, there has been arguments of Mr. Daucombe, and the gentlemen gradual decline of business-gradual at first, as always who supported his motion. Your speech, my lord happens in such cases, but afterwards proceeding with was a clever evasion of the question at issue, and an accelerated pace, until the branch of manufactures in as was remarked by Mr. Wakley in his able and

sult ? Looms were idle, houses untenanted, rents falling to usual energy and earnestness,"-intending, I suppose, one-half, one-third, and sometimes even lower. Cottages to make up in action and vehemence what you were deficient in truth and honesty.

There are many persons, my lord, who do not attach much importance to the bill sought to be introduced by Mr. Duncombe, because they are of opinion that country. One might be disposed to hope at first that the even if it were made law, little or no good would has returned, it is said, with 200 documents. All change was but a transfer of business from one part of result from it. But 1 am not one of those persons the constituencies of the cities, and most of the large coeval to the decline with the manufactures in the west | such additions would consist mainly of the working was the commencement of that distress which is now classes, and to such constituencies I would look fo afflicting the north. Then, my lords, when we turn the return of other Duncombes and Wakleys to aid and assist us in pulling down the whole rotten system which is the object of your lordship's admiration and respect. I was anxious that Mr. Duncombe should press his motion, in order to test your Lordship and Company, so that the world might know whe ther you had remained stationary landmarks to shew to the political mariner where the tide o public opinion had arrived fitteen years ago, or whether the ocean of knowledge had in its onward career carried the shabby Cabinet along with it. This object has been effected, and your lordship now stands exhibited to the gaze of the people like a choolboy on a bench, with the dance-cap of "Finality" on your head, and humbug-made-casy (the Bill) in your hand, and the Chartist schoolmaster, Mr. Duncombe, with the rod of public opinion, chastising your lordship for your stupidity in not having

profited by experience, and for being heedless of the valuable and useful lessons which are to be acquired by attention to that great book, in which it is written in plain and intelligible characters, that statesmen shall not contemn public opinion with impunity! My lord, to attempt to reason with a genuine Whig 1 shall run as rapidly as possible, for I am afraid to deal with matters so frightful. As I have said, there were every day occurrences of seven, or eight, or ten persons in as I have no ambition to figure in a straight jacket, I decline. In ashes there is not much stir. There is one cottage, who were for days-my lords, I cannot say | will eschew that mode of dealing with your lordship, "aday," but for "days"-without a morsel of food of and in conclusion take the liberty to intimate that cheese has an average sale. Canadian butter in better lordship talks too much of the principle of the "anci-

In flour little doing.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORNMARKET, Feb. 27 .- We had a tolerable supply of grain in our market this morning. The sale of wheat was only dull, and the price rather lower than last week. — Wheat sold from 9s to 11s; oats, 3s 4d to 4s 3d; barley, 6s to 6s 6d; beans, 6s to 7s per

WAREFIELD CORN MARKET, Friday .- We have a large arrival of wheat. There is much more firmness in the trade than on Tuesday, and a moderate extent of business is done. Barley is extremely flat, though offered at 3s per qr. reduction. Oats are fully as dear, and shelng steady. Beans 1s per qr. lower. Other articles as before

HULL CORN MARKET, Tuesday. - At this day's market there was a good supply of English wheat, much of it in bad coadition. We must quote prices 3s to 4s lower than last week ; though but little business done in Foreign, we lo not quote more than 1s lower. BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANOZ, Wednesday.-We have

had very little business transacted. The few sales of wheat made were at a decline of 2s to 3s per quarter. Malting barley difficult to quit at current rates,

MANCHESTER CORN MARKER, Saturday .- At our market more coulidence was apparent than during the week, and at a reduction of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs. on wheat a fair mount of business occurred."

amount of business occurred. WARNINGTON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.-We had a very numerous attendance of farmers. Wheat sold at about 3d per bushel reduction, say 10s 6d to 11s, and 11s 4d per 70 lbs. The supply of potatoes was short; pink-eyes were sold at 20s to 21s, and 23s per load of 255 lbs., which is an advance of 1s to 3s on last week's prices.

which is an advance of 1s to 3s on last week's prices. WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—There was a large supply of beasts and 60 0 sheep. Although sales were slow, nearly all the stock was sold. Beef 6s to 7s per stone; mutton 5% to 6% d per lb. SALFORD NEW CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—We had a fair though not a large show of stock, and a fair quality. The supply of beef was scarcely equal to the demand, and beef realised fully 6d per lb.; and prime mutton 6d to 6% per b. Every thing prime sold up. NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday. — We have had a large show of cattle, which are of a very middling.

had a large show of cattle, which are of a very middling quality. A short supply of sheep, quality good, for which there was a brisk demand, especially for sheep, and prices had an upward tendency.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS .- Our markets at the Cloth-halls have been exceedingly dull, and we never witnessedso little doing on speculation for the coming season as at the present time. The purchasers continue to buy only for present need. On the whole, there has been less than average business done in the warehouses during the week.

MANCHESTER.-We have had a slight improvement in the demand for cloth, and at rates currently paid last week. Yarns are much the same way-and likely to further improve, now that the German houses are commencing operations for the spring trade.

BRADFORD .- The staplers seem more willing to sell than they were, but the spinners buy with great caution. We can report no alteration of moment in price. There was no difference in the amount of business done in the piece market.

HALIFAX .--- We can report little or no alteration from last week's account of this market .-- Prices of wool show a tendency to relax a little, but the choice in the staplers' hands is not at all considerable. ILUDDERSFILLD.—There has been a fair amount of busi-

ness done in the cloth market, and the prevailing demand was for fancy woollens. The wool market has been very inactive.

HECSNONDWIKE BLANKET MARKET .-- There are a few small orders for the American market, but the blanket ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—There is little or no

improvement in the flamel market to report ; the busi-ness transacted has been very limited. Wool has fairly maintained the last week's prices.

LEICESTER .- We cannot report anything more favour-able in the general trade. Woollen and worsted goods are in small request. Wools and yarns remain stationary. From letters received, the American fall demand is expected to be good.

NOTTINGHAM .- There is a fair amount of general business transacting this week. Country dealers are coming very slowly forward to make spring purchases. A few good orders for North America are in course of execution. Hosiery: We are gratified in being able to note the very satisfactory state of our market.

GLASCOW .- Cotton Yarn : Our market still remains in the same inactive state. Cotton Goods : We are sorry to have to report a continued flatness in the market for general descriptions of goods. American Produce: Flour is moderate inquiry for Indian corn meal. New York "a day," but for " days"-without a morsel of food of and in conclusion take the liberty to intimate that request from the enhanced rates of inferior lrisb. United any kind. In some cases the destitute remained on their vour lordship is not the man for the times. Your States sweet flour, 42s. per barrel; United States sour Hour, 37s.

Bankrupts.

work remained were reduced to a pittance by which life might be said to be endured rather than sustained. Cottages were left without tenants, wages were reduced to. in some instances, 6d, per week-rather less than one penny for each and every day. Can it surprise your lord. ships that in this state of things whole families should be

transfer of the former flourishing manufactures of Glou-

bed of straw for two successive days, because they were

The news from India is of a pacific character ; all s quiet in Lahore. Large reductions in the Indian army are talked of.

Poreigners who have been six months in the Territory previous to the adoption of the Constitution, and have declared their intentions of becoming citizens, are not required to take the oash.

All Indians declared to be citizens of the United States by any law of Congress, and all civilised persons of the Indian blood, not members of any tribe of Indians, are qualified voters.

Negro suffrage is submitted to the people as a separate Proposition. Betting is disallowed; and every voter E: a'l, if challenged, be required to swear that he has not, directly or indirectly, any wager pending on the result Lefere he will be allowed to vote.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL FUND .- The prominent features of this article are, the provision of a State Superintendent of public instruction, a uniform system of common Schools, and the establishment of libraries in the several towns and cities within the State. All moneys granted Is the United States are devoted to schools, and to be Preserved inviolate.

BANKS AND BANEING .- We copy the provisions on Lis subject entire :-Ast xi, SEC. 1. There shall be no bank of issue with-

tala State,

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL .- The express from India, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, has arrived. The Governor-General having regulated the government of Lahore, and placed Colonel Law-rence as resident, and Sir John Littler at the head of the British troops, left that capital on the 11th of January. The turbulent Akbar Khan had proceeded

to attack the chiefs of Candahar, who are his own relatives, and, accor ing to the statement published in a Bombay paper, has succeeded, after some severe

fighting, in capturing the chiefs, and in making himself master of Candahar. The British vakeel, Morteza Shah, has been successful in collecting a considerable number of persons who belonged to our ill-fated Cabool force, and, by the last accounts, was on his way back to India with them. Dhost Mahomed appears to have afforded him every facility in furtherance of the objects of his humane mission,

Several of the persons recovered were women, and some of these, who had married in the country, were unwilling to go back to their homes ; a few deserted the vakeel on the way from Jellalabad to Dakka, and fied back to Cabool. It is said that in consequence of the conquest of Lahore, the government of India feels itself strong enough to diminish the native

armics, viz., of Bengal by 25,000 men, and of Madras and Bombay by 5,000 each. This reduction is to be effected by stopping all recruiting until the native regiments are reduced from 1,000 to 800 men each. FRANCE.

alarming acounts reach government. They represent Streets of the Leopold Stadt, so that some parts were ever witnessed to see the children ravenously devouring only about twelve years of age. poorer classes more threatening. The holders of said to have been drowned,

THE INCOME TAX IN SWITZERLAND .- The Grand was removed to a cellar - I cannot call it habitation -- in Council of Berne has adopted the principle as the which the infant died three days after it had been taken

Archduke has given 3,000 guilders from his privy in one miserable room a man with his wife and children, purse for the foundation of a fund for supplying the who had been without work for fifteen days, and who, distressed agriculturists with seed for the summer having at last obtained it, worked ten or twelve hours guilders for the same purpose.

premises, when, as she was aware, no porson could have gained admission to the house in a legitimate future basis for the financial system of that canton there by the compassion of the poor inhabitants. I was manner. She opened the door, however, but she had who had 104 children, of whom 39 are still living, of establishing an income-tax. The amount of told also by a compassion of the poor indubitants. I was manuer. She opened the noor, nowever, ont she had not an income-tax. The amount of told also by a compassionate person who goes about to only got a step or two within the lobby, when a died lately at Khoi, a small town of Persia, at no taxation is to be fixed annually. GRAND DUCHT OF BADEN.—His Royal Highness the all over the district in which he resides, that he found alarmed the neighbours, and the house was looked [1831, and the accession of Abbas Mirza, the eldest all over the district in which he resides, that he found alarmed the neighbours, and the house was looked [1831, and the accession of Abbas Mirza, the eldest all over the district in which he resides, that he found alarmed the neighbours, and the house was looked [1831, and the accession of Abbas Mirza, the eldest all over the district in which he resides, that he found alarmed the neighbours of the throne, Mourad Ali left the court of fruits. The Archduchess has generously given 1,000 without tasting food, then came home, and flung himself she began to examine the room, and, on lifting up a man of cultivated understanding, and employed on a bench-the only place whereon to rest his limbs- the curtain, there sho found another girl under the himself chiefly in astronomy. A few years ago a THE DANUBE.-VIENNA, Feb. 19.-The ice in the where he was found by the humane person I have men-

so that the Vienna and Danube canal speedily rose to purchase bread. That same informant told meafter. property belonging to Miss Leven were found in her THE FAMINE.—From every quarter of France above its banks, and inundated some of the lower disappeared from the wards that it was one of the most affecting sights he had possession. Her name is Mary Smith, and she is interest of sheep have disappeared from the possession. Her name is Mary Smith, and she is farm of Torridon, and that a reward of 450 has ever witnessed to see the children rayenously devouring only about twelve years of are.

more severe in its pressure, and the discontent of the tants were obliged to use boats, and four persons are fall on their knees and progured for the Lord that their benefactor of the Repeat Association the rent for the week was wholesale depredation is rare in this kingdom. and fall on their knees and pray the Lord that their benefactor of the Repeat Association the rent for the week was wholesale depredation is rare in this kingdom. might never know hunger such as theirs. These are announced to be £ 6.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 2.)

Thomas Lawrence, Reading, draper-John Brown, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, carver-Thomas Bowles, Horsmonden, Kent, victualler-Fraueis Champ-ness, Bishop's road, Paddington, linendzaper-Edmund Strevens, Brighton, victualler - Michael John Stone, the smile (if you can smile) of Funch's little shoe-black, who is " not strong enough for the place"-a road, Bayswater, fishmonger-John and Thomas Keddy, proof, my lord, that your strength is not commen-Bridlington, Yorkshire, printers-Nathaniel John Earle, Falmouth, grocer-William James, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, builder-David Williams, Ruthin, Denbighshire, cattle salesman -- William Herbert, Bristol, grocer-Solomon Marks, Cardiff, watch-maker-Jackson Prince, Coxhoe, Durhan, grocer -- William Beresford, New Lenton, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer-Joseph Hepworth, Hudderstield, wine merchant.



DRATH OF PRINCE MOURAD ALL.-Prince Mourad Ali, the eighty-lifth son of Feth Ali, Schah of Persia, over, and all was believed to be right; but Miss son, to the throne, Mourad Ali left the court of Leven's suspicions not being entirely allayed, two Persia, and retired into one of the provinces, where hours afterwards, when about to retire for the night, he lived in a comparatively humble style. He was bed. As soon as practicable, she was sent to the treatise on the prognostics of the weather, written by Danube began to move to-day, but was soon stopped, tioned, who charitably gave him a small mite wherewith Western Police Office, where some small articles of him, was published at Tauris. EXTENSIVE SHENP-STEALING .--- We observe that an

we trust that the guilty parties will be discovered.

ject, to argue it upon the strict rules of political economy

Emperial Barlianiene.

Mouse of Nords.

THUR DAY, FEB. 25. LABOURING POOR (IRELAND) BILL .- On th motion of the Earl of CLABENDON, this bill was read a'first time, and ordered to be read a second time or Monday.

No other business of importance was transacted. FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Destitute Persons Relief (Ireland) Bill. Lord STANLET put a question as to the course intended

were paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

food next season.

ment.

ment should interfere in such a question. (Hear, hear.)

thanking the house for the kind indulgence which

In reply to a question from Mr. HUME, the right hon.

contleman further stated that the interest, if the whole

Mr. HUME regretted that the government had bor-

to be pursued by government with respect to the public business of the house. The Marquis of Lansbowne, in answer, stated that th

nece sity of getting the bills for the relief of Ireland passes through Parliament, and the protracted discussion that had taken place on those bills, had prevented the Lower House from making such progress in measure of a more genera nature as would chable them to send up any bills to that house. The permanent measures for the reliet of Ireland would be introduced into the House of Commons on the 8th of March, and as soon as they were disposed of, several measures of an important nature, chiefly relating to in. provements in the penal laws and sanatory regulations for the health of towns, would be brought in.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated that he had unde his care measures relating to the laws of debtor and

After some conversation of no importance, the house adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

GLASGOW POST OFFICE .--- The Duke of MONTROSP complained of the defective state of the postal arrange ments at Glasgow, by which letters which arrived ther by an accelerated mail at eight o'clock in the evening were not delivered until the following morning.

The Marquis of CLANBICARDE admitted the inconve nience, stating that steps were taking to have an evening delivery, if possible. LABOURING POOR (IRELAND) BILL .- The Mar.

quis of CLANBICARDE moved the second freading of the Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill, after which the noble marquis briefly stated its different provisions.

Lord BROCGHAM did not intend to interpose any objection to the bill, as he considered that a paramount | Parliament was passed for a loan it was passed for a loan necessity had arisen for the violation of the law for which an act of indemnity was now required. No such however followed a course which he deemed to be at violation should ever take place unless such necessity nued a day longer than the necessity remained for it.

After some remarks from Lords Ellenborough, Monteagle, and Fitzwilliam,

The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE explained the delay Act of Indemnity now before their lordships. The pres- paid for every £100 of that stock. Two offers-which sure of other business of a more impertant nature to in point of fact were identical and made with previous Irelaud, as providing for her immediate relief, alone pre- arrangement-had been tendered to him that morning, vented the government from more speedily pressing namely, to give £89 10s. for every £100 stock; and those forward the bill, which he hoped they would now consent to read a second time.

The bill was then read a second time.

the law as to the custody of offenders, and the other than the 31 per cent. which he was supposed to have referring to Millbank, Patkhurst, and Pentonville pri- mentioned a few nights ago. He had allowed no dissons: These bills were not of importance in themselves, but he wished to state that in moving the second reading they were paid up, except in the case of the first instalof them on Friday, he should state what measures were in contemplation in consequence of the contemplated abaudonment of the punishment of transportation. The house then adjourned

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

LAW OF SETTLEMENT .--- The Duke of RICHMOND moved for the appointment of a select committee to in- loan before the 2nd of July, he would be entitled to half tution. quire into the operation of the Poor Removal Act of last a year's interest in July, and again in next January ; session. He pointed out the difficulties which had but if he did not pay up before that day, he would not arisen in consequence of the interpretation put by the receive half a year's interest ill January pext. Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General on the word-

netter to fix the wages at eightpence, providing for the themselves from their incumbrances by the sale of a por-1 man. The law of settlement was too grave a matter to this was a most unhappy time to attempt by enactment it would be a narrow mode in which to deal with the subcases where it was insufficient for the support of a tion of their estater. He hoped the measure would not be thus taken up bit by bit. The whole subject was fimily, by allowing more than one member of such be too exclusively left in the hands of lawyere, as he under the consideration of the committee, which, when f.mily to be rated on the works. With reference to the feared they were taught by precedent that if it were so it had fally considered it in all its bearings, would prether point, namely, the proportion which the expenses the relief thus sought would not be afforded in as com. sent its report to the house. of the stiff bore to the expenditure for labour, he had plete and effective a manner as was desired. In de-

"hat any apprehensions on that subject were unfounded. the plain rules of equity, and the rights of creditors and Bankes withdrew his motion. The number of labourers employed on the public works heirs should not be overlooked.

in Sligo fluctuated between 19 and 22,000. For these, Mr. LABOUCHERE observed that but a short period for every 10, and one check clerk for every 250, the occupied with a measure to facilitate the sale of encumexpenses of the whole staff being £2,110 per month. This bered estates. was, of course, exclusive of the inspectors' salaries, who

The order of the day was then read, and the committee was postponed till Monday. CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL (IRELAND) .- Lord SUPPLY .- On the motion that the house go into com

I. RUSSELL, in answer to Sir D. Norreys, said that he was mittee of supply, n constant communication with the lord-lieutenant of Mr. HUME rose and called the attention of the govern-

to say that he was not at all satisfied that there was in in our naval and military establishments, and conse-Ireland sufficient land being prepared for tillage to supply quently increased expenditure to which this gave rise. the want of the potato, supposing none of the latter to The estimates for the three departments of the navy, he sown. With respect to a proclamation recommending army, and ordnance had increased to a greater extent this tillage, he did not think it at all desirable that govern- year than for any year since 1822.

Sir DE LACT EVANS was in favour of economy in the He was quite sure that the lord-lieutenant had alrendy public expenditure, as far as was compatible with safety ject, and besides, he really thought that the proprietors | country, but no further.

and farmers themselves should be fully aware of the Lord G. BENTINCE taunted the free traders upon the would so bind nations in Christian unity together, as to if a mis-statement of £17,291,000, by a gentleman who LOAN .- The CHANCELLOB of the EXCHEQUEB, after armies, and dismantle their fleets.

Mr. WILLIAMS protested against the increase in the exobserved that he had then declared that, to meet the ex- with proposing a reduction in the army of 20,000 men. traordinary demands made upon him for the reliet of Ireland in her present state of distress, he had deter. had recently sprung up in that house, namely that of discus- referred to; therefore the Right Hon. Gentleman mined to contract a loan of £3,000,000. It was a matter sion with the Speaker in the chair questions which could had made the marvellous mistake of £28,000,000! of satisfaction to him, that the house generally had ac not be discussed with any useful result except in committee. The statement containing this exaggeration had been ceded at once to the propriety of the loan which he If that practice should continue, and if the evening should made to the house with all the "pomp and circumthen proposed; and he now had to inform it he had that be wasted in future with such discussions as those to stance" of an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he for the confirmation of those engagements. The govern. ask leave to sit again.

ment had on former occasions entered into loans without | This annunciation was received with loud cheers. The of Mr. Goulburn, although he had been a Chancellor of the knowledge of the house ; but that practice had not debate ceased, and the house resolved itself into the pro- the Exchequer.

been uniform. On the last occasion on which an Act of posed committee. Mr. Fox MAULE stated th t the number of men to be which had been made some months previously. He had voted for the ensuing year was 138,895. The grosscharge no statement which he could not substantiate, it was no for these would be £5,155,848. The charge for non-effeconce most respectful to the house and most advantageous tive service would be £2,175,227. Making a grand total could be plainly shown to exist, nor should it be conti- to the public. The only question which he had after. charge of £7,331.075. From this total was to be deducted what any of his possible predecessors may have stated wards to consider, was on what terms he could most the charge borne by the East India Company, for 30,497, to in the house. The noble lord had misunderstood him the amount of £872,211, and other sums, amounting in all in some instances, and misrepresented him in easily obtain the money; and on consulting with the highest authorites on the subject, it was deemed that the to £1,056,100, leaving the gross charge upon the country at others. The statements which he had made had £6 275.074. and the number of men in the effective reference to the expenditure, both effected and propesed easiest terms would be by giving 3 per Cent. Consolidated which had occurred in applying to Parliament for the Stock, and by announcing that so much money must be service, the charge for whom fell upon the Exchequer, at 108.338 men.

The votes for the army estimates were then proceeded with and adopted in committee, after which the Chairman reported them to the house.

The Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill, was then read terms he had felt himself justified in accepting. The a second time. interest which he had engaged to pay for this loan, was

£263,156 8s. per annum, which would be raised by the Sir GEORGE GAEY then moved for and obtained leave to TRANSPORTATION .- Earl GREY moved the first charge of the Bank for its management to £270,600; or bring in a bill to amend the Act 9th and 10th Vic., c. 101, reading of two bills; one for the purpose of amending in other words would be £37s. 6d. percent. or 2s. 6d. less authorizing the advance of public money for the improvement of land by drainage.

Mr. Fox MAULE then moved for and obtained leave to count, and was only to give stock for the instalments as bring in a bill for limiting the period of enlistment in the army. He would explain the provisions of the bill when

t was brought up for the second reading. The other orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2,

loan were paid up, would commence from the 5th of Mr. SPOONEB gave notice, for the 16th instant, to move January last, but would not be paid till the 5th of July next. If any one paid up his whole share of the for leave to bring in a bill to suppress trading in prosti-

Mr. PLUMPTRE, in consequence of the announcement made by the Premier on Monday evening, withdrew his | ner as to yield them employment. notice of motion relative to a day of general humiliation, In answer to Mr. DILLON BROWNE.

Attorney-teneral and use Soncitor-General and use Soncitor-General on the work of a small denomination, as in stock of a small denomination, as in stock of a small denomination, as never contemplated. His Grace expressed his conviction the public would lose largely by it; 8,000,000 of stock at addressed to the Irish government, setting forth that the hours of labour should the renealed or a declaratory feedbaratory fe

A lengthened discussion ensued, in which a great nade inquiries, and he could assure the hon. member vising and carrying into effect a measure of this nature number of members took part, and ultimately Mr.

INVESTMENTS IN RAILWAYS .- Lord G. BENTINCI moved for a return, showing the sums of money actually there was one pay clerk for 1,250 labourers, one overseer would now elapse ere the other house of Parliament was expeaded by the railway companies previous to 1841 :--Loudon' and Birmingham, Grand Junction, Great vious to 1841, with the view of elucidating the marvel-

Mr. GOVLEUBN observed, that if it was becoming in

one who had been Chancellor of the Exchequer to make less becoming in one who expected to become Chancellor of the Exchequer to refrain from grossly misrepresenting -one, to presume that one is addressing educated men, who will supply all deficiences; and the other, to regard the house as a vulgar assembly, and to give every

plain. The returns were ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

also a petition, signed by a number of the cloth-printers of in the hours of labour. The extra machinery ordered Laucathire, which stated that they were in as bad a con- during the last year, would more than counterbalance all dition as were the people in the suffering districts of Ire. such reductions. The prophecies of the masters as to the land, and praying the government to give a grant of ruinous effects to our commerce of diminishing the hours £30,000 in order that it might be invested in such a man. of labour, had not been borne out by the result of the previous enactments in that direction. On the contrary,

It was quite possible that the political economy of this house to consider was whether females and young percountry had confined itself to too narrow a range, espesons from 13 to 18 years of age should be compelled to cially when compared with the more complex science work thirteen hours every day in a foetid atmosphere which had been rendered by the Italian economistat without relaxation ? He could of his ow knowledge say The ground upon which he would give his vote against the that the operatives themselves were generally in favour further progress of the bill, was the deep conviction under which he laboured, that it would not be for the of the measure-(hear.) He admitted that it was most desirable for the state to avoid as far as possible interwelfare of the working classes; that it would not be fering with the employment of labour, But if the House for their intellectual culture or their social and intellecof Commons were to leave everything to the rules of tual improvement, that they imposed restrictions on Western, Brighton, South Western, South Bastern, and political economy, their labours would be very much curthe hours of labour. There were many reasons, too, Midland; likewise the aggregate sum expended by the tailed-(hear, hear.) They interfered with these rules why it was positively dangerous to impose such rostric. above-mentioned railway companies in each year pre- every day. They had interfered with them in their legistions at present. There was now no impediment to the lation as between landlord and tenant-master and employment of British capital in foreign countries. Nay lous statement made by Mr. Goulburn in the late debate apprentice-shipowners and seamen, and in a hundred more, it was by no means improbable that every en. upon the budget. As a statement had gone forth to the other cases-(hear.) Political economists argued against couragement might be given to its employment abroad Ireland on this most important subject, and he was sorry ment to the constant increase which was being effected public, on the authority of an ex-Chancellor of the Exche-Besides, they must bear in mind that machinery was now quer, of a most extraordinary nature relative to the then, was a factory bill ever passed ? Because it was freely exported abroad, and in addition to this, the exexpenditure of railways, the effect of which would be to found that working in factories was an exception to the tended means of locomotion which they now possessed, lead the public to the conclusion that large railway expenditure did not conduce to the prosperity of the country, it was absolutely necessary to expose the and the gradual disappearance of those prejudices which formerly confined the Englishman to his own country, would lead to a large emigration of skilled labour, if im. absurdity of that statement. The statement made by week, and that children of six years of age were often pediments were to be thrown in its way at home. They Mr. Goulburn was, that £37,729,000 had been expended compelled to work that number of hours in the same had at present, therefore, no control over capital, macalled the attention of the landed proprietors to the sub. and with a due regard to the honour and interests of the in seven railways during the years 1889 and 1840, these time. That, the house thought, was a sufficient ground chinery, or labour; and yet it was under these circumyears of deficient revenue ; whereas the truth was, that, for departing from the rules of political economy and instances that they proposed not only that women and from 1836 to the end of 1840, on the seven railways named terfering as between the employer and the employed. children, but, practically, adult males also should danger likely to arise from a failure in the quantity of failure of their predictions, to the effect that free trade only £20,487,115 had been actually expended. So that, If all men were humane there would be no need of legisnot work more than five days in the week. What would lation - or if they were to lay it down that the be the result of such a restriction as this, in connection WAYS AND MEANS_THE EIGHT MILLION enable them to raze their battlements, disband their once held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer was working classes were made to eat, to drink, to work, with the freedom of egress, which was now accorded by not properly detignated "a marvellous statement," he and to die only, they might then safely leave these the policy of the country to capital, labour, and machi-(Lord G. Bentinck) knew not what the words meant. things to the strict rules of political economy. (Hear.) nery ? The right honourable gentleman then intimated he had received at its hands ou a former occasion, penditure adverted to, and concluded a lengthy speech But that was not the extent of the Right Hon. Gentle- It was said, leave this matter to the parties themselves, that they should all aim at the social, the moral, and man's mis-statement, because, in 1839 and 1846, only and they will come to an arrangement, but had they done the intellectual improvement of the working classes, but Mr. BROTHERTON protested against an innovation which £9,718,997 had been expended by the seven railways so ! Nothing of the kind, nor was there any hope of such warned the house that if, at the same time, they deprived a result. (Hear, hear.) It was in consequence of the those classes of the comforts of life, their improvement, preponderence of females in factories that this further in other respects, would only render them the more danlegislation was necessary. They had legislated to protect gerous to the peace of the country in times of commercial the children, because they were weak; and they must adversity. The real way in which to improve the now, for the same reason, interfere for the protection of habits and elevate the character of the working classes, was to give them a proper command over

Mr. BROTHERTON contended that the question for the

would sink under it. When he was a boy, he knew what it was for the weak to work those long hours, by his own experience as a factory worker. He had feelings and sentiments then on the subject, and formed the resolushould give six days' wages for five days' work. This tion that, if ever he had the power, he would use his utmost endeavours to bring about a diminution of the hours of labour for women and children. (Cheers.) And he was proud to say that this feeling of his boyhood was days, so as to entitle the operatives to six days' wages retained in his elder age. (Hear, hear.) He did not would be a greater strain upon their bodily faculties than accuse the masters of inhumanity in working their hands long hours. Capital and labour were so combined, and would be. The poor man's wages were the poor man's competition was so powerful, that it was impossible for any income, and a deduction from the time in which those wages were earned would be the poor man's income tax of from 12 to 16 per cent. out in his own mills the humane principles he advocated, would, unless there were a law requiring all to do the same, soon be in the Gazette. (Hear, hear.) The detail and leave nothing to be filled up. This former working classes would not be alarmed by the statement was the way in which he addressed the house, and he did that a reduction of wages must necessarily follow a dimi-

> posed a most unwise interference with the rights and greater part of their work was paid for by the piece, and privileges of the labouring classes of the country, to not by time. They looked to what had been the result of whom he had often acknowledged his own "special former changes, and they found that whereas, during the obligations," that he persevered in giving it his strenulast thirty years, the price of the goods had fluctuated ous opposition. more than 40 per cent., wages had not decreased more than The house then divided, and the numbers were-1 or 2 per cent. Nor did he apprehend the danger contem-For going into committee 190 plated by the hon. member for Sheffield, in the falling off For amendment 100 of our exports, as resulting from the proposed reduction

Majority for going into committee The house then adjourned.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

the necessaries of life. It would be the "most mar-

vellous thing that had ever happened," and the

'greatest phenomenon that had ever occurred,"

if the employers, in the four great branches of manu-

facture, with which they proposed to interfere,

could only be given in consideration of getting more work

out of the operatives, in a given and limited time, than

they now got, and to compress six days' work into five

to permit them to work six days for six days' wages

-an income tax which would press upon him at the rate

It was now but a few minutes from six o'clock, and

the right honourable geutleman brought his speech,

which was listened to throughout with the most marked

attention, to a sudden close, by declaring that it was

because he firmly believed that the bill before them pro-

The usual meeting of this society took place on 25,000,000 of cotton yarn more than during the previous | Monday evening, March 1st ; William Allen in the An important communication (from Paris) respecting the Prussian Constitution was read, after American National Reform Movement, for the establishment of a Landed Democracy." CHARLES KEEN said, this movement showed that political franchises secured to the Americans by their views seemingly entertained by the American re-CARL SCHAPPEB considered the American agitation isolating each family, he wished the land of the American townships to be cultivated by all, for all. would be augmented by giving each man his own piece of ground. Let the land be the property of the Jons Mor believed that while the land was held as individual property, equality was impossible. All partial reforms were objectionable, because the parties benefited by such reforms became Conservatives. The American reformers should go the whole length in demanding that the land should be made national property. The rental of the land should defray all the expenses of the state; if this was done taxes would not be needed. Buildings should be national property, as well as land. Railways, gas-works,. water-works, &c., should be the property of the state At present the public were plundered by private companies and profit-mongers, to a much greater extent than by the government and mere tax eaters. George William Wheeler disputed the doctrine that partial reforms were objectionable. No doubt Communism, or the state of things desired by friend Schapper, was the great end of progress ; but the objects of the American reformers contemplated a transition state, and their movement, in his opinion, was calculated to produce the happiest

not think it then necessary to make his figures perfectly nution in the hours of labour. They knew that the

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at twelve o'clock. The SPEAKEB took the chair at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Duncomme presented a petition that railway com paules should convey poor persons at a farthing a mile;

exports had gone on increasing, and last year we exported Lord JOHN RUSSELL presented petitions from several

norning entered into engagements for a loan of which they had listened that night, he would regularly thought that the exposure which he had just made of it the females. In factories, the weak worked side by side £5,000,000, and that he was about to propose resolutions move at 12 o'clock that the chairman report progress, and would put the house on its guard for the future, against with the strong, and, while the one might bear up placing any reliance upon the statements and statistics against the labour without inconvenience, the other

on the railways in question for several years previous to master to resist the temptation to do so, unless all were 1841, instead of for two years, as the noble lord had compelled to take the same course. Even the honourable stated. There were two ways of addressing the house member for Oldham, rich as he was, were he to carry

perform with uniformity whatever the law required of a premium of three or four per cent. to-morrow. Go. them.

which he was willing to agree to.

Lord BROUGHAN agreed with much that had fallen He had just been informed that this new stock was venliness with which acts were frequently passed about at once to the contractors a clear profit of £150,000. the terms of most of them before the courts of law, in the country halfa million of money. order to have them interpreted.

nominated.

Earl FITZWILLIAM then presented a petition from the county of Wicklow, praying for the government to lend had been needlessly added to the national debt. From

Earl GREY was not sanguine enough to look to any measure which government might devise for an immeprovement in that country must be the better and more retained a considerable premium. He would then have extensive cultivation of the soil. To that he looked with had but a very moderate sum indeed to borrow, supmore hope for the gradual amelioration of the condition posing always that his estimate of the revenue for the of Ireland, than to any great scheme of public improvement to which the government might be induced to lend addition to the national debt in time of peace. He its aid.

that it was to her own exertions that Ireland must eventually look for her permanent improvement. Nothing but extreme ignorance, however, of her present condition, could lead any one to insist upon her being left at this moment to her own unaided resources.

Here the matter dropped, and their lordships ad. journed.

House of Commons.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

presented a petition from the National Association cellor of the Exchequer. for the protection of native industry, signed by forty thousand, complaining of the truck system, and were who had made the biddings for this loan ? praying that imprisonment might be substituted as a punishment for those who resort to it, instead of a money parties were the Messrs. Rothschild and the Messrs. fine, as under the Act of last Session; also a petition Barlog. from the willow manufacturers of the metropolis, complaining of the distressed condition of those engaged in that trade.

TENANT RIGHTS (IRELAND) BILL .- Mr. SHAR-MAN CRAWFORD rose to move for leave to bring in a bill thereby to promote the improvement of the soil, and the received on Tuesday. more unsatisfactory or injurious than the mode of letting | RUSSELL then moved that the house go into committee, Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Chancery.

The bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed this day fortnight.

bill went through committee. the house adjourned.

vernment would have been enabled to make a much The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted that good par- better bargain had it borrowed the money by public house to the petitions which he presented from War- Ten House Bill. liamentary grounds had been laid for the committee, advertisement, and had accepted the offers of those who rington, complaining of the conduct of Messrs, Lyon and sent in the lowest tenders at the smallest rate of interest. Stubbs, justices of the county of Lancaster, in the exercise of their summary jurisdiction, on the trial of four from the noble duke, and deprecated the haste and alo- already at a premium of 12 per cent. Now that gave working men for leaving their employ, and to submit a motion thereon. He understood, however, that the subthe close of each session, rendering it necessary to bring The bargain of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had lost jest had been under the consideration of the government and he should like to know from the right hon, barouet,

Mr. WILLIAMS also expressed his sorrow that the the secretary of state for the home department, the resul, The motion was then agreed to, and the committee Chancellor of the Exchequer had followed in the beaten of that consideration. track of all his predecessors in office except Mr. Goul-

Sir GEORGE GEET said that the attention of the goburn. By the course which they had adopted £175,000,000 vernment had been directed, not to the allegations as they appeared upon the face of the documents before the house, its sid for the introduction of railways into Ireland. In the ordinary price of the funds at present, it was quite but with respect to the irregularity complained of in a laying this petition before the house the noble earl dwelt clear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had thrown petition recently presented to the house. The result of at some length upon the necessity which existed for the away at least 2 per cent. by his bargain. He ought to that consideration was, that the government had come to of that employment which at present scarcely sufficed government to employ the people of Ireland in reproduc-have got £1 sterling for his £1 stock. It appeared that the conclusion that the convictions were illegal, and that

£9,000,000 of balances in the Exchequer. Now, if the formality set forth in their petition. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that having heard from the Chancellor had issued 4,000,000 of Exchequer Bills at diate regeneration of Ireland. The foundation of all im. the increased rate of 2d. a-day, they would still have government that the magistrates had acted in an illegal bour would destroy more than the entire of our home the hon. gentleman was of itself the most convincing defective. The land should belong to the people,

> withdraw his motion. SITES FOR CHURCHES IN SCOTLAND .- Mr. coming year was correct. He protested against any

thought that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer pur-Lord MONTEAGLE concurred with those who thought sued the course which he (Mr. Williams) recommended, he would be able to fund his Exchequer Bills at a convenient time, and would so be able to save a considerable sum to the public.

The resolutions were then agreed to. On the CHAIR. MAN moving that he should report them to the house. Sir R. INGLIS expressed a wish that this sum of year only, and would not have cast a burden upon future generations.

Mr. HUME again repeated his objections, which he THE TRUCK SYSTEM .- Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE was afraid that he had not made intelligible to the Chan-

Mr. WILLIAMS wished to know who the two parties

The CHANCELLOE of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the

Mr. Howe doggedly insisted that ur & r his system supposing that no bidding had been for less than £5.000,000, there would have been 16 competitors, and not two only, for this loan.

The CHAIRMAN was then directed to report the reso to secure the rights of occupying tenants in Ireland, and lutions to the house, and the report was ordered to be employment of the labouring classes. Nothing could be POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL. - Lord JOHN

land in the greater part of Ireland. It had been said proforms, on the poor relief (Ireland) bill. In doing so, that small holdings had been the ruin of Ireland, but the he would briefly advert to the substantial amendments insecurity on which the small holdings in Ireland were which he proposed to engraft upon the present Poorheld, had been the ruin of that country. He had made a law Bill. These amendments would thus he in possescomparison between the counties of Down and Limerick, sion of the house at an early period than otherwise, and he found in the one, where tenant right existed, there which he was desirous that they should be, as he prowas comfort, and in the other, where it did not, there rosed to go into committee on the bill on Monday next, was nothing but misery. The hon, member then read from | with a view to the discussion of its details. It had been agents in Ireland facts confirmatory of his statement, suggested that the following case might arise under the and proceeded to say that his object was to secure by law provisions of the bill. Empowering the guardians to that which at present existed only by sufferance. To relieve the able-bodied poor out of the workhouse, when secure that simply was the object of the bill he wished the workhouse was full, or when fever raged in it, so to introduce. Now, the farms in Ireland might be classed that it would be unsafe to introduce them, viz., that the as follows :-- 306,915 of 5 acres, 251,158 of 15 acres, and guardians might refuse to give relief to the number suffi-48,312 of 40 acres. If the occupiers of the second class cient to fill the workhouse, and then refuse to give recould be induced to spend to the value of £10 in labour lief to the destitute able. bodied without because the on the land, it would realise £2,514,000; and if the other workhouse was not full. Additional words were classes would spend in the same proportion, £6,000,000 proposed to be added to the clause, giving the power would be realised. This expenditure would give employ- alluded to, so as to prevent the abuse suggested. ment to 3,822, and support to 900,000 families. If they An amendment was also to be introduced into clause 2 altered the present system, and made the farmer believe in reference to the enlargement of the workhouses in that he had security for what he laid out, you would make certain cases, As to clause 9, he proposed so to alter him expend. Give him a tenant-right to his land, and the liability for charge of out-door relief in each union he would, of course, wish to improve that land. (Hear.) The change thus proposed was to place the charge of

such relief, up to a certain amount, upon the electoral PUOR RATES (IRELAND) BILL, - Mr. SHARMAN districts. If the charge should exceed 2s. 6d. in the CRAWFORD moved the second reading of the bill. He pound for a year, then, and in that case, the extra proposed that the poor-rates should not be paid by te- amount should be charged upon the union at large. He nants alone, but that they should be partly paid by the also proposed an alteration in regard to the number of landlords, and where the landlord did not collect his as officio guardians; as well as to introduce a clause, rents, a receiver should be appointed by the Court of similar to one in the temporary bill passed a few weeks

ago, giving power to the poor-law commissioners to re move the guardians and appoint paid guardians in their stead, in default jof the former in performing their

A large number of petitions in favour of the Ten Hours moral improvement by establishing parks and institu-Bill were presented by other members.

been read for going into committee on the Factory Bill. Mr. Escorr rose to move, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months. Those who considered that in this measure they were benefiting the labouring population in our manufacturing districts, might be very benevolent persons, but they were at the same

time most erroneous in their views. He himself regarded it as a measure which, in crippling energies and capital, would inevitably most materially cripple the energies of labour, and deprive the workmen of a considerable portion fave got 21 sterning for his 21 stock. It appeared that the convictions were miegal, and that the proposed bill was the maddest project ever thought the hon, gentlaman, and it afforded him (Sir J. Graham) having the power to sell their farms. He thought of.

to the workman, "You shall not work," when previ-

Bouverse moved for a "select committee to inquire to scramble for a subsistence ? (Hear, hear.) He had whether, in what part of Scotland, and under what cir- high authority for deprecating the proposed measure. cumstances, large numbers of her majesty's subjects On the 1st of July, 1839, the noble lord the First Lord have been deprived of the means of religious worship, by of the Treasury, speaking on the motion of Lord Ashley, the refusal of certain proprietors to grant them sites for said,-"Did the noble lord mean to fix the wages while honourable acquirements were compatible with long hours the erection of churches." In making this motion, the he curtailed the hours of labour? If he did, he meant nonourable gentleman briefly reviewed the history of the to do what was impossible; if he did not, the com- length in opposition to the bill. Its operations would be Free Church, showing the number of people who ad- mittee must know that to shorten the hours of labour, to curtail the number of hours per day for which machihered to its communion, the amount of money which it at a time, too, when provisions were so dear, would be nery would run. It would also throw a great deal of the state, and all labour and all enjoy, and egotism would had raised for ecclesiastical and educational purposes inhumanity. Therefore, he must vote against the mea- older machinery out of employment. That machinery £8,000,000 had been raised by taxation instead of by within the last four years, the number of churches which sure." (Hear, hear.) Why had the noble lord changed could only compete with such as was of more recent conschools which it had established, with the average amount contributed to each school-with a view to show should hesitate in passing this measure was the bad would be tantamount to the destruction of valuable prothat the secession which had taken place from the success which had attended former interference. The church was a permanent one, and that the disruption was not to prove an evanescent movement, as some had already; it is only a quest'on of degree, why not go that the passing of the bill would lead to a diminution of anticipated that it would be. He then adverted to further i" In his opinion that was a reason why they wages. What would be the condition of the operatives various instances of persecution suffered by the sect in should not go further. Every former interference was in the North, with their wages materially reduced ! Such question at the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch and promised to be final, but it only created a necessity for was the nature of trade, that, under the most favourable others in the lowlands, and of Lord Macdonald, Sir Jas. Riddell, and others, in the Highland districts. In some of these cases, the adherents of the Free Church had been permitted to erect tents, for the purposes of public worship, which, in a climate like that of Scotland, amounted almost to a prohibition of public worship, so far as the bour injurious to health and morality. The working being, to meet the exigencies of less prosperous times ? parties in question were concerned. In numberless in- men were acting under a delusion. He believed that if A sincere sense of public duty compelled him to resist this stances even the poor boon of a tent had not been ac- they were convinced that reduction of labour must be bill, and his opposition to it was grounded upon the corded them, whilst in all the cases complained of, they attended with reduction of wages, they would reject it following reasons. It was, in the first place, a tax on had been refused sites for the erection of schools and at ouce. This measure would not settle the question, machinery; in the next, it imposed a limit to the earnchurches. The grievances complained of were to be de- it would never be settled while the working classes were ings of industry; and in the third, it was a tax upon precated, in the first place, because they amounted to exposed to periodical distress, and consequently dis- wages. If they confined its operation to the four trades religious persecution, and in the next, gave rise to feelings content, and therefore he trusted that the house religious persecution, and in the next, gave rise to feelings content, and therefore he trusted that the house mentioned, it would be most unequal and unjust, and if the motion of J. Overton and Carl Schapper, would reject the bill. He moved that it be committed they intended it to all trades and occupations, it would the society, on Monday evening. March 15th : J.

was his intention to support the bill.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

Sir G. GBEY said he had hoped that former discussions would have induced the Scotch proprietors to grant believed that the result of an inquiry would be to induce the great majority of the proprietors to grant to the seceders whatever was reasonable.

Sir R. INGLIS opposed the motion.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM had little to add or subtract from the opinions he had formerly expressed on this question. He considered the whole subject had been exhausted, and that there was nothing to inquire into. The only effect of granting the committee would be to establish the principle of a similar toleration to all religions. He would oppose the motion.

Lord G. BENTINCE likewise opposed the motion, as he the voluntary principle a compulsory one. The noble lord vindicated the conduct of the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Macdonald, who, he thought, had received so refusals.

motion.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY and Mr. Scott opposed it. Lord J. RUSSELL said that the secession having taken year the second reading passed by a majority of 108. place in Scotland, everything that the house could do The house then divided in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill;

Mayo to resist the cultivation of the soil. JUSTICES OF LANCASTER. — Mr. T. DUNCOMME the Ten Hours in Burg and Harrond in favour of the diminution in the hours of labour. It on the motion of Justice in Burg and Harrond in favour of the diminution in the hours of labour. It on the motion of Justice in Burg and Harrond in favour of the diminution in the hours of labour. It on the motion of Justice in Burg and Harrond in favour of the diminution in the hours of labour. It on the motion of Justice in Burg and Harrond in favour of the diminution in the hours of labour. It on the motion of Justice in Burg and Harrond in favour of the diminution in the hours of labour. It on the motion of Justice in Burg and Harrond in favour of the diminution in the hours of labour. It on the motion of Justice in Burg and Harrond in favour of the diminution in the hours of labour. It on the motion of Justice in Burg and Harrow and H said that it was his intention to call the attention of the in manufactures in Bury and Heywood, in favour of the was a mockery and a delusion to tell the working classes William Allen, native of the United States, was that parliament was anxious to promote their physical and | elected American secretary.

> tions, while they were compelled to labour twelve or THE FACTORY BILL.-The order of the day having thirteen hours a day. He did not believe the statement which the discussion was commenced on Seen read for going into committee on the Factory Bill, that if this bill passed-which he had the highest autho- American National Reform Movement, for the rity for saying was not to decrease wages, but to advance wages at the expense of capital-that the working classes would continue to agitate. He believed the measure would be advantageous to all parties, and when the operatives revolution, had failed to establish social justice : once felt the benefit of it, he was convinced they would hence the necessity of social reform. He admired the cease to be agitators. (Hear.)

Sir J. GRAMAM had listened with much pleasure to the formers, as regarded the equality of the' sexes, and speech of the hon. member for Salford, the more so as he the security of the homestead from the grasping was not till then aware that, as a factory operative, he had clutch of the usurer ; but he objected that 160 acres administered with his own hands to his own wants. was too much land to allot to one individual, or one (Hear.) That circumstance reflected great honour upon family ; he also objected to the holders of the land Why, the foreign trade so much exceeded the con- not a little gratification to sit in that house with him on the land should not be bought nor sold. sumption of this country, that reducing the hours of la- terms of perfect equality-(hear, hear)-for the speech of manner he was perfectly satisfied, and would therefore consumption. Besides, this bill was introduced at a proof that from the humblest classes of the community and not to individuals. One hundred and sixty acres time of European scarcity. Was this a moment to say gentlemen might rise to stations of the highest importance was too much to give to one man. Under such a and influence by the exercise of honest industry and un- system, large as America was, there would come a sions were at famine price, and it required all his energics blemished integrity-(hear)-but the course of life to which the hon. gentleman owed his success had been com- comers, unless the farms were subdivided ; and the patible with long hours of labour ; and he was himself a evils of subdivision were indisputable. Ile wished proof that, by careful employment of time in that branch the earth to be cultivated in common. Instead of of labour. The right hon, gentleman then spoke at great | Egotism was the curse of the human race : this curse his opinion in 1847 ! Were provisions lower ! were struction by running for twelve hours a day. If they times better ! (Hear, hear.) Another reason why they limited its working to ten hours a day, such legislation perty, now yielding to its owners the fruits of capital and supporters of the bill said, "You have interfered industry, by Act of Parliament. Sir G. Grey admitted further inteferance. Lord Ashley had put forward circumstances, oscillation must occasionally take place. garbled statements in defence of the measure. In the Should they then prevent the industrious man, when evidence taken on the subject, working men had given trade was good, and full work could be afforded him, proof that they were not opposed to long hours, and from working as long as his strength would permit him, clergymen had stated there was nothing in factory la. so as to lay up what might be surplus wages for the time be utterly intolerant.

Sir G. GREY observed that he had never admitted that constitution. They were supported in this view by many might counteract that tendency. As he had observed on election of members, and other business, will be so of the manufasturers, who had petitioned in favour of an a former occasion, he would vote to go into committee on expedited as to ensure the commencement of the Eleven Hours' Bill. (Hear, hear.) He was inclined to the bill, in the hope that the limitation imposed by it support that view himself, for although he should prefer upon the hours of labour would rest at eleven hours; but taken at 8.1 ten hours, yet he was unwilling suddenly to disturb lovg- if it emerged from committee as a Ten Hours' Bill, he established systems. An Eleven Hours' Bill would be a was ready to support it, on the third reading, as a Ten

toil, and permit the workmen to spend some time among Viscount Mobrern assented, as a general principle, to their families. It would also enable them to attend the desirableness of limiting the hours of labour. He evening lectures, schools of design, and other educa- was fully impressed, however, with the necessity which aged 54, an ivory turner. The deceased resided at tional institutions. The petitioners to whom he alluded rested upon them of proceeding in any such course of Lord G. BENTINCK likewise opposed the metion, as he had tried eleven hours, it had worked well, and wages legislation as was now contemplated with great caution had not diminished in proportion. With these views it and circumspection, and of the measures which they adopted being as guarded and as experimental as possi-

Mr. WAND said that the house had frequently advanced ble. He was prepared to go into committee on the bill, much abuse and vituperation as to justify them in their and retreated on this question. First, the motion of in the hope that it would emerge from it as an Eleven the noble lord the member for Dorsetshire was carried Hours' Bill. If it did not, but was moulded in committee post mortem exemination of the body, and found that Mr. Fox MAULE and Colonel MURE supported the by a small majority; and no sooner was it carried than into a Ten Hours' Bill, he could not share in the confiit was reversed. Last year, after a full discussion, the dence of Sir George Grey as to the non-injurious characmeasure was negatived by a majority of ten; and this ter of the measure so modified, and support it as a Ten notice of the coroner and jury the filthy state of the Hours' Bill on the third reading.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK regarded ten hours a day as ought to be done to enable the seceding clergymen to the hon. member for Leeds now proposed a messo termins, the proper maximum of a day's labour. The great majoadminister spiritual advice and instruction to their in the shape of an Eleven Hours' Bill, hoping thereby to rity of the operatives in the country were in favour of the of disease. His room was in a filthy condition, and MARKETS AND FAIRS CLAUSES BILL. - This duties. These were the main alterations which he pro-flocks. It was evident that a considerable grie. settle the question. He (Mr. Ward) did not believe that bill, in view of all the consequences to which it might verse a surgeon to the State of life. After ten

the society, on Monday evening, March 15th: J. Overton to open the discussion.

George W. Wheeler was then elected chairman for the next meeting, and the proceedings terminated. [The above report merely indicates the arguments discussion by half-past 8 o'clock. The chair to be

UNWHOLESOME LODGINGS .- At the Shakspeare's llead, Wych-street, Strand, on Wednesday last, before Mr. Bedford, on the bedy of James Laban, No. 41, Wych-street, and had been in great distress for some time past. He died suddenly on Saturday night last. The witnesses agreed that he was in a very destitute condition, but did not think that he died from starvation. Mr. B. Brookes, surgeon, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, said that he had made the cause of death was hydrothorax, that is, water on the chest. He could not help bringing under the locality where the deceased resided, the impurity of the air, the want of proper drainage and sufficient light, all these most uncongenial to a man in his state The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and he house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and be house adjourned. PDTRAY The other orders of the day were the disposed of the day were the day were the disposed of the day were the disposed of the day were the disposed of the day were the day were the disposed of the day were the disposed of the day were the day were the disposed of the day were the day were the disposed of the day were the disposed of the day were the day were the day were the disposed of the day were t impurity of the air they breathed. He could not speak in terms too condemnatory of the neglect of sanitary regulations. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence. Food FOR MEN AND BIRDS .- The proposal has been from several members of the government, but he had the measure, drew an alarming picture of the evils it would made to cut off the oats which are usually given deepest convictions as to the course he ought to take produce in drawing labour and capital from this to other to horses, and make bread for men; but there is He had last year pointed out the danger of encouraging countries, and sat down loudly applauded by his party. another consuming class which is allowed with Lord EBBINGTON Was in favour of going into com- impunity to take the food out of the poor man's house was giving a legislative sanction to the procedings mittee on the bill, but would move in committee to mouth. We allude to the hares and rabbits. Every of the trades' unions. He believed that there was not place all adult women out of the reach of its provisions. rabbit consumes a bushel of wheat-so says the Sir R. PEEL, who rose at ten minutes past five, and calculation before us; robling the farmer of his Bill if they were sure of a reduction in wages. (Cries of was indistinct and much more rapid than usual, spoke money and not benefiting the landlord. We think, "Oh, oh," and "Hear, hear.") Let them be asked, and in opposition to the bill. When he presided over the therefore, when there is not a mouthful of too his statement would be found to be correct. He was Treasury, he sometimes excited a smile by saying that much food to spare, it would be as well to get rid of opinion, with reference to the construction of a clause quite willing to admit that in one town, where short he had three courses to pursue. The noble lord who some of these epicurean rabbits and hares, and so time had been tried, it had worked well hitherto, and now occupied his place, had succeeded also to his situa- increase the stock of provisions. It would be a had produced temporary advantages to the working tion in that respect. Not only this, but the noble lord delightful item to read amongst the subscriptions could also adduce the high authority of a colleague for to the Irish and Scotch Destitute Fund :--- "The Aboeach of the three courses before him. The Secretary for lition of the Game Laws . . 2,000,000 bushels of Ireland unhesitatingly declared his opposition to all inter. wheat." It would be only a small addition (the and others of our most important manufactures, two or ference. The Secretary for the Home Department was bushel of wheat being six shillings) of £600,000 three per cent, would turn the scale against us in neural in favour of going into committee on the bill, in the hope By the by, what has become of the Game Law Committee ? The members require starting a bit, gentleman then gave notice that he would after haver interest require starting a bit, move for leave to bring in a bill to repeat or greatly the free traders in refusing this boon, as it was termed, Bill, but was quite ready to support it should it re-appear for they do nothing apparently but sit upon their to the operatives, it must be remembered that free trade in the house as a Ten Hours' Bill; whilst the noble lord, forms .- Punch,

great improvement; it would take off the last hour of Hours'Bill,

Mr. BECKETT opposed the amendment. He believed that the operatives were sincerely anxious for the success a reduction in the hours of labour, such as was sought by sions would have induced the Scotch proprietors to grant of the bill. (Hear, hear.) They had discussed it in the bill, would necessarily lead to a diminution of wages. the necessary sites and regretted that they had not. He their clubs and over their pots of ale, and they were con. All that he had admitted was, that its tendency would be vinced that prolonged labour was most injurious to the to diminution, but that there were other causes which interesting and useful. At the next meeting the

Board of Admiralty, and the manning of ships,

NAVAL ESTIMATES .-- Mr. WARD announced that the gross amount required for the navy would exceed that proposed last year by £62,000, and the actual money rote by £77,000, the whole sum necessary for the service of England being £5,966,000. He then explained that the Ministry intended to support the Admiralty in carrying out naval schools for the education of apprentices, shipwrights, and inspectors, and lief was to be given in the shape of food. Relief was that every exertion should be made for the naval defence of the country.

A desultory discussion followed on various points connected with the estimates,

resumed. To sit again on Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 1. WAGES IN SLIGO .- In answer to a question from Mr. W. S. O'Brien,

Mr. LABOUCHERE had made inquiries and had ascertained that the wages given to the labourers in Sligo RUSSELL then moved the reading of the order of the day amounted to only eightpence a day, and the reasons on the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill, with a view of which had induced the Board of Works to fix them at postponing the committee thereupon till Monday. haat rate were these :-- In the first place it was desired as much as possible to encourage task work, and the boundary of the second s abourers getting eightpence a day were only those who every consideration of economy, both for the present and refused task work. Then it should be remembered that the future, demanded that the government should, as

that there should be some limit in this respect ; but he Sir CHARLES NAFIER made his annual statement of the was of opinion that, under present circumstances, it condition of the shipping in her Majesty's navy. He should be so defined that persons occupying merely cot of the weather, he would be prepared to adopt some would be prepared to adopt some would be prepared to adopt some made various suggestions of improvements with respect tages, and small patches of ground attached to them, made various suggestions of improvements with respect tages, and small patches of ground attached to them, legislative remedy. He admitted the principle would be Hours' Bill. He knew that in the view he took of this enceof opinion among the supporters of the bill, and after the same if applied to Roman Catholics or the Society of question, he differed from many of his constituents and running over the usual topics of the opponents of the relief. He then moved that the house should go into

committee pro forma upon the bill.

Mr. SHAW observed, that, if they gave a right to relief, they should accompany that right with a law of settlement. Was the noble lord prepared to go that far ! In answer to a question by Sir R. PEEL. Lord J. RUSSELL said that the right to relief would not be exactly the same as it was in England. All re-

other member of a family was sick. It was not intended

to extend this system to Ireland. But a right to relief was to be given to the destitute poor in the workhouse, Various estimates were agreed to, and the house with a power vested in the guardians, when the workhouse was full, to relieve the ablebodied poor out of it.

A desultory debate ensued, and the bill went through committee pro forma. The report to be received next Monday.

LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND BILL) .- Lord .

ference, but should it be shown that thirty congre-gations were obliged to listen to divine service on a Sabbath in the open air, and subject to all the inclemency Friends.

Mr. Scorr opposed, and Colonel MURH supported the motion

The House divided-For the motion ... ••• ••• ••• Against it...

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for a "copy of the case submitted by the Poor Law sometimes given here to families when a child or any Commissioners to the law officers of the Crown for their in the Poor Removal Act." The clause in question had been construed by the law officers of the crown in a manner the very reverse of the intention of the framers of classes. By arrangements amongst themselves the bill. The most conflicting opinions were afloat with wages had been kept up; but the question was, respect to its proper interpretation ; and he thought their

best course would be to pass a declaratory act which would explain the real meaning of the clause. The hon, gentleman then gave notice that he would after Easter markets. As to the argument about the ingratitude of that it would emerge from committee an Eleven Hours' modify the Poor Removal Act of last session.

Mr. C. BULLER obverved that, if the law officers of the was not a name merely, but a thing. Free trade was a the Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forest; had

Mr. C. BULLER overved that, if the inw omcets of the measure, the benefits of which would develope themselves intimated his intention of sticking fast at eleven hours. from the obvious intention of its framers, he was not pre- gradually, not at once. He should give his vote in favour The position in which the noble lord thus found himself from the obvious intention of its framers, no was not pre-pared to say that the wider interpretation which had been of delaying the operation of, or if possible rescinding the reminded him of a mathematical problem, very difficult pared to say that the whet interpretation when had been at all prejudicial vote to which the house had, as he believed, most unud- of solution, which was, at what point a body would the ordinary wages for agricultural labour in Ireland far as possible, employ the Irish people in reproductive to the people of this country. This was the opinion of this country when a possible at all prejudicial to the people of this country. This was the opinion of the the most unhappily chosen for an experiment of the diar o were only sixpence a day, and it was extremely important works, intimated that, in his opinion, there was no mea-that not more labour the the committee which had been appointed to examine into that the most unhappily chosen for an experiment of this great bodies. The noble lord had it now in his power to that not more labour than was absolutely necessary sure calculated to effect so much for the present and the whole matter. Enough of the case alluded to, and usture, when the ecarcity and high price of cotton was solve that difficult problem, and he (Sir R. Peel) was

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should be diverted from the cultivation of the soil. permanent amelioration of Ireland as that for giving of the opinion in reference to it, was already before the occasioning a diminution in the demand for labour, curious to know whether the noble lord would remain at Under these circumstances the board had thought it facilities to tenants for life in that country to relieve house to satisfy any reasonable while the price of provisions was rising. He must say rest, or decide in favour of one or other of his colleaguer;

delusions among the working classes, and also that the

one of the working men who would take a Ten Hours'

could this be done permanently ? In hardware, cotton,

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Saturda , March 6th, 1847.

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